The New-York Times.

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MEXICO.

The Republic Enjoying an Unusual Degree of Peace.

General Satisfaction at Lerdo's Accession to the Presidency.

A New Line of Steamers to Vera Cruz.

Advantages Offered by the Country to Colonists.

Interest Excited in Gen. Rosecrans' International Railroad Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

On account of the visit of the late Mr. Seward to this country, not long since, and the many expressions of sympathy he had given utterance to for the loss Mexico suffered by the death of Juarez, his own death has been felt by all, and the Press are loud in their eulogies of the great American statesman.

Porfirio Diaz, after having commissioned Messrs. Zamacona, Ruiz, and Tagle, to negotiate terms with the Government by which he might enjoy the benefits of the Amnesty law, finally surrendered unconditionally with all his troops, placing in the hands of Gen. Florentino Carillo all the war material which he still retained. Both he and Treviño have been restored to the grade they formerly possessed—the former General of Division and the latter Brigadier-General.

Almendares, the leader of the Citadel *pronunciamiento*, which occurred in this city on the 1st of October, 1871, has been taken prisoner, and will be tried.

Gen. Jimenez, who still continued in arms, damaging and doing all the harm in his power, has also been taken prisoner, and as his crime is more recent, it is probable he will be more severely dealt with.

Mexico can be now said to be perfectly at peace, and will have time to breathe, and devote herself toward home improvements, which so much need her attention.

Lerdo, up to the present time, has had no opposition. On Sunday, Oct. 27, bells were rung, the military dressed in full uniform, and the city in general bore a holiday appearance, in honor of Mexico's new President, Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada. Telegrams are fast dropping in from all the States ratifying the nomination of the Federal District. Mexico has at last given a step in the right direction. After many bunglings, the right man has been put into the right place, and a man of the stamp of Lerdo at the head of the Mexican Government cannot but be regarded as the stoutest prop with which to stay the downward progress of the country.

Father Aguas, Protestant Bishop in Mexico, died on the 18th of this month. He was contemporary of Father Jacinto, and followed his footsteps, laying bare the errors of the Roman Church, of which he was also formerly a member. In spite of the formidable threat of excommunication held up to those who went to see the body or accompany the funeral, a very large crowd attended the cortège to the cemetery.

The news of the taking of Mazatlan by the Government troops has arrived at a most auspicious moment, serving as a happy omen by which the new President may, without any fear of new political troubles, commence his new Administration. Details of the affair, however, are not as yet known.

We understand that a French and a German line of steamers will soon touch at the ports of Progreso and Vera Cruz. If this is so, the cargoes of these steamers will be distributed along the coast, in the different Gulf ports, by the Gulf Steam line of Col. E. A. Lever. We confidently predict that, instead of two steamers, the Gulf line will eventually need at least triple that number by the end of the year '73. The commerce of the coast is greatly on the increase, and thousands of tons are carried coastwise yearly; and, nevertheless, a vast deal of commerce is idle for want of a regular means of transport. The establishment of this line will effectually do away with the exorbitant rates for freight and passage, which, up to the present time, are high enough to stifle commerce.

We read in official papers that the Government has conceded to the agent of the United States and Mexican Telegraph Company the privilege of planting a colony on the Yucatan coast, opposite the *Isla de Mujeres*. This portion of the State of Yucatan is exceedingly rich in its own natural wealth. The forests teem with mahogany, campeche, log-wood, rose-wood, sandal-wood, beechy del mor, caoutchouc, and an immense variety of other woods, which are in great demand in the United States and European markets for furniture-making, &c. This will be a money-making speculation, and we sincerely hope the Company will immediately send out colonists. We are also informed by several prominent Government officials that other important privileges have been conceded to the same Company.

There is but little doubt that Dr. Ord will get his New-Orleans Steam-boat bill through Congress. It is one of the most popular measures of the day. What with Alexander's New-York and Mexican line, the Gulf Coast line, the monthly French and English boats, the proposed German and New-Orleans line, Mexico will have easy and prompt communication with the rest of the world.

Taking into consideration the advantages offered to colonists in Mexico, it is a matter of great surprise that European immigrants still flock in thousands to the bleak, barren wastes of Canada, or the deluding deserts of Australia, in preference to this magnificent country. Mexico is undoubtedly one of the most rich, if not the richest country on the globe. Within the tropics, nevertheless nine-tenths of her territory enjoys a climate almost temperate, yet she possess but so small a population as to be utterly unable to develop the wealth which lies perfectly abandoned.

We are given to understand that a company (of whom Dr. James L. Ord, Col. E. A. Lever, Col. C. A. Mexia, and Rev. Father Vega are the principal members) have bought from the Government some thirty square leagues of land, comprising nearly two hundred thousand acres. The land is situated near the port of Tuxpan, on both sides of the river of that name.

The idea of the Company is to plant a colony there, and work the land. The inducements offered to colonists are as follows:

1. Great fertility of soil.
2. Cheap building material.
3. A salubrious climate.
4. Low taxes.
5. Large tracts of land.
6. Peaceful condition of the State.

Mexico's great drawback is want of population. Thousands upon thousands of square miles lie idle and uncultivated, and the noble and daring red man roams at will, free and unmolested over vast plains, making their homes, the fastnesses of mountains, inaccessible to ordinary Christians. But peace is at last a fact. Lerdo's election has given fresh impetus to agriculture and commerce. The lively Irishman, the Englishman, the German, will each find "a manifest destiny" in the smiles of the señoritas, and with the mixture of blood will arise a new race that will make Mexico in the future one of the Powers of the world.

A topic, second to none in the interest it is exciting, is the railroad question. An impartial judgment in regard to the merits of Rosecrans' scheme over that of Plumb, the agent of the Texas International Railroad, is urged with great pertinacity by the Mexican Press. A great deal has been already said and written in favor of both projects. A short sketch of the two plans may not be uninteresting to those who are not acquainted with the matter from the beginning.

On the 18th of December, 1870, a concession was granted to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans to establish a railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to some point on the Pacific coast, upon the basis of a grant conceded in 1868 to Messrs. Smith, Brontau, and Knight, who failed to act up to the contract. The subsidy that was granted to Gen. Rosecrans consisted in so many hectares of land for every kilometer finished. It was found, however, when the Company of the Interoceanic Railroad asked for plans of the public lands, that no such lands were disposable. This fact seemed to be virtually a death-blow to the formation of any such projects for the future. Nevertheless, at the request of Juarez and his Cabinet, Gen. Rosecrans again took the matter in hand, upon the Government offering that instead of land, a suitable sum of money (ten thousand dollars) per kilometer should be substituted. Upon these premises the Company again went to work, and experienced engineers have been sent upon exploring expeditions to all parts of the country, and very nearly fifty thousand dollars have already been spent upon the surveys. This Company, backed by heavy capitalists in New-York, Philadelphia, London, and Hamburg, is only awaiting the approbation of Congress (changing land for money) to commence operations.

Mr. Edward Lee Plumb came to Mexico about a year ago, as agent of the Texas International Railroad, (an extension of the Cairo and Fulton line,) with the endeavor to obtain a concession and subsidy from the Mexican Government to continue the line from Laredo, on the Bravo River, down to the City of Mexico; also, to run from the City of Mexico to the Pacific, with branch lines to all the Western States; thus interfering with the plan of the Interoceanic Railroad Company. Up to the present time no decided step has been taken in Congress in regard to Mr. Plumb's plan. A warfare perfectly scandalous has been carried on by Congress in regard to these projects, which are used one against another in the form of competition, so as to allow time to the Vera Cruz Railroad speculators to step in and be the third party in discord, perfectly unmindful of the promises to Gen. Rosecrans, and the responsibility of the Government itself in not acting in the upright manner it was expected; at the same time showing a blindness to the interests of the country, knowing that to raise Mexico from the condition in which she finds herself, foreign capital is absolutely necessary, yet refusing to take the hand, which is freely offered with the best intentions, from the United States.

The managers of the Vera Cruz Railroad offer but an extremely distant view of the future prospects in Mexico, if we but observe the line which is now nearly complete. The rule of proportion has been thoroughly studied in the following example: If fifteen years are necessary to build a road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, how many years will it require to complete a line from Mexico to the Pacific? The answer opens a dismal perspective to the grandchildren of the present generation, anxiously looking toward the completion of the line, before being laid in the graves of their ancestors.

The straightforward manner of Gen. Rosecrans, his simple propositions, the securities he offers, the sympathy he has won for himself from the great masses, and above all the interests of the country itself, are bound to have their effect, and defeat the schemes of his lobbying rivals. All the States are eagerly expecting the prompt dispatch of the Rosecrans concession, with as little red-tapery as possible, rightly judging that the country once united by its "iron rivers," will at once drop into the channel of prosperity, and as a natural consequence abolish the system of *pronunciamientos*.

Colima, the Moka of Mexico, has again sent a message to Congress from her Legislature urging the adoption of the Rosecrans line in the following terms:

"*Citizen Deputies:*

The glorious idea which actually occupies Mexico, and is so enthusiastically received in Colima, is the construction of the Interoceanic Railroad, proposed by Gen. Rosecrans. Colima being extremely interested in this grand work as the only means offered to her to raise herself from the prostration in which she is plunged, to a degree of brilliant prosperity, has to make a powerful effort to aid in the realization of the work, with greater reason as the railroad will start, as we have good foundation to believe, from the magnificent harbor of Manzanillo and pass through the State. It is, therefore, our duty to co-operate either with the subsidy solicited by Mr. Rosecrans or with bonds of the Company. Either way the Treasury of the State has to hold the funds, and as the law of taxation imposes a twenty-five per cent. on all funds collected, to be paid to the Federal Government, it is absolutely necessary to beg from Congress the exemption of this tax, which in justice ought not in the present case, to be collected, as the levying of it would be another burden on the State, harder to bear on account of the sacrifice to be made in aiding the establishment of the railroad. For the reasons herein explained the following proposition is presented:

First and only. Congress is hereby petitioned to withdraw the additional tax of twenty-five per cent. upon the funds collected by the State to subsidize or hold shares of the Interoceanic Railroad proposed by W. S. Rosecrans."

All the States are actuated by the same spirit, and messages are constantly sent to Congress from all parts, couched in the same terms. In order to save time, and give method to the discussions for improvements of public works, Congress has devoted two days in the week, Tuesdays and Fridays, to this most important movement, but notwithstanding these two days being broadly devoted to all branches of material improvement, the two projects of the Interoceanic and International Companies have been used as foils, one against another, to the utter exclusion of any other projects.

The Sonora State Railroad will probably, nevertheless, take the lead over all other concessions, in spite of its having been kept in the shade. The Legislature of the State having given its approval to the concession proposed by Mr. James Eldredge, sent it on to Mexico to receive the authorization of Congress, who passed it into the hands of the Committee of Industry. In a letter addressed by the Chairman to the representative, extremely flattering indications of a favorable exit are mentioned, and wherein is also expressed the full conviction that full power will be granted to the State to use for its own benefit all privileges which the Federal authority has over water-fronts, boundaries, &c. It may therefore be expected that Sonora will soon raise herself above the level of her sister States, and greatly improve the state of the frontier.

Mr. Willard, United States Consul in Guaymas, in accordance with a leave of absence, passed through Mexico, detaining himself a short time in the capital, and by this day's packet will go on to New-York. Mr. Carlos Mexia, Secretary of the Mexican Commissions Claims, will also start by the same packet. This gentleman, knowing and so well known in Washington society, needs neither encomiums nor introductions; his gentlemanly bearing in society has drawn toward him the sympathies of all.

VERIDICO.

Formation of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, which took such a prominent part in the late campaign, met at No. 146 East Forty-fourth-street, last evening, to arrange for a permanent social organization. About forty members were present. Col. Robert Don Angus presided. A letter was received from Gen. Sigel requesting to be enrolled a member of the Club. Gens. Davies and Tremaine, Cols. Thomas Fresborn and Joseph Yeomans, Majors Conney and Bullard, and Capts. H. C. Brass, J. Osborn, and Scanlon were appointed to select a Club-house, prepare by-laws, &c.

LOUISIANA.

Injunctions Issued Against the Warmoth Clique for Fraud and Usurpation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—A sudden check to Warmoth's fraudulent operations has occurred today. Mr. Kellogg filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against Warmoth, Jack Wharton, F. H. Hatch, and Durant Daponte, alleging acts of usurpation, fraud, and wrong-doing, and has obtained an injunction from Judge E. H. Durell, sitting as Circuit Judge, restraining the above parties from doing any act whatever as a Returning Board in connection with the late election; also restrains the New-Orleans *Republican* from making any publication of returns. This bill was prepared by District-Attorney Beckwith, and the question as to continuance of injunction is to be heard next Tuesday. If sustained, the Returning Board will consist of Herron, Secretary of State; John Lynch, Jacob Hawkins, and James Longstreet, by whom there will be an honest return. Warmoth utterly ignores and disregards the State Courts in connection with any act, however flagrant or daring, which he may contemplate perpetrating. Arrests are continually being made of parties all over the State for acts of violence, fraud, and violation of the Enforcement act. United States officials are thankful to the Federal Government for sustaining them in the faithful discharge of their duties. The vote of this city is not yet completed, and without it the final result cannot be given.

FOOT-BALL.

The Inter-University Match Between Yale and Columbia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 16.—The match game of foot-ball which Yale challenged Columbia to play, came off this afternoon at Hamilton Park. The Columbia men arrived, some of them on this morning's boat, and some of them on the eleven o'clock train. They were a splendid-looking set of men, in good spirits, and so confident of winning that their backers bet on them freely, and even offered odds as great as five to two. The game was to be played with a rubber ball, best five goals out of nine, and in case of darkness coming on, the side ahead at that time was to be declared the winner. Game was to have been called at 2½ P. M., but with the usual unavoidable delay, it did not really begin until about 3¼. As the men stood at their positions before the ball was tossed for the first time, the difference between them was very noticeable. Columbia's champions were large, heavy, and solid, while the Yale men were small and seemed chosen more for activity and speed. They were, too, differently arranged. Columbia had two men near the goal posts, and the others were scattered carelessly about the field, but the Yale men were placed with almost mathematical precision. At the goal-posts were the two "keepers," and on their right and left two side men. At a considerable distance from and in front of the goal were the middle-men, eight in number, and arranged like a crescent, with its horns resting on either side of the field. In the centre of the crescent were the six "rushers," who were to follow the ball wherever it went, and who, as they were to do the hard fighting, were the heaviest men on the Yale side. Two "pea-nutters," who were to keep ahead of the ball, and when it came near the goal to drive it over, completed the number. To look at the men and the disposition of them, it seemed as though Columbia would play the hardest and most energetic game, and that if Yale beat it could only be by force of strategy. Platt opened the game for Yale by a rousing "punt" which carried it over half the field. Then the Columbia men got it, and with a rush carried it ahead, and on, until it seemed as though by force of weight and numbers they would carry it straight through the goal. And they did get it clear up to the posts, but here one of the keepers made a very pretty stop and sent it to one of the middle-men. He passed it to a second, and he to a third, who kicked it, not down but across the field where stood another ready to receive it and carry it still further.

All was done so quickly that before the Columbia men really perceived it, the ball had been kicked, not through, but around them, and the goal was won by Yale in fifteen minutes. The Columbia men now prepared for work, determined not to be fooled so again, while Yale felt that to win the second goal was for her to win the game. The second goal was almost a repetition of the first, in all but time. The ball was first taken by Columbia, and rushed to the posts. There it was taken by Yale, and by skillful playing taken to the other end of the field, but Columbia was on the lookout this time, and sent it back again, and so the ball wavered back and forth several times until in an hour to a minute Yale won the second goal. Columbia was now desperate. It was now no longer a question whether they could win or not, but of whether they should go home utterly routed. The result of her system of play was now apparent. All her men had followed the ball, and all were therefore tired and not up to their game when they were needed most. The Yale men had handled themselves carefully, and were in excellent condition. Still Columbia made a noble rally and fought fiercely. For three-quarters of an hour did the ball hover about their goal, and was only kept from going through by almost superhuman exertions on their part, Moore, especially, of Columbia, covering himself with glory. But fate was against them, and Yale won the third goal, and the game, in fifty-one minutes.

Darkness now prevented further playing, and the game was called and given to Yale. A more perfect day for the match could not have been imagined, and the ground was in excellent condition. About 400 persons, mostly students, witnessed the game.

MARITIME NEWS.

Canadian Vessels in Trouble—Severe Snow-Storm and its Effects.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The brig Triton, which went ashore below this place, has been gotten off and towed up to be surveyed.

A telegram from Gaspe states that Capt. Vivian, of the barkentine John & Henry, before reported lost at Cape Cove, about forty miles from Gaspe, was rescued by Mr. J. W. Holt and another gentleman. The crew were lost.

Snow fell here last night.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 16.—A snow-storm prevails here, and several steamers, propellers, and schooners have been compelled to put back.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—The owners of the brig Ben Nevis have libeled the schooner W. E. Archer, of Gloucester, for damage caused by collision in this harbor during the gale of Thursday last.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—The schooner Jane was seized at Cornwall, yesterday, for a violation of the revenue laws. Her Majesty's ship Plover sailed for Bermuda today. The steamships Austrian, from Liverpool, arrived here at 1 P. M. yesterday; and the Peruvian, from Baltimore, at 9 P. M.

The Cunard steam-ship Malta, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here last night disabled. She left Boston on Tuesday last, and the following day her shaft broke. She then made sail, and bore up toward Halifax. The steam-ship Neptune, which was driven ashore in the recent gale, has been got off, it is believed uninjured.

Political News from Alabama and Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Mr. Tyler, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, telegraphs to George S. Houston that the Democrats will have four or five majority on the joint ballot in the Legislature. Houston and Judge E. W. Walker, of Huntsville, are prominent Democratic aspirants to the United States Senate.

The official returns from Tennessee give Greeley [illegible] majority, with ten counties to hear from.

The Latest Election Returns from Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—The official returns from all the counties but one give Grant [illegible] majority. The county to be heard from is expected to have given Greeley 100 majority.

RECOVERING FROM THE FIRE

Present Situation of the Various Business Interests.

Amount of Wool Known to Have Been Destroyed—Form of Help Required—Unneeded Assistance Rapidly Coming In.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—I have obtained from quite trustworthy sources some valuable information regarding the standing of the leading houses in the different branches of trade burned out in the great three days' fire, and the probable effect of the fire upon general business. First, concerning the leather market. Boston has long been regarded as the upper-leather market of the country, and the destruction of its large stock must, of necessity, greatly influence the trade in all sections. It is roughly estimated that three million sides of upper and rough leather and calf-skins were destroyed. Already the prices in upper-leather have advanced from ten to twenty per cent., and it is quite likely that a corner will be made in this staple; shoe manufacturers generally have small stocks, and the control of the market is easily obtainable. The tanneries are nowhere heavily stocked, many having been run the past weeks on short time, and consequently the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Of sole-leather it is known that 300,000 sides at least were burned. But the quantity of hides destroyed was very small, and, therefore, there is no earthly reason for an advance in this material. A rise in the cost of boots and shoes is inevitable, and people who come here to buy must be prepared to pay much higher prices than formerly, and to draw from much smaller stocks. The boot and shoe trade is regarded as in a good condition. Dealers burned out had as a general thing higher stocks than many supposed.

The most exact statement of the quantity of wool destroyed, just made, gives a total of 10,225,000 pounds, distributed as follows:

	Pounds.
Domestic fleece	4,250,000
California, Oregon, &c.	2,000,000
Tub	50,000
Scoured	150,000
Pulled	1,325,000
Australian	1,500,000
Cape	100,000
South American	200,000
Sundries	664,000

These figures were obtained yesterday direct from the individual losers. The amount now in bonded warehouses in this city, as reported at the Custom-house yesterday afternoon, is 14,700,000 pounds, in Philadelphia 200,000 pounds, and in New-York 17,000,000 pounds. Most of the small jobbers here are probably all right, but it is feared that two or three of the large jobbers, between whom there was a good deal of rivalry, may fail. The market since the fire has naturally been unsettled, and prices are irregular. There has been a brisk inquiry from manufacturers, and the sales since the fire, up to last night, have been 800,000 pounds. Cotton goods are not likely to be much affected. It was the close of the season when the fire came, and the amount of stock in store was small. There was quite a large destruction of carpets, some setting it as high as 200,000 rolls. The Lowell Company had a large stock destroyed. The stock from the carpet-mills was mostly stored in the city and within the burnt district. The trade in best grades of carpeting is somewhat injured, but in cheap grades, for counting-rooms and such places, there is a great demand. The wholesale clothing houses, as has already been stated, were all burned out, and with them an immense quantity of stock in store for the Fall and early Winter season. But the manufacturers, as a general thing, will quickly recover, and the market will not be seriously affected. Large numbers of houses in the crockery trade were also burned out, but, as in the case with the clothiers, all the firms are now in new locations, and prepared to fill orders.

After a careful review of the present state of trade, the general conclusion is that all branches affected will soon be righted. Everything seems to be progressing in the right direction. Men are pushing on, making the best possible terms with their creditors, and endeavoring to get in as quickly as possible for the Winter trade. It is noticeable that outsiders owing bills here are to a great extent anticipating their payments. Several instances of the payment of bills due on the 1st of December, and some as late as the 1st of January, have been reported today and yesterday. This is the best possible aid or relief that can be given to the sufferers by the fire. If every one who owes a bill in Boston should pay up within the next four weeks, there would be more money in the city to handle than there has been for a long time. The banks are all sound, as far as heard from. The paper they hold is largely that of outsiders, indorsed by the burned-out houses, and it is fortunate that the general state of business abroad, in other commercial centres, is so satisfactory that calls are not to be made for their settlement. Most of the leather houses have established themselves for the present, some on Fulton-street, some on Commercial-street, and others on India, Broad, Elm, and elsewhere in the North End. An effort is being made to locate the hide, leather, and shoe trades together as soon as possible. Most of the "burned outs" make a respectable showing of stock in store today.

The bright side to Boston's calamity is, on the whole, exceedingly cheering. Those who have at all examined the situation cannot see how the men and women who work with their hands so suddenly thrown out of employment, can long be idle, or can long suffer, or, indeed, can fail to reap a speedy benefit, instead of experience loss, by the event. The thousands of working girls out of work by the destruction of the clothing manufactories, about whom so much has been said, must soon find plenty of work. The great stocks destroyed must not only be at once replaced, but the Winter stocks must be made up. Then, for working-men of all classes there must, of necessity, be a great demand. Buildings are to be immediately erected, and calls for all classes of artisans must be made; the brick-yards all about Boston must increase their forces, as already the demand for bricks is immense; so must the granite quarries and yards, to which already big orders have gone. The people who will bear the roughest experiences will be those ranged in the "genteel classes," small merchants who lost everything—and there were many of these—merchants' clerks who had small interests in houses utterly destroyed, and the owners of safes holding all their earthly possessions, or their books and papers most valuable, which, on opening, proved no safes at all, and presented for the sorrowful contemplation of their owners charred and blackened rubbish in the place of bonds and representatives of property. These will not ask for the aid which the Relief Committee have decided is needed, and what will become of the money now pouring in from the great charitable world is a problem. The Committee have indeed made a serious bull, and some of the proudest Bostonians are greatly humbled thereby. The Relief Committee have opened a working men's head-quarters, where men thrown out of work by the fire and needing work may apply. The Committee call on people needing help to send to this head-quarters, and in order to get at the number of people employed before the fire in the burnt district, they have sent circulars through the town to all burned-out firms.

With the talk about town of regarding the cause of the fire and its management by the fire department, there is much said about the blowing up of buildings during the fire. It is asserted by many that the work was done improperly and illegally, and that the city can be held by owners of the property thus destroyed for damages. It is said that so loosely were the permits to use powder drawn and given to different parties, that they might have under them blown up the entire city at their discretion. The number of buildings blown up is quite large, and of those shattered is also considerable.

The remains of two ladies taken from the ruins of the fire on Wednesday are in charge of an undertaker, and there is no way of identifying them except by patches of clothing. The remains of the mother of Miss Martha Hutchinson have been found among the ruins of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Lowe's store. Miss Hutchinson saved herself by jumping from the window. Search continues for other bodies.

A contribution of $600 was received today from the Chicago Police for the Boston Police.

A perpetual injunction has been issued against the National Insurance Company of this city, and S. P. Humphrey, Hiram Ruggles, and N. H. Dillingham have been appointed receivers.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the citizens today resolutions of sympathy were adopted, and a committee appointed to raise contributions for the sufferers by the Boston fire.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Scientific Research on the Horse Distemper—Personal Notes—The Currency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Dr. J. J. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and a very high medical authority, in a letter to the *Evening Star*, on the subject of the horse distemper, says: "I have been asked to say a word with regard to the supposed connection between microscopic organisms in the air and the epidemic catarrh now prevailing among our horses, and have no hesitation in stating that I am unacquainted with any facts which can be regarded as proof of the correctness of this notion." After alluding to the theories of a connection between epidemics and microscopic germs in the air, in a manner implying doubt of their correctness, Surgeon Woodward adds:

"Nevertheless, I certainly regard the microscopical forms which exist in the atmosphere, and their possible influence on man, as a proper matter for scientific study; and by way of contributing my mite to this difficult subject, I would state that within the last few days I have collected the organic forms from a quantity of the air of a stable in this city in which were a number of the sick horses, and submitted them to the highest powers of the microscope without finding any which are not usually encountered when no epidemic is prevailing, and have also subjected the mucus discharge from the nostrils of several of the horses to the same examination with like negative results."

The new phase of the disease denominated the dropsy has appeared in the stables here, and more apprehension is felt as to the effects of the disease than at any time before.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Senators Cameron, Osborne and Spencer, and ex-Senator Wade were among the callers on the President today. There were in addition many others who called to pay their respects. The ante-chamber of the Executive office presented, this forenoon, a scene of animation that has not characterized it for many months.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. John M. B. Clitz has been detached from the command of the California and ordered to return home and await orders; Lieut. B. F. Tilley has been ordered to temporary duty at Washington; Lieut. Frederick B. Greenleaf, to the Naval Observatory.

PERSONAL.

Governor-elect Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is still in Washington. He visited the Navy Department this morning in conference with Secretary Robeson.

Second Controller Broadhead has completed his official report. It is merely a detail of office work, and contains no recommendations whatever.

A MAIL BURNT.

The New-Orleans mail of Sunday, due on Wednesday morning, is just received. Some of the newspaper packages have been damaged by fire.

A WISE JUDICIAL DECISION.

The Judge of the Police Court has decided a case in which a street-car conductor was charged with assault and battery in putting off from a car a drunken and unruly passenger. It was held that a conductor has a right to use reasonable force to preserve order in such cases.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The People of Arizona Protesting Against the Military Changes—The Missing Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—McCormick has been re-elected delegate to Congress from Arizona Territory.

A notorious criminal named Mortimer, confined in Sacramento Jail, accused of murder and robbery, made three desperate attempts to commit suicide yesterday, but was unsuccessful in every attempt.

The people of Arizona protest against having the Territory transferred to the Department of New-Mexico, and also against the assignment of Gen. Howard, or any one else, to the command in place of Gen. Crooke.

The Apaches living in San Pedro bottom are dying rapidly of consumption and scrofula.

During an affray in San Francisco last night, Jacob Stoke shot Louis Ferras, inflicting a flesh wound. Ferras was arrested.

The steam-ship Arizona is twelve days overdue. She has not been heard from at San Diego, and fears are entertained for her safety.

The steam-ship Costa Rica sailed for Panama today.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has rapidly risen on the lakes, and thence over the whole country east of the Mississippi, with prevailing westerly to northerly winds, clearing, clear, and cold weather in the North-west, and everywhere in the immediate trans-Mississippi country north of Arkansas the pressure has also increased, with clear, cold weather, and gentle westerly to northerly winds. The afternoon reports show continued high barometer from the Pacific coast to the Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

On the lower lakes, and thence over New-England, clearing and clear cold weather, with heavy frosts; in the Middle States, clear cold weather, high barometers, and north-westerly winds, veering to northerly; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, clear, cold weather, high barometers and northerly winds, veering to north-easterly; in the north-west, partly cloudy weather and south-westerly to north-westerly winds, with low temperatures, extending to the Ohio Valley and the upper lakes.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 35°; 6 A. M., 34°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 42°; 9 P. M., 35½°; 12 P. M., 33°. Average temperature yesterday, 37¾°; average temperature for the week, 46°.

The Latest Scratchings on the Cabinet Slate.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The *Democrat* this morning states editorially and advisedly that there will be but two changes in President Grant's Cabinet on the 4th of March next. These will be the retirement of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell. The former, it is expected, will be offered the mission to England, and the latter will endeavor to obtain a seat in the United States Senate.

Personal.

Sir Anthony Barclay, of Canada; Commodore C. P. Lowell, of the United States Navy, and Edwin Adams, are at the Astor House. Hon. Hallet Kilburn, of Washington; Judge W. H. Davis, of Albany, and Samuel Cuffee, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. E. L. Gibson, of New-Orleans; Gen. W. H. Harris, of Mississippi; M. Marshall, of England, and B. Planas, of Spain, are at the New-York Hotel. William Williams, M. C., of Buffalo, and Commodore Clark, of the United States Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. James H. Carleton, of the United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel. Senator Chandler, of Michigan; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-London, and Hon. B. E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Pay-master R. J. Cormody, of the United States Navy, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. G. F. Wilson, financial agent of the Costa Rica Railroad Company, and Hon. E. Austin Paige, of England, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, and Manuel J. Laines, of the Argentine Legation, sailed for Europe yesterday.

ITALY.

The Pope Declines to Receive Aid From the Italian Government.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, having addressed an official communication to the Pope guaranteeing the payment to His Holiness of the annuity voted to him by the Italian Parliament, Cardinal Antonelli has sent a reply to the Minister, notifying him that the Pope declines to receive the annuity.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Result of Jumping From a Train.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—The railroad accident, reported last night, on the Little Rock Railroad was caused by a broken rail. The engineer saw it, but too late to stop the train, and he and the fireman jumped from the engine as it struck the gap and were caught under the engine. Putnam, the engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman (colored) had one of his legs broken and was otherwise injured. Conductor Parmalee was on the engine and stuck to it and was uninjured.

Singular Disaster and Fortunate Escape.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—A collision occurred last evening, on the Erie Railway, at Cheektowaga crossing, three miles from here. A locomotive of one train passed through two passenger-cars of another train, demolishing the locomotive and cars. From fifteen to twenty ladies were in one car, only one of whom was slightly injured in the hand.

RAID ON CONCERT-SALOONS.

The Proprietors and Inmates of All the Broadway Dens of Vice Arrested—They Will be Arraigned This Morning.

A determined effort was made by the Police authorities, last night, to break up those vile dens of infamy and vice which for so lengthy a period have been allowed to flourish and pursue their vile business on New-York's principal thoroughfare. The privileges which the proprietors of these infamous resorts, known as concert-saloons, have enjoyed, and the protection which has been for so long a period extended to them, have made those interested in their management so bold that they threw off all semblance of decency, and the saloons have been noted for the debauchery nightly practiced therein. The female attendants at these establishments, emboldened by their apparent immunity from arrest and police interference, became more reckless in the display of their flaunting vice, and made their appearance at their nightly vocations in a state of semi-nudity, attracting to the saloons the most vicious and depraved of New-York's society, until their tolerated existence became a reproach to the City. Among the frequent visitors to these vile resorts were numbered young men of respectable connections, mere youths, who there learned their first lessons in vice and dissipation. These vile resorts are all situated in the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Precincts, and Supt. Kelso at length determined to make one more effort to crush them out of existence, if this desideratum was at all likely to be reached by the arrest of the proprietors and the attendants. With this laudable object in view, the Superintendent a few days ago summoned to his office Capts. Clinchy, McCullough and Byrnes, of the Fourteenth, Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts respectively, and directed them to appear before the Police Magistrates of their respective districts, and prefer complaints against the concert saloons in their precincts as disorderly houses. In accordance with these directions the Captains named applied for and obtained warrants against nine of these hells. The warrants were granted by Justice Ledwith, sitting at Jefferson Market Police Court, and Alderman Cowan at the Tombs. Having obtained the warrants a consultation was had, and it was determined that a simultaneous raid should be made on all these places at 11 o'clock last night. This programme was carried out to the letter, and the result was that the station-houses in the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Precincts were filled to overflowing with a motley collection of unfortunate and disreputable females, who made the Police stations ring with their ribald jests, obscene songs, and blasphemous conversation.

Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, assembled all the available force of his command between 10 and 11 P. M., and ordered them to don their plain attire. The men were divided into squads, each under the command of a Sergeant, and were started out on their mission in behalf of public morality without having been informed of what was required of them. The Sergeants were given the warrants and were directed to enter the places named in these instruments at precisely 11 o'clock. The raid was in this way made simultaneously, and proved to be a perfect success.

The "Canterbury" saloon, located on the first floor of No. [illegible] Broadway, was visited by Capt. Clinchy in person, with a sufficient force at his back to prevent any resistance. This is the largest and most flashily decorated place of the kind on Broadway, and has forty female attendants, all attired in costumes outvieing in scantiness the slender draperies of the "Black Crook" ballet. This place is kept by Elisha Gregory and Frederick Hughes. The appearance of the Police created the utmost consternation among the females and visitors, and a stampede was the result, but the Captain had taken the precaution to guard the rear doors of the saloon leading to Crosby-street, and none of those in the saloon were allowed to escape. Gregory & Hughes and all the women in the place were arrested, and the male visitors, much to their relief, were allowed to depart. The prisoners, after donning suitable street attire, were marched off to the Station-house in Mulberry-street and locked up. In the meantime Sergt. Polhamus, of the Fourteenth Precinct, visited the "Dew Drop In," in the basement of No. [illegible] Broadway, where the proprietor, Richard Campbell, and twenty girls were captured. Sergt. Buckley went to the "Oriental," in the basement of No. [illegible] Broadway, where the proprietor and fifteen girls were arrested. Sergt. Cornwell visited the "Assembly Rooms," on the second floor of No. [illegible] Broadway, where Charles Wakefield, the proprietor, and twenty-two females were taken into custody. The "New Idea" saloon, in the basement of No. [illegible] Broadway, of which Baker and Mrs. Brown are the proprietors, was visited by Capt. McCullough, of the Eighth Precinct. The proprietors and fifteen girls were captured. This is the place where Ed. Perkins, alias "Indian Ned," was shot and killed some months ago. Capt. McCullough then hurried to the "Alexis" Saloon, in the basement of No. 504 Broadway, where eight girls were arrested. While this was going on Capt. Byrnes and Sergts. Holbrow and Carpenter raided on the Pavilion, on Broadway, between Fourth and Amity streets, of which one Geyser is the proprietor, where twenty girls were arrested, the "Branch," at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, of which Harry Wenters is proprietor, where ten girls were arrested, and the Arion, No. 720 Broadway, of which a fellow named —— Edwards is proprietor, where sixteen girls were captured. All these last named were locked up at the Mercer-street Police Station. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Police Courts this morning.

Harvey Young the Oldest Skin Gambler in New-York Held on the Charge of a Times Reporter.

Detective Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was detailed by Capt. Byrnes to attend to the skin game of Harvey Young, at No. 631 Broadway, in response to a complaint of a police reporter of the TIMES, arrested James Turleigh, alias Farrelly, as the dealer of the game in which the TIMES reporter had voluntarily submitted to be robbed on Thursday night last. Turleigh, however, was not the real party, and the TIMES reporter on appearing at Jefferson Market Court, before Justice Fowler, yesterday morning, declined to make any complaint against him, and he was discharged. But against Young and Yorke, the cue-keeper, the supporters of the gambling-house, the TIMES reporter entered a strenuous complaint, which was at once entertained by Justice Ledwith, and both Young and Yorke were committed for trial on a charge of felony in the Court of General Sessions. Young was concerned in the Bill Poole murder, and about three years ago he shot Bob Willis, the keeper of a rival gambling-house on Broadway. He has never been tried for either of the offenses he is charged with.

GENERAL NEWS.

Severe Storm Throughout the North of Europe.

Over One Hundred Vessels Wrecked and Many Lives Lost.

Improvement in the Health of King Amadeus.

Reported Discovery of Diamonds Near Salt Lake City.

Terrible Murder of a Woman and Her Child.

GERMANY.

The Gale on the Prussian Coast—Recovery of Bismarck.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Stralsund, of today's date, reports that eighty vessels were totally wrecked in the late gale. The town was considerably damaged by inundation. The fishermen on the islands of Zingst, Darss, and Hiddensoe lost all their fishing-smacks and apparatus. Their houses and contents were heavily damaged by the high water. Nearly all the cattle on the islands were drowned. The wells were flooded from the sea, and the inhabitants are suffering greatly for want of fresh water, food, and shelter. The Government has dispatched steamers laden with supplies to their relief.

The island of Rugen has also felt the disaster heavily. Many of its fishing-boats have been destroyed, and the fields near the coast line are flooded.

The loss of life, both on the islands and the mainland, is very great.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The departure of a physician from Berlin for Varzin to attend Prince Bismarck, created grave apprehensions in this city as to the condition of the Premier. All fears have, however, been dispelled by the receipt of dispatches stating that the Prince is progressing toward recovery.

DENMARK.

Terrible Effects of the Late Storm.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—The storm which raged in the North of Europe on Wednesday and Thursday was very disastrous throughout Denmark and on the coast. The wind blew a hurricane, and rain and snow fell incessantly. The streams rose to an unusual height, overflowing their banks and inundating the country for miles around. Great damage was done to the sea-port towns, and numerous marine disasters occurred. Reports of the loss of twenty-four ships have already been received. Half of the town of Prastoe, in the island of Zealand, in the Baltic, was laid waste by the force of the wind. The small island of Botoe was entirely submerged by water, and every inhabitant was drowned.

SPAIN.

Alarming Statement Concerning the Health of King Amadeus.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Court physicians issued a bulletin this morning stating that his Majesty, King Amadeus, passed a bad night.

The Lower House of the Cortes has passed the first clause of the Mortgage Bank bill, by a vote of 126 against 58.

There is trouble at Vittoria, capital of the Province of Alava, between the Government authorities and the artillery troops stationed there, caused by the opposition of the latter to the appointment of Gen. Hidalgo as Captain-General of the Province. The latest reports from the town state that the troops maintained their defiant attitude, and more serious trouble is feared.

In consequence of the recent demonstration of roving Carlist bands in the northern provinces, the garrison at Santander has been increased and a force of carbineers has been concentrated at Logrono.

A bulletin issued this afternoon announces that the health of King Amadeus is improving.

A dispatch from Vittoria to-night reports that Captain-General Hidalgo has resigned, and the conflict between the authorities and artillery troops has ended. The American man-of-war Plymouth has left Barcelona.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Public Expression of French Sympathy for the Imperial Cause.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The ex-Empress Eugenie held a fête at Chiselhurst yesterday. Many visitors were present from Paris. A number of regiments stationed at Versailles sent bouquets.

A banquet in celebration of the opening of the Australian Telegraph line was given at the Cannon-street Hotel last night. Three hundred persons were present. Earl Kimberly presided.

The Norwegian ship Sesostris was wrecked in the North Sea during the terrible gale of Wednesday last, and fourteen of the crew perished.

FRANCE.

Arms for the Carlists Seized—Our Naval Fleet.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Twenty-three cases of Marseilles rifles, which were to be sent to the Carlists now in the Spanish Province of Gerona, have been seized at Perpignan, by the authorities of that town.

The United States war steamer Shenandoah, has arrived at Marseilles. She will shortly sail for Tunis.

UTAH GOSSIP.

The Diamond Fever Breaking Out—Destitution of Miners.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16.—Quite an excitement was created here today on the report of the New-York lapidaries now here, that among the samples of precious stones brought to this city by J. F. Berry, are twenty-six genuine diamonds, one of which weighs three carats. Berry declares his readiness to pilot any party to the locality of the discovery at once, and positively asserts that they can find diamonds. He says the place is where Janin, of San Francisco, went, and that his report was true. The location is not in New-Mexico or Arizona, but in Western Colorado. A number of leading capitalists are putting up money for an organized expedition to the spot.

Over 200 transfers of mining property were made today, mostly by poor miners to enable them to obtain the mere necessaries of life.

Miners from different districts are flocking to the city just now. The present cold weather at this season of the year is unprecedented.

The keeper of an intelligence office, named Cameron, was committed to jail today, in default of $5,000 bail, for drugging and outraging a girl fourteen years of age.

The coal mines at Evanston, near the head of Echo Cañon, are reported to be on fire.

A TERRIBLE MURDER.

A Laboring Man Kills the Wife and Child of His Employer.

PETERBORO, Ontario, Nov. 16.—A horrible murder has been committed in the township of Dummer, near the head of Stony Lake. A man named Briton, employed as a laborer by a farmer named Payne, murdered the wife and child of the latter. The woman's head was terribly crushed, and the child was found with its throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching.

Escape of a Bank Forger.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 16.—William Anderson, alias Cohen, the bank forger, escaped from an officer today while being taken to jail.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN DEEP SORROW.

Sad is my song to-night, and brief as sad,
For my long-suffering heart is fit to break;
Do what I will, the one glad note I had
I cannot, cannot wake.

Grief, that for many and many a season past
I have repressed, though oft so sorely tried,
Breaks in upon me, wave on wave, at last,
And will not be denied.

Two [illegible] figures [illegible]
And [illegible] before my sight, [illegible] I see;
One is my tearful Past, my Future one,
And that is tearful too!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE KING LEAR OF THE RUSSIAN STEPPES.

Translated from Ivan Tourguenef.

BY MRS. BURY PALLISER.

One Winter's evening a party of college friends had assembled together, and the conversation turned upon Shakespeare, and upon the different characters in his plays, which were all drawn with such astonishing truthfulness that each one could name an *Othello*, a *Hamlet* or a *Falstaff* as among the persons they had chanced to meet. "And I, gentlemen," said our host, "have known a *King Lear*." And he began his narrative.

I passed my early youth in the country, in the domain of my mother, a rich Russian landed proprietor in the Government of X——. The most striking impression that has remained upon my memory, is the person of Martin Petrovitch Kharlof, our nearest neighbor. In my life I never saw any one like him. Imagine a man of gigantic stature, with an enormous body, upon which was set, without any appearance of neck, a monstrous head, surmounted by a tangled mass of grayish, yellow hair, almost joining his shaggy eyebrows. On his sunburnt face was a broad, flat nose, little blue eyes, and a small mouth. His voice was hoarse but sonorous. The expression of his face was not disagreeable; there was a certain grandeur in it, but so strange, so extraordinary! And then, what arms, what legs, what shoulders! Summer and Winter, Kharlof wore a kind of tunic of greenish cloth, confined at the waist by a Circassian belt. I never saw him wear a cravat. He breathed slowly and heavily, like a bullock, and walked noiselessly. His Herculean strength inspired the respect of all the country round, and various legends were circulated relating to it. It was affirmed that one day, on meeting a bear, he felled it to the earth with his fist; and that, on another occasion, having surprised a peasant in his orchard in the act of stealing his bee-hives, he flung him over the hedge, together with the horse and cart he had brought to carry away his plunder. But Kharlof did not pride himself on his physical strength so much as upon his birth, his position, and the mental superiority for which he gave himself credit. My mother received him with especial kindness, for he had saved her life, twenty years ago, by stopping her carriage on the edge of a deep ravine into which the horses had fallen. The shafts and harness were broken, but Kharlof never left his hold of the wheel, though the blood was starting from his finger-nails. It was my mother who had given him his wife, an orphan reared in her own house. She died young, leaving two daughters, the eldest of whom was married.

Kharlof was a good landed proprietor. Of the obedience of his peasantry it were idle to speak. Large and heavy as he was, he never went on foot, but drove a low droshki, drawn by an old, decrepit horse, bearing the scar of a wound it had received in battle. Behind the droshki sat always his little Cossack boy, Maximka.

I have already said that my mother treated Kharlof with respect. She saw in him a kind of devoted giant, who, if needs be, would not hesitate to fight a whole army of revolted serfs. Besides, he was loyal, never borrowed money, never drank, and, if he was deficient in education, was not wanting in intelligence. Who would have thought this giant, so confident in his own powers, was subject to fits of melancholy? They would come on without any apparent cause, and he would then shut himself up in his room and call his Cossack boy to read or sing to him—the colossus Kharlof feared death.

Men of great physical power are generally phlegmatic, but this was not his case. His wrath was easily aroused, and no one had the power of more readily irritating him than the brother of his deceased wife, a contemptible little being, half buffoon, half parasite, who lived with us. His name was Bitschkof, but he always bore the sobriquet of Souvenir.

I was anxious to see Kharlof's house, and one day proposed to return with him; it was situated on the top of a hill. We entered the courtyard. On one side was an old habitation with thatched roof; on the other, a newly-built house. "See," said Kharlof, "in what a hovel my father lived, and look at the palace I have built for myself." It was so slightly built, it looked like a castle of cards. Five or six dogs, each one uglier than the other, saluted us with furious barkings. "These are our shepherd dogs," said Kharlof, "of the true Crimean race. Be quiet, you rascals, or I will hang you all."

A young man in a long nankeen coat appeared at the door-step of the new house, and reverentially assisted his father-in-law to alight. "Anna," called Kharlof, "the son of Natalia Nicolayna condescends to visit us. We must entertain him. Arrange the table immediately. Where is little Evlampia?"

"She is not at home; she is gone to the fields to gather corn-flowers." Evlampia was the younger daughter, and her father's favorite. In a few minutes all was ready. Surprised at the rapidity with which Kharlof's orders were executed, I followed him into the dining-room, where, on a table, covered with a white-patterned red cloth, was laid out the repast, consisting of curds, cream, wheaten bread, and powdered sugar, mixed with cinnamon. While I was eating, Kharlof fell asleep. Anna stood before me perfectly motionless, her eyes fixed upon the ground, and through the window I could see her husband leading my horse up and down the court-yard, polishing with his hands the curb-chain which he had detached from the bridle.

My mother did not like Kharlof's eldest daughter. She thought her proud. Toward my mother she was cold and reserved, though she had placed her at school, found her a husband, and presented her, on the day of her marriage, with a thousand roubles and an Indian shawl. Anna was the terror of the wives and daughters of the peasants.

Kharlof woke up. "Anna," he said, "play something on the piano that pleases these young gentlemen." I turned my head and saw the pitiable semblance of a harpsichord in the corner of the room.

"I obey, father, but I can play nothing which would interest the gentleman, and, besides, the strings are all broken."

"Then," said Kharlof, "Volodka* shall show you the granary," calling to his son-in-law, who was still walking my horse up and down.

Vladimir Slotkine was an orphan whom my mother had sent to the village school, and afterward married to Anna. She called him her little Jew, and his hooked nose, black eyes, and red lips were quite of the Oriental type. A thirst for gain was the leading feature in his character.

In one of the turns of the road I met the second daughter of Kharlof. A wreath of corn-flowers encircled her head. We saluted each other in silence. Evlampia was less beautiful than her sister, but of a different stamp. Tall and strongly made, everything in her was on a large scale—head, limbs, hands, teeth, and, above all, her eyes of a dull blue with heavy eyelids. This monumental being was a true daughter of Kharlof. Her plait of fair hair was so long she was obliged to twist it three times round her head. There was something wild, almost ferocious in the expression of her eyes. "She is untameable, of Cossack blood," said Kharlof. In my heart, she intimidated me; this colossal being too closely resembled her father.

One day, toward evening, in the month of June, Kharlof was announced. My mother was astonished, as he never paid such late visits. When he entered the room, he threw himself upon a chair near the door, and looked so pale, the expression of his face so disturbed, that my mother exclaimed, "Speak, speak; something has happened. Has your fit of melancholy returned?"

Kharlof knit his brow. "No, it is not my melancholy; that comes on at the full of the moon. Allow me to ask you one question, madam. What do you think of death?"

"Of what?" said my mother startled.

"I have just had a nocturnal hallucination," he said, in a low tone, "a nocturnal hallucination," he repeated. "I am a great seer of visions." Kharlof gave a deep sigh and continued, "About a week back—it was exactly on the eve of St. Peter—I laid down to rest myself, and fell asleep. Suddenly I saw enter my room a black colt, which began to gambol and grin at me with his teeth. And then, this same colt turned round and gave me a kick on the left elbow, in the most sensitive part, and I awoke. My left arm was powerless, and so was my left leg. It is paralysis, I said to myself. By degrees circulation returned, but a creeping sensation ran through all my joints, and as soon as I open the palm of my hand it begins again."

"But, Martin Petrovitch, you have been only lying upon your arm when asleep."

"No, Madam, it is not what you are pleased to say. It is a warning I have received; it is the announcement of my death. Consequently I come to tell you my intentions without loss of time. Not wishing that death should take me unawares, I, the humble slave of the Almighty, have determined to divide, in my lifetime, all my property between my two daughters, Anna and Evlampia."

"A reasonable idea, only it appears to me you are in too great a hurry."

"And as I desire in this same affair," continued Kharlof, "to observe the necessary legal forms, I beg of your son Dmitri, and to my relation, Bitschkof, I prescribe it as a duty, to witness the accomplishment of the formal act, and the giving over possession to my daughters Anna and Evlampia, which act is to be accomplished the day after to-morrow at noon, in my own domain of Jeskovo, with the participation of the authorities who have been invited to attend." Kharlof had great difficulty in delivering this formal speech, which he had evidently learned by heart.

"Is it yourself," asked my mother, "who has prepared this act of division?"

"Yes, and I have sent it in; and the tribunal of the district has received the necessary order to attend." He rose slowly to go. "But wait," cried my mother, "Do you really make over everything to your daughters, without any reservation?"

"Certainly, without reserve."

"And where will you live?"

"Where will I live? Why, in my own house, as I have done till now. What change would you have?"

"But, are you sure of your daughters and of your son-in-law?"

"Is it of Volodka you speak? of that beggar? I will make him do as I will. What power has he? And my daughters! they will feed, clothe, and house me till my death. Is it not their most sacred duty?"

"Assuredly; only—excuse me for saying so, Martin Petrovitch—your eldest daughter is full of pride, and the second has the look of a wolf."

"Natalie Nicolayna!" exclaimed Kharlof, "what are you saying? Good heavens! They, my daughters, wanting in obedience! an idea not to be dreamed of. What! resist a father! and incur the curse that would await them. They who have passed their lives in trembling submission, and of a sudden to ——" a suffocating cough here seized Kharlof, and my mother hastened to compose him.

"Only I cannot understand," she urged, "why this immediate division. After you, the property will go to them. I suppose your melancholy is the cause of all this."

"Ah," returned Kharlof, with some irritation, "you always throw my melancholy in my teeth. It is perhaps a force from above that now acts upon me. I make this immediate division because I will it. I, of my own person, by my own power, fix what shall henceforth belong to each; and each of them having received my gift, shall feel grateful for it, and faithfully execute the will of their father and benefactor." Here Kharlof's voice faltered. "I wish you good morning, madam, and you, sir," he said, turning to me; "I shall have the honor of seeing you the day after to-morrow at my house."

My mother looked at Kharlof as he went away, and she shook her head. "This promises no good," she murmured.

On the day appointed, our family coach, drawn by four horses and driven by our head coachman, a stout, patriarchal figure, with long gray beard, drew majestically up to the door. The importance of the act Kharlof was about to accomplish, and the solemnity of his invitation had reacted upon my mother, and she ordered this state equipage, and desired us to appear in full dress to do honor to her protégé. In half an hour we reached the house; the dog saluted us with his howling, and the numerous children of the servants, who generally swarm in the courtyards, with wooden crosses round their necks, had all disappeared. Slotkine received us at the threshold. We entered the room, in the middle of which sat the motionless form of Kharlof; he had put on his militia jacket, a bronze medal was on his breast, his sword at his side, his left hand was placed on its hilt, while his right rested upon a pile of papers on the table. He did not stir, he appeared even not to breathe. He scarcely saluted us, but, pointing to a row of chairs, desired us to take our places. On the right were his two daughters in full dress; Anna in a green gown and yellow belt, Evlampia in rose color and cerise. On the left sat the priest, an aged man, whose sad eyes, worn cassock and ragged boots betokened a life of poverty and labor. Next to him were the attorney and the ispravnik, or head of the police of the district. I was seated near Souvenir, and my mother's steward, Lizinski, beside me. When we were all placed, Kharlof raised himself to his full height and began. "I have invited you, gentlemen, because I feel I am growing old; my infirmities oppress me. I have received a warning, and the hour of death as you know, comes upon us as a thief in the night; in consequence of which I do not wish that death should take me unawares. I, the slave of the Almighty," and he repeated, word for word, the phrase he had used to my mother. "Conformably to the decision I have taken," he continued, pointing to the pile of papers on the table, "this formal act has been drawn up, and you shall hear, point by point, my intentions. Approach," says Kharlof to his son-in-law, who stood in an humble posture at the door, "read, it would fatigue me."

Slotkine took the paper, and began to read with a clear but tremulous voice. The shares of the sisters were fixed with the most minute precision. From time to time Kharlof interrupted the reading, "Listen, Anna, this is for you, as a reward for your zeal. Of that I make you a present, my little Evlampia." The two sisters bowed, and Kharlof gazed on them with unmoved gravity. The seignorial manor (that is, the new house) was assigned to Evlampia, the younger daughter, according to ancient usage. Kharlof reserved to himself the right of occupying the room he then inhabited, and also assigned to himself his complete maintenance, and an allowance of ten roubles a month for his clothing. The last clause in the deed he read himself. "That these wishes of a father may be accomplished by his daughters religiously and unchanged, as a law of the Almighty; for after Him, I am their father and their head, and have no account to render to any one, any more than I have ever rendered. And if my daughters carry out my will, my fatherly benediction shall be on their heads, but if they fail to carry out my will—which heaven forbid—my curse will fall upon them now, henceforth, and to all eternity." Kharlof closed the paper and waved it over his head. Anna threw herself upon her knees, and struck the ground with her forehead. "And you, Evlampia!" said Kharlof. She reddened, and also bowed herself to the earth. "Now rise and sign," said Kharlof; "sign here, I am grateful and accept, Anna; here, I am grateful and accept, Evlampia." The two women signed, as directed. A minute's silence followed; Kharlof let a sob escape, and then said, in a low voice, "Now all is yours." His daughters and son-in-law exchanged looks, and approaching, kissed him upon the arm between the elbow and the shoulder. The ispravnik then read the legal act, and [illegible], being upon the doorstep with the sisters, announced the event to the peasants of Kharlof, enjoining their submission to their new proprietors—an admonition he might have dispensed with, for I never saw more humble countenances, or peasants more tutored to obedience, than those of Kharlof. Dressed in patched caftans and tattered tunics, their waists tightly confined by their belts, as is required on solemn occasions, they stood motionless as statues of stone, and each time the ispravnik addressed them, they made a profound obeisance. Notwithstanding the entreaties of the ispravnik, Kharlof refused to show himself with his daughters. "My subjects," he said, "will obey my will without my presence;" but as if to exhibit his power for the last time, he suddenly put his head out of window, roared out, in a stentorian voice, "Obedience!" and hastily closed the casement. The peasants appeared stupefied.

At last came the time for the repast. When the inevitable bottle of champagne appeared—champagne made on the banks of the Don—the ispravnik proposed the healths of the new proprietors and that of the magnanimous Petrovitch Kharlof. At the word magnanimous, Slotkine gave an enthusiastic cry, and rushed to embrace his benefactor. Then occurred a disagreeable incident. Souvenir suddenly rose, and with a fiendish laugh exclaimed, "Magnanimous! magnanimous, indeed; we shall see how he feels when he is turned out, bare-backed, into the snow." "What are you raving about, fool?" said Kharlof, with contempt. "Fool!" replied Souvenir; "we shall soon see who the fool is!" "How dare you insult our revered benefactor?" cried Slotkine; "you know, if he had the slightest wish, he would not hesitate to tear up the act of donation he has so generously granted us."

"But that would not prevent your turning him out in the snow," said Souvenir.

"Silence!" cried Kharlof, in a thundering voice. "If I were to strike you, Bitschkof, a heap of dirt would alone remain where you now stand. And you, young cur," he said, turning to Slotkine, "hold your tongue, and presume not to put in your nose where you are not called. If I, Martin Petrovitch Kharlof, have decided upon this act, who can destroy it; who, in the whole world, can oppose my will?"

"Martin Petrovitch," began the attorney, "you have just accomplished a great action; but if—which heaven forbid—instead of the gratitude which is your due, you should meet with some great affront——"

I glanced my eye upon the sisters. Anna appeared to devour the words he was speaking. I never saw the face of a woman more wicked and more venomous, yet more strangely beautiful. Evlampia had turned away; a smile more contemptuous than ever was on her lips. Kharlof rose to speak, but his voice forsook him. He struck the table with such violence that everything rattled in the room.

"Father," Anna hastened to say, "that gentleman little knows us, to speak thus. You are wrong to let it make you angry." Kharlof looked at Evlampia, but she remained stolidly silent. "I thank you, daughter Anna," said Kharlof, in a low voice; "I rely upon you and your husband. As for you, Sir, you are not made to judge Martin Kharlof; your intelligence does not reach so high. The thing is decided; my decision will not change. I am no longer master here; I am a visitor; and as such I use my privilege to retire." He turned round, and walked slowly out of the room.

The next day Kharlof came to dine with my mother, who referred to the incidents of the preceding day. "Yes," said Kharlof, "something passed a little serious, but what I have upon my heart is not the idle words of Souvenir, but the bearing of Evlampia. She was stone—a real statue. She feels nothing. Why did she not say to herself, my father must be very ill, must feel his end approaching, thus to give us up all he has; but not a word, not a look; she bowed to the ground, but not in gratitude."

"Why, Kharlof," said my mother, "you seem to complain; you begin to repent and be afraid of the step you have taken."

This wounded him to the quick. All his pride arose. "I am not among those who complain or are afraid. This earthly globe shall be dissolved before I fail in my word, or that I fear or regret what I have done. As for my daughters, they will never depart from their obedience to their father to all eternity."

The death of her brother-in-law called my mother away, and it was three months before we came back to our home.

The first news my servant gave me on my return was that large flocks of woodcocks had arrived, and that they were plentiful in the birch woods of Jeskova, the domain of Kharlof. I started directly, and had a good day's sport. On my way homeward I saw a peasant plowing near the wayside, and immediately recognized in the miserable, starved beast he was belaboring the favorite animal Kharlof used to drive.

"Is Martin Kharlof dead?" I inquired, "that you have his horse?"

"Oh, no," he answered, "but it has been taken and sold. Many things have happened during your absence. Mr. Slotkine is master now."

"And Martin Petrovitch?"

"He has become a mere cipher. Some fine morning he will be turned out-of-doors."

When I went in I found something had disturbed my mother. She sent suddenly for Lizinski, and said, "Send a carriage to-morrow morning for Mr. Kharlof, and desire him to come here, as I hear he has no longer one at his disposal, and tell him I must absolutely see him. Tell, also, Slotkine, I order him to appear before me; mind, I order him."

"Martin Petrovitch will not obey," whispered Souvenir; "you cannot imagine what he has become."

His prediction was verified. My mother wrote him a letter with her own hand. He sent for answer, written upon a piece of dirty paper, "Before heaven, I cannot—shame would kill me. Let me disappear, thank you; do not torment me."

Slotkine's interview with my mother did not occupy a quarter of an hour. She declared he should never again enter her presence; and "if Kharlof's daughters dare to present themselves—for they have impudence for anything," she said, "show them the door. That miserable Jew," she continued, "whom I have taken out of the mire to make a man of, has the audacity to tell me I have no right to interfere with what does not concern me, and that Martin Petrovitch is treated with too much indulgence—the ungrateful little toad!"

Determined to see Kharlof, I again set out with my gun to Jeskova. Suddenly I heard steps behind me, and Slotkine came out of the thicket. His face bore no trace of the obsequious humility with which, four months back, he was polishing the curb of my bridle when walking my horse up and down his father-in-law's court-yard. "Have you killed many woodcocks?" he asked. "You are aware your are shooting in our wood; but I give you leave. Your mother was very angry with me yesterday, and would hear of no explanation. I declare solemnly it is impossible to treat Martin Petrovitch otherwise; he is quite childish."

"But why have you sold his horse?"

"Why? A fine question! What use was it? Only to eat hay without profit. If Martin Petrovitch wishes to go out, he has only to ask; we never refuse him, unless the horse is at work. Then there is that little vagabond Cossack," he continued. "Martin Petrovitch complains we have taken him from him. What use was he to us? Now we have apprenticed him to a saddler; and when he has learned his trade he will pay us a yearly sum."

"Who, then, now reads to Martin Petrovitch?"

"Read! What an idea, to read at his age! He had but one book, and that, I am thankful to say, has disappeared."

"And who shaves him now?"

Slotkine assumed an affable laugh, as if it were a good joke, and replied, "No one; at first he singed his beard with a candle; now he lets it grow. Martin Petrovitch is clothed and fed—what can he want besides? Has he not declared that he desires nothing more in this world, but what is for the good of his soul? Besides, he ought to recollect that, put it which way you please, all now belongs to us. He complains we do not pay his allowance. What does he require money for? he wants for nothing. I assure you we treat him well. Now, there are the rooms, for instance, he occupies; we want them badly for ourselves, for we have no space to turn in. Then, we try to provide him occupation. Last St. Peter's Day I bought him some fish-hooks—excellent English hooks, very dear. The pond is full of tench, and he has only to sit at the edge and fish all day—what better occupation for an old man? Martin Petrovitch himself approves. You know what a hot, violent man he was; now he has become quite quiet. Your mother is angry with me. She is a great lady, and holds to power as much as did formerly Martin Petrovitch. Come and judge for yourself, and if an opportunity offers, say a word in our favor. I have the honor to salute you. Kill as many woodcocks as you like. They are birds of passage, and belong to nobody; but [illegible] spare [illegible]—it is our game."

[illegible] I said to myself, I exclaimed, "[illegible] is it that Kharlof has [illegible] before this [illegible] Slotkine? He must be subdued, indeed."

At the end of the garden was the pond.

"Has Kharlof indeed turned fisherman?" I asked myself. I looked round, and, at the bottom of a tuft of willows, I saw a grayish mass. It was indeed Kharlof, without cap, his hair disheveled, a kind of linen overcoat rent at every seam, his legs doubled under him; he was seated, motionless, on the bare sand. His whole appearance was so strange that my dog stopped short, and began to growl. Kharlof raised his head, and looked at me like a wild man. My heart beat violently as I approached and saluted him. "You are there, catching fish, Martin Petrovitch," I said.

"Yes, fishing," he answered, in a hoarse voice, and gave a jerk with his rod, at the end of which was a piece of string, and no hook; and I perceived he had no worms for bait.

"But your hook is broken."

"Broken," he repeated, passing his hand across his eyes. "Is it the son of Natalia Nicolayna?" said he, after some minutes' pause. He still appeared to me a giant, but so thin, such rags, such a wreck.

"Yes," I answered, "I am the son of Natalia Nicolayna; she is much concerned at your refusing to go to see her."

"Have you been there?" said Kharlof, pointing to the house. "Go now. What have you to do here? Useless to talk with me. Go to the house; all goes on wonderfully. My daughters are such excellent housewives. As for me, I am grown old. Quiet, quiet, you know, is the best for me."

"Fine quiet, indeed!" I exclaimed, "Martin Petrovitch, you must come to us."

Kharlof gave me a sad glance. "Go, my friend, go."

"Do not refuse my mother; she will send her carriage for you."

"Go."

"Come, let yourself be persuaded. Why remain here to torment yourself?"

"How torment myself?"

"I mean you are wrong to be as you are." Kharlof seemed to reflect, and, emboldened by his silence, I determined to press him still further. Recollect I was only fifteen. "Martin Petrovitch," I cried, while I placed myself by his side, "I know the shameful way in which you are treated; what a situation it is for you. But why lose courage? You have certainly committed an imprudence in giving up all to your daughters—it was great, it was generous. But if they show ingratitude it is your part to return it with scorn, and not give yourself up to melancholy."

"Leave me," murmured Kharlof, grinding his teeth, and his eyes, which he kept fixed upon the pond, becoming inflamed with rage. "Begone."

"But, Martin Petrovitch——"

"Begone, I say, or I will kill you. I will throw you into the water, to teach you to dare to come and disturb an old man with your imbecile advice—brat that you are."

"He is gone mad," I thought. Looking at him, I saw Kharlof was crying. Small tears silently trickled down his cheeks, and yet his face had a most ferocious expression. "Begone," he again shouted, "or I will kill you, to serve as an example to others." I picked up my gun, and took to my heels.

About three weeks after, I was standing at my bed-room window, looking gloomily over the yard; the weather for many days had been too bad for shooting, the rain falling in torrents, the roads impassable from mud, the trees bending under a hurricane of wind; the cold so intense, it penetrated to the very marrow of one's bones. It appeared as if the sun would never show itself again; it was quite dark, though it was midday. I then discerned, crossing the yard and making toward the door, what appeared to me a bear, not on four legs, but erect, like one taught to dance. I could scarcely believe my eyes, and was trying to account for this extraordinary apparition, when a frightful noise came from below. I ran down stairs. At the door stood my mother, petrified with horror, and behind her a cluster of scared female attendants. The steward, footman, and the little Cossack, all open-mouthed, pressing toward the dining-room, in the midst of which, covered with mud, the rain streaming in torrents from his tattered garments, on his knees, panting, gasping, suffocating, was the monstrous black, heavy being I had seen cross the court. It was Kharlof. He breathed heavily, convulsively—it was as if a cauldron was boiling in his breast. All I could distinguish in this filthy mass was his small eyes, which rolled wildly round.

At last my mother exclaimed, "Is this you, Martin Petrovitch?"

"It is indeed me; yes, me," he replied, in a broken voice.

"Good heavens! what has happened?"

"Nata—lia—Nicolay—na, I have run here on foot."

"And in such weather; but you do not resemble a human being. Get up and take a seat. And you," said she, turning to the servants, "bring towels at once, and see if you can find some dry garments for him to put on."

The steward raised his hands. "Where find a garment for such a giant? We will fetch a horse-cloth or a sheet."

"They have turned me out, Madam," said Kharlof, after a deep groan; "they have turned me out, Natalia Nicolayna, my own daughters—from my own nest."

My mother crossed herself. "How horrible; but get up, Martin Petrovitch; do me this favor."

The servants arrived with towels and a large blanket.

"Come, stand up," said my mother, in a voice of command, "and tell me all that has happened." He raised himself slowly, staggering like a drunken man, drew a chair near, and sank into it. The servants advanced with the towels and blanket, but he motioned them away with his hand, and my mother did not insist.

"Madame Natalia Nicolayna," at last he began, with an effort, "I am going to tell you the whole truth. Pride has been my fall, as much as it was that of Nebuchadnezzar. I said to myself, Heaven has gifted me with intellect, and then, with the fear of approaching death on my mind, my head was turned, and I said, I will show the world, before departing this life, my generosity and my power. I will confer benefits on them all, and all shall be grateful to me to the tomb." Kharlof started from his chair. "Kicked out like a mangy dog—such is their gratitude. They took away from me Maximka, they took my carriage, my horse, they reduced my food, they did not pay my allowance, all has been miserably curtailed around me. And I said nothing, on account of my pride, that my enemies should not have it in their power to say, 'Look at that old fool, see how he now repents;' and you, Madam, you also had warned me. That is why I would never breathe a word of complaint. To-day, I went into my poor chamber, it was occupied, my bed thrown into a garret, and I was told, 'You can sleep as well there, we keep you by favor, and we want your room.' And who said this to me? Volodka Slotkine, a vile upstart, a mir——." Here his voice broke down.

"But, your daughters, what did they say?" asked my mother.

"My daughters! they have no will of their own; they are both the slaves of Volodka, Madam. I cannot support the ingratitude of my children. When Volodka, with his insolent tongue, told me I should no longer occupy my own room, every timber of which I built with my own hands, heaven knows what darkness overshadowed me, what a knife pierced my heart. I then ran, in this horrible state, to you, my benefactress."

"Come, repose yourself," said my mother; "they shall take you to a warm room; lie down and sleep, and take some tea, and we will talk. Do not lose courage, my old friend; if they have driven you from your house, you will always find a home in mine. I have not forgotten you saved my life. Take him to bed, and when he awakes send for the tailor to measure him for new clothes." The steward led him to his room, and hastened to procure some linen. Souvenir, who had been watching his opportunity, now came forward, and began dancing and annoying Kharlof. "Good morning, your Excellence, let me kiss your hand; but why have you put on your black gloves? You treated me as a parasite, and now you are one yourself. Now you have not a roof that belongs to you. You will eat the bread of charity like me."

"Souvenir," I cried, "be silent," but in vain.

"Oh, you quite frighten me, my little brother. You might at least have combed your beautiful locks; now they must be cut with a scythe. And you still attempt to bluster—you, a beggar, a naked worm. Where now is the hereditary roof of which you were so proud?"

"Mr. Bitschkof," I cried, "what are you about, in the name of Heaven?" But [illegible] Kharlof, who had been gradually calmed down by his interview with my mother, was now becoming again excited. He breathed quickly, the veins of the neck dilated, and fire flashed through his bespattered face. I threatened Souvenir to inform my mother, but a very demon seemed to possess him.

"Yes," cried he, "most respectable gentlemen. This is what you are come to. Your daughter and your son-in-law jeer at you under your hereditary roof. You said you would curse them, but you are afraid. You thought you could wrestle with Mr. Slotkine, but he is too strong for you."

A fearful yell interrupted Souvenir's harangue. Kharlof's face turned blue, he foamed at the mouth, and his whole frame quivered with fury. "A roof, did you say?" cried he, in his iron voice. "No, I will not curse them, that would be indifferent to them; but a roof! I will destroy it from top to bottom. They shall not have one any more than I. They shall know what it is to turn me in derision. My strength has not yet forsaken me; they shall not have a roof—no, no!" and upsetting the attendants who had just entered, he rushed out of the house.

My mother was greatly disturbed when she heard of Kharlof's departure, and dispatched Lisinski to bring him back at all costs. In an hour he returned alone.

"What has happened that he does not come?"

"Nothing has happened to him, but he is pulling down his house. He is standing on the roof, and has already thrown down thirty planks and a dozen rafters."

My mother exclaimed, "Alone upon the roof, and pulling down the house!"

"As I have the honor of informing you, madam. He is breaking everything, right and left; his strength is, as you know, supernatural. And the roof is not very solid; it is made of batten and laths. I propose returning again with some of our people, and doing what can be done. The peasants have all hid themselves from fear."

I ran to the stables and galloped off to Jeskova. When I reached the carriage-gate, I was dumb with stupor. Of a third of the roof of the new house the skeleton only remained. Piles of planks were heaped on each side of the walls, and on the top floor reeled a blackened mass, now shaking the shaft of a chimney, now tearing a rafter from the roof and throwing it on the ground. It was Kharlof, his rags and his hair fluttering in the wind. It was horrible to see, it was more horrible to hear him. A crowd of peasants, servants, and children filled the court. On the door-steps of the other house stood the aged priest, raising from time to time an old copper crucifix, which he held toward Kharlof in silence and despair. Near him stood Evlampia, looking at her father with gloomy earnestness. Anna remained within, but would now rush into the court, now return into the house. Slotkine, armed with a gun, paced up and down, panting, shivering, threatening, leveling his piece at Kharlof, and then throwing it back on his shoulder. As soon as he saw us he ran up.

"See what has happened," he said, in a doleful tone; "he has gone quite mad. See what he is doing. I have sent for the police; if I fire upon him, I shall not be answerable in the eyes of the law, for every one has a right to defend his own property. I am now going to fire. Martin Petrovitch, come down, or I fire."

"Fire!" answered from the roof a terrible voice. "In the mean time, I send you a present." A long plank whistled through the air, and fell at the feet of Slotkine.

"Fetch a ladder," said Slotkine to a group of peasants. "Climb all, and save my property."

"Where to find it?" answered the group. "And if there were one, who would mount it? Not such fools. He would wring every one of our necks, like so many chickens." It was evident that, even if the danger had been less, the peasants would not have obeyed their new master. They almost approved of Kharlof, and certainly admired him.

"Thieves! rascals!" vociferated Slotkine. At this moment the last chimney fell in with a tremendous crash, and as the cloud of yellow dust cleared away, Kharlof was to be seen shouting in triumph, and holding up his begrimed and blood-stained hands. Slotkine again leveled his gun, but Evlampia pushed back his elbow. "Do not prevent me," he cried with fury.

"You dare not," she said, her blue eyes lighting up under her close-set eyebrows. "The father," she says, "destroys his own house. It is his own."

"False!—it is ours."

"You say so, and I, his daughter, tell you it is his." Slotkine was bursting with rage.

"Ah, good day, good day, my beloved daughter," cried Kharlof from above.

"Finish, father, and come down; come to me. We are all guilty, but we will restore all. Believe your daughter, and come down."

"By what right do you take this decision upon yourself?" interrupted Slotkine. Evlampia did not condescend a reply. "I will restore you my share," continued she; "I will render you all, father. Forgive us; forgive me."

Kharlof smiled. "Too late my dove; your stony heart is moved too late. Do not look upon me, I am a lost man. Look rather at Volodka, at your viper sister. Now, my little gentleman, you wished to deprive me of my roof; well, I will not leave one rafter upon another. I have fashioned and laid them all with my own hands, and with my own hands alone will I destroy them. You see, I have not taken an ax."

"Finish, father," resumed Evlampia, in a caressing voice, "do believe me; you always have believed me; come down into my little room, come up on my bed; I will dry your clothes—I will warm you—I will dress your wounds. See how your poor hands are torn. Yes, we have been very guilty, but you will forgive."

Kharlof tossed his head. "Idle talk! I, believe you! You have killed all belief in me. You have killed everything. I was an eagle and I made myself a worm for you, and you have put your heel upon the worm. I loved you—you know how much. Now you are no longer my daughter, I am no more your father. I am a lost man. And you, fire, you coward," he cried, suddenly turning round to Slotkine. "Why do you only point your gun at me? But perhaps you remember the law: If the receiver attempt the life of the donor, the last has a right to take back his gift. Don't be afraid, great lawyer. I ask for nothing—I will see after myself. Fire!"

At this moment Lizinski appeared with his party. "What! an army against me," cried Kharlof; "but I give notice that whoever pays me a visit up here will return down head foremost." His aspect was so terrible that the men who had reached the top quickly descended by the gutter, to the derision and delight of the people assembled below. Kharlof returned to the front, and seizing with his two hands the pair of rafters which formed the point of the roof, began rocking them backward and forward to the measure of a tune he was singing, like the boatmen on a river.

"Lizinski," said Slotkine, "let me fire one shot, if it is only to frighten him." Lizinski had no time to reply, for the rafters, furiously rocked by the iron hands of Kharlof, at last gave way. They fell with a crash, and carried him down along with them. He struck the ground with his whole might, and the long beam, which forms the top of the roof, followed the rafters in their descent, and fell upon the shoulders of the unfortunate Kharlof. "It is finished," murmured the peasants. Pale as death, Evlampia placed herself by her father and fixed upon him her motionless eye. Neither Anna nor Slotkine dared approach him. All was silent in mournful expectation. At last, a convulsive gurgle was heard, he opened one eye, looked listlessly round and stammered, "Bro-ken." Then, after a pause—"The black colt." A stream of blood gushed from his mouth—I thought it was the end, but Kharlof again opened his eye, and looking at Evlampia, said with a sinking voice, "It is you, my daughter, I——" and expired. The heavy beam had broken his spine. Evlampia fell, a senseless mass, at the feet of the body of her inanimate father.

"What were his last words?" I said to myself. "Did he wish to pardon or to curse her?" In my own heart, I felt he had forgiven her.

Some days after the funeral, it was rumored that Evlampia had left the paternal house forever, resigning all her share of the inheritance to her sister.

GERMAN PREJUDICE AGAINST POTATOES.—In Germany the dinner is from 11 to 12, for students, mercantile men and persons who are actively employed. The dinner begins with soup, followed by one or two courses of meat, with a vegetable and a pudding, served usually with a compote of fruit. If pastry is eaten, it is taken at a confectioner's afterward, with coffee. It is unnecessary to state that beer is the beverage. The nobility dine later, but there is never in a German dinner the same variety of vegetables as in America. In Germany there exists a decided prejudice against potatoes, because they are composed of three-fourths water, with but ten to fifteen per cent. starch contained in indigestible cells. The French, who make a perfect science of the whole business of nourishment and cookery, rarely eat potatoes except occasionally fried for the second breakfast. They consume beans more than any other vegetables, and with reason, for dried beans contain twenty-two per cent. albumen, and fifty of starch, and the common lentils twenty-six per cent. of albumen and fifty-six of starch. In the monasteries of France and Italy great quantities of beans are used, especially during the Lenten season. German naturalists are now searching all over the world for a substitute for potatoes, and this is believed to have been found in China in the *dioscorea japonica*, which endures the greatest cold, and is more nourishing and better flavored than the potato. In the Museum of Natural History at Paris, a specimen three feet long, and weighing three pounds, was exhibited.—*Galaxy.*

EFFECT OF THE HISS ON ACTORS.—High and low, from Garrick to "the super," it is probably the actor's doom, for more or less reasons, at some time or another, to be hissed. He is, as members of parliament are fond of saying, "in the hands of the house," and may be ill-considered by it. Any one can hiss, and one goose makes many. Lamb relates how he once saw Elliston, sitting in state in the tarnished green-room of the Olympic Theatre, while before him was brought for judgment, on complaint of prompter, "one of those little tawdry things that flirt at the tails of choruses—the pertest little drab—a dirty fringe and appendage of the lamp's smoke—who, it seems, on some disapprobation expressed by a 'highly respectable' audience, had precipitately quitted her station on the boards and withdrawn her small talents in disgust. 'And how dare you,' said the manager, 'how dare you, madam, without a notice, withdraw yourself from your theatrical duties?' 'I was hissed, sir.' 'And you have the presumption to decide upon the taste of the town?' 'I don't know that, sir, but I will never stand to be hissed,' was the rejoinder of Young Confidence. Then, gathering up his features into one significant mass of wonder, pity and expostulatory indignation—in a lesson never to have been lost upon a creature less forward than she who stood before him—his words were these: 'They have hissed ME.'" It is understood that this argument failed in its effect, for, after all, a hiss is not to be in such wise excused or explained away; its application is far too direct and personal. "Ladies and gentlemen, it was not I that shot the arrow," said Braham to his audience, when some bungling occurred in a performance of "William Tell," and the famous apple remained uninjured upon the head of the hero's son. If derision was moved by this bungling, still more did the singer's address and confession excite the mirth of the spectators. To another singer, failure, or the dread of failure, was fraught with more tragic consequence. For some sixteen years Adolphe Nourrit had been the chief tenor of the Paris Opera-house. He had created the leading characters in "Robert," "Les Huguenots," "La Juive," "Gustave," and "Masaniello." He resigned his position precipitately upon the advent of Duprez. The younger singer afflicted the elder with a kind of panic. The news that Duprez was among his audience was sufficient to paralyse his powers, to extinguish his voice. He left France for Italy. His success was unquestionable, but he had lost confidence in himself; a deep dejection settled upon him, his apprehension of failure approached delirium. At last he persuaded himself that the applause he won from a Neapolitan audience was purely ironical, was but scoffing ill-disguised. At 5 in the morning, on the 8th of March, 1839, he flung himself from the window of an upper floor, and was picked up in the street quite dead. Poor Nourrit! he was a man of genius in his way; but for him there would have been no grand duet in the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," no cavatina for *Eleazar* in "La Juive," and to his inventiveness is to be ascribed the ballet of "La Sylphide," which Taglioni made so famous.—*All the Year Round.*

UMBRELLAS SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—A large umbrella was usually kept hanging in the hall at good houses, to keep visitors dry as they passed to or from their carriages. Coffee-house keepers provided in the same way for their frequenters; but men disdained to carry such a convenience through the streets. In the Tatler's verses, from which we have already quoted:

The Templar spruce, while every spout's abroach,
Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach.

He would not have been guilty of slurring his own manhood like the careful young gentleman belonging to the Custom-house, who, for fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella of Will's coffee-house from the mistress, and was formally advertised that in like need he should be welcome to the maid's pattens. It was held effeminate, indeed, to shirk a wetting. "Take that thing away," said Lord Cornwallis to the servant about to hold the house umbrella over him. "I am not sugar or salt, to melt in a shower." The Marquis would have enjoyed the scene at that Metz review, when an officer, offering his umbrella to his unprotected Emperor, Joseph II., exclaimed, "I heed not a shower; it hurts nothing of a man but his clothes." Whereupon ensued a closing movement all round. There certainly is something unsoldierly about our subject, and it is hard to imagine the Guards under fire and umbrellas at the same time. Such a thing, however, was seen once. During the action at the Mayor's House, near Bayonne, in 1813, the Grenadiers, under Col. Tynling, occupied an unfinished redoubt near the high road. Wellington, happening to ride that way, beheld the officers of the household regiment protecting themselves from the pelting rain with their umbrellas. This was too much for the great chief's equanimity, and he sent off Lord A. Hill instanter with the message, "Lord Wellington does not approve of the use of umbrellas under fire, and cannot allow the gentlemen's sons to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the army." He afterward gave the Colonel a good wigging himself, telling him, "The Guards may carry umbrellas when on duty at St. James', but in the field it is not only ridiculous, but unmilitary." Sainte-Beuve saw nothing ridiculous in standing fire under an umbrella. When he appeared as a duellist for the first and last time in his life, the critic took his place, armed with an ancient flint-lock pistol and an umbrella. His adversary protested against the gingham, the seconds remonstrated, but in vain. Sainte-Beuve declared he had no objection to being shot, but preferred to die a dry death, so the duel proceeded, until each combatant had fired four times without effect, Sainte-Beuve keeping his umbrella hoisted to the end. Wolfe, no feather-bed soldier, did not think there was any unmanliness in keeping one's coat dry. Writing home from France, in 1752, he expressed his surprise that the Parisian fashion of using umbrellas in sunshine, and something of the same kind in wet weather, had not been adopted in England.—*All the Year Round.*

ANCESTOR OF THE STOVE-PIPE HAT.—The ancestor from which our present chimney-pot hat takes most of its characteristics is the broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, with an immense plume falling down on to the shoulder, which was worn during the reign of Charles II. At the end of the seventeenth, and during the eighteenth century, this hat was varied by the omission of the plume, and by giving of the brim various "cocks." That these "cocks" were formerly merely temporary is shown by Hogarth's picture of Hudibras beating Sidrophel and his man Whacum, where there is a hat, the brim of which is buttoned up in front to the crown with three buttons. This would be a hat of the seventeenth century. Afterward, during the eighteenth century, the brim was bent up in two or three places, and notwithstanding that these "cocks" became permanent, yet the hats still retained the marks of their origin in the button and strap on the right side. The cockade, I imagine, took its name from its being a badge worn on one of the "cocks."

The modern cocked-hat, apparently of such an anomalous shape, proves, on examination, to be merely a hat of the shape above referred to; it appears, further, that the right side was bent up at an earlier date than the left, for the hat is not symmetrical, and the "cock" on the right side forms a straight crease in the (quondam) brim, and that on the left is bent rather over the crown, thus making the right side of the hat rather straighter than the left. The hat-band here remains in the shape of two gold tassels, which are just visible within the two points of the cocked-hat.

A Bishop's hat shows the transition from the three-cocked hat to our present chimney-pot; and because sixty years ago beaver-fur was the fashionable material for hats, we must now needs wear a silken imitation, which could deceive no one into thinking it fur, and which is bad to resist the effects of weather. Even in a lady's bonnet the elements of brim, crown, and hat-band, may be traced.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

AN EXACTING MANAGER.—Mr. David Morris was a theatrical manager of unusual honor and principle; and "if Providence had added to these qualifications the talents of theatrical management," would have doubtless been a great success in his vocation; but, on the other hand, he thought he possessed them. "Fulfilling faithfully his own obligations, he expected, justly enough, equal rectitude on the part of others. Observing, one morning at the rehearsal of some music, that one of the band was quiescent, he leaned over from the pit in which he was standing, and touched him on the shoulder: 'Why are you not playing, Sir?' 'I have twelve bars' rest, Sir,' answered the musician. 'Rest! Don't talk to me about rest, Sir! Don't you get your salary, Sir? I pay you to play and not to rest, Sir! Rest when you've done your work, and not in the middle of it!'" If Mr. Morris found nobody on the stage by 11 o'clock, he instantly ordered a rehearsal "of something or other," for he paid his people, and was resolved they should earn their money. "So the poor stage-manager had a pleasant time of it. Tom Dibdin, one of the sons of the celebrated nautical poet, and himself the author of many popular dramatic pieces, held that responsible position at the Haymarket in 1823, and had engaged to write a comedy for that theatre. Some weeks having elapsed, and no portion of it being forthcoming, Morris attacked him one day as he was coming through the box-office. 'Mr. Dibdin! Where is the comedy you promised me?' 'My dear Sir, what opportunity have I for writing? I am on the stage all day from 10 or 11 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. Run home to my dinner, and back again to see the curtain up, and remain till it finally falls, long after midnight. I never have any time for composition.' 'No time! What do you do on Sundays?'"—*J. R. Planché.*

THE CORONATION.—At the moment when the Queen, kneeling, had the crown placed on her brow, a ray of sunshine fell upon her face and head. The day had been quite dull and gray until then; but with the sudden sunshine upon the diamonds in the crown making a sort of glory around the head of the fair young Queen kneeling there, the effect was very striking. And I remember that when Her Majesty was conducted to King Edward's chair—the throne (to which the Peers came to swear their allegiance)—the Duke of Wellington, having, like the rest, to back down the steps of the throne, threw his robe over his arm, and his great military boots were visible under it up to his knees; but still he succeeded in making a safe and not ungraceful descent. When, however, among the other Peers, it came to Lord Rolle's turn to walk backward, he lost his footing and rolled down. Many were the easy jokes made upon this *pas perdu*, but never have I heard any mention made of what I myself particularly noticed at the moment, and this was that when poor Lord Rolle was stumbling backward from the throne, the Queen started forward as though to save him.—*Lady Clementina Davies' Recollections of Society.*

A TILT AT ENGLISH HOTELS.—May I ask whether anybody is ever going to do anything about English hotels? Is there no agitator among tourists and holiday-makers, who, with the single-minded devotion of some trades-union hero, will start a society of amalgamated travelers, in order to secure comfort, good dinners, real wine, and punctual service at the several hotels we journeymen find it our luck to visit in the Autumn of the year? Will some learned society, say the Archæological or Antiquarian Society, or possibly the Royal Institution, appoint a committee to inquire into the bill of fare invariably presented at the British hotel, with a view to ascertaining why nothing can ever be obtained for dinner, except a steak, a chop, or a chicken? Do not let the hungry voyager be misled by a bill of fare headed *carte de jour*, or imagine that under the French nomenclature he will be served with any dish that is not strictly and painfully confined to the three articles of consumption I have already detailed. Let him not imagine that the *carte des vins* is anything but the truly insular wine-list, or that the cellar is not regularly drank out every season. With reference to this last remark, I cannot refrain from repeating what a well-known London wine-merchant told me not many years ago: A large and pretentious hotel had been built by an enterprising limited company; this wine-merchant had been invited to supply the cellar, and he accordingly entered into negotiations. It was not long before he discovered that he was expected to frame a wine-list, by which the management of the hotel might net seventy-five per cent. clear profit. Having some regard for his own reputation, he declined the contract. But does not this little anecdote go far to explain bad champagne, at twelve shillings per bottle, and worse Margaux at fifteen? Does it not throw some light upon the charge of five shillings for a bottle of *vin ordinaire*, which would be dear at eighteenpence? In this matter of wine the sojourner at an English hotel—there are a few, a very few exceptions, I joyfully admit—has great reason to complain; and it is worth the consideration of the large body of tourists who annually flood the watering-places and picturesque scenery of the British Isles, whether they should not next season imitate, to a certain extent, the example of the sons of Rechab, and vow to drink no wine while out for their pleasuring, till the hotel tariffs are appreciably reformed? This is an age of strikes, and possibly a strike of tourists might be organized.—*London Society.*

A MISSING WATCH.—The Duke of Athol having one day, at Blair-Athol, entertained a large party at dinner, produced in the evening many curious and interesting family relics for their inspection, among them a small watch which had belonged to Charles Stuart, and been given by him to one of the Duke's ancestors. When the company were upon the point of departing, the watch was suddenly missed, and was searched for in vain upon the table and about the apartments. The Duke was exceedingly vexed, and declared that of all the articles he had exhibited the lost watch was the one that he most valued. The guests naturally became exceedingly uncomfortable, and eyed each other suspiciously. No person was present, however, who could possibly be suspected, and courtesy forbade any stronger step than the marked expression of the noble host's extreme annoyance and distress. Each departed to his home in an exceedingly unenviable state of mind, and the mysterious disappearance of the royal relic was a subject of discussion for several months in society. A year afterward, the Duke being again at Blair-Athol, was dressing for dinner, and in the breast pocket of a coat which his valet handed to him, felt something which proved to be the missing watch. "Why, ——!" exclaimed his Grace, addressing his man by his name, "here's the watch we hunted everywhere in vain for!" "Yes, Sir," replied the man gravely; "I saw your Grace put it in your pocket." "You saw me put it in my pocket, and never mentioned it! Why didn't you speak at once, and prevent all that trouble and unpleasant feeling?" "I didna ken what might ha'e been your Grace's intentions," was the reply of the faithful and discreet Highlander, who saw everything, but said nothing, unless he was directly interrogated.—*J. R. Planché.*

PHOSPHORESCENCE.—Many kinds of fish, which can make no claim to luminosity when in life, become brilliantly phosphorescent after death. Mackerels and herrings especially, when their dead bodies are exposed for a short time to the air, become luminous in the dark, and have often appalled some rustic youngster by their strange phosphoric glitter as they hang outside a cottage door. Stretch forth your hand and touch them, and you will find your fingers covered with a greasy substance, and luminous, as if rubbed with phosphorus. If this greasy substance be separated from the dead fish, and placed on a plate of glass, it

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* The diminutive of Vladimir.

[illegible] all the other cases of phosphorescence, there is no luminosity [illegible]. When these dead fish are placed in sea-water, in a few days' time they render it luminous—evidently from the luminous grease permeating the surrounding liquid; moreover, the [illegible]. Water which has thus been rendered luminous loses its transparency, looks milky, and acquires a disagreeable odor; and its phosphorescence may last for four or five days. [illegible] animal matter of all kinds occasionally becomes phosphorescent. Peep, some [illegible] night, into the larder, and perchance you will see—as Dr. Boyle once saw—a neck of veal gleaming all over with spots of light. You may fancy, as most people do, that this phosphorescence is a sign of decomposition, and that both the veal and the gleaming herring or mackerel ought to be thrown away. But this is a mistake; for it is a remarkable fact that this luminosity from dead animal matter always shows itself before decay begins, and either ceases at once or rapidly diminishes as soon as chemical decomposition sets in. We may add that not a vestige of infusoria or other animalculæ is to be found in this luminous matter when examined under the microscope.—*Belgravia.*

THE TROUBADOURS OF OLD.—The average troubadour thought far more of amusing his audience than of improving it. Far from being a moral teacher, he was in nine cases out of ten just the reverse—being very much more of an acrobat and a buffoon than of a poet. In this respect he paid much less attention to the counsels of Vidal, Nat de Mons, and Raymond de Miravals than to those of Giraud Calanson, who concludes an elaborate lecture to his comrades in this way: "Learn to play on the tabor and the cymbals, to prepare nine instruments with ten cords, to handle the many-stringed fiddle, to strike the harp and the guitar, to blow the flute, and to contrive a dance that shall suit the notes of the bagpipe. Learn also to throw and catch little balls on the points of knives, to play tricks with baskets, to imitate the chirrup of birds, and to jump through four hoops." The practice of [illegible] fiddling and juggling tricks degraded the profession—a thing that was greatly deplored by high-minded trouvers. One of this class, Giraud Riquier, of Narbonne, petitioned Alfonso el Sabio to exercise his authority in restoring the [illegible] to its [illegible] dignity. As a means thereto, Giraud suggested the publication of an edict in which the poets, the singers of poetry, and the buffoons should be classified apart. Alfonso made no attempt to effect this arrangement; perhaps he saw that it lay beyond his power; nor did any other prince accept the task from which he shrank. So until Provence ceased to be the land of song, the name troubadour continued to confound the man of original genius and exalted sentiment with the merest stroller. This is not the place for an examination of the causes that rendered the occupation of the jongleur so profitable as it really proved. We must content ourselves with remarking that the Provençals of all grades were enthusiasts in their admiration of song and liberal to excess in their rewards of singers. Money, clothes, jewels, and horses were scattered in profusion among them. Posts and pensions, too, were to be won by proficiency in the gay science. And there is one instance on record wherein a large estate was given for a single composition. Tarandet de Flassans purchased the manor the name of which he bore from Foulquet de Pontevès, for a piece entitled "Instructions to Secure One Against the Treacheries of Love."—*The Cornhill.*

INDIAN LIZARDS AND SNAKES.—Flop! we start to see a large lizard on the mat, and minus an inch or two of his tail, which has broken off in the creature's tumble from the rafters overhead. The severed tail wriggles about as if endued with distinct life, while the late proprietor of the [illegible] and as if partly stunned by his tumble. There are several more of his kind hunting flies and insects in general about the pillars and posts, noticeably among them a handsome little fellow, having a little body like a snake, a forked tongue, and two streaks of yellow down the sides of his olive-green coat. The natives say that this lizard is poisonous, so much so, that his bite is death within the hour; but, in point of fact, it is innocuous, having neither poison nor fangs wherewith to inflict an injury. Not so an uglier customer introduced to us now by the gardener, who carries him dangling across a long stick. This is a young cobra [illegible] just killed in a large bed of petunias, and is recognized as one of a family that has for some time past taken up its abode in the stone-work of the garden well. The paterfamilias has been several times seen on his travels between our garden and another a few hundred yards distant, and is described as a large serpent nine or ten feet long. A late gardener, whom we dismissed in consequence of his feast and fast days [illegible] in the year, might have killed this reptile many times, but would not avail himself of his opportunities, from superstitious motives, it being a part of his religious belief that the serpent family in the well were in some way related to him, but in what degree of [illegible]ship he could not precisely explain. But he used to describe his meetings with the cobra as exceedingly auspicious events. Accord- [illegible]

"Prachtvoll, Monsieur; c'est magnifique!" Some years ago I was standing, for my second time, on the topmost of the cluster of pointed rocks, or small mountain, known as the Grands Mulets, which, rising black, bleak, and bare from the surrounding vast expanse of ice and snow, mark the point of separation of the glaciers of Des Bossons and Taconnay—those two great and grand glaciers on the Chamounix side of Mont Blanc; and the exclamation quoted above came almost simultaneously from the lips of our two glacier guides, Jean Philippe Coutet and Victor Tissay—as I once more descanted on the immeasurable grandeur of the scene, let the eye roam in whatsoever direction it pleased, to be viewed from those lofty and isolated pinnacles of rock. Ten thousand feet below us lay the valley of Chamounix, dotted here and there with villages which, from our elevation, looked like mere white specks. Rising up on the other side of the valley, the great Brevent looked dwarfed and insignificant, as though its tedious ascent were utterly unworthy the ambition of a true pedestrian. The grand old Jura mountains rose solemnly as a background in the distance. Stretching away above us lay the Petit and Grand Plateaux, with their endless expanse of snow-drifts. On the left, rising up from the Glacier des Bossons, stood the bleak, wild-looking Aiguille du Midi, contrasting strangely with the silvery whiteness of Mount Blanc. Further on, Mont Blanc de Tacul, and the Aiguille sans Nom; and then the great giant himself, the Bosse du Dromedaire, and the Dôme du Goûter; peaks, summits, snow-domes, all apparently of immeasurable size, magnificent in their rugged and snowy beauty, and grand from their very vastness. And at our feet lay the great glaciers stretching away down into the valley. I shall never forget the scene! As the Summer afternoon sun blazed on those wild rivers of ice, the glacier presented objects of surpassing beauty. Broad and bridgeless chasms of clear, blue, glistening ice, whose depth the eye endeavored in vain to gauge; towering masses of ice, with a sparkling, crystallized surface, in forms, that from their strangeness, seemed almost unreal; natural arches, crevices with [illegible] spires, pinnacles, and turrets; some like palaces of azure crystal, and often with festoons of icicles hanging like silver fringe from their ledges; and, here and there, great caverns, dark, solemn, and gloomy, whose frowning entrances were guarded by mammoth stalactites of ice, frequently eighteen inches or two feet in diameter and fifteen or twenty feet in length.

Is it surprising that we lingered in the contemplation of so marvelous a scene? We were loath to continue the descent, and again and again we pleaded for a few minutes more rest as an excuse for a few minutes more enjoyment of an unique delight which I, for one, felt I should never again experience. But Coutet continually looked at his watch and reminded us that his pocket barometer had taken a downward turn while we were coming along the Grand Plateau. As he sat there, Tissay lolling at his feet, and our four porters lying around, our little party of eight made a picturesque group, in spite of the grotesqueness of our costumes; Coutet, with his massive frame and strength, and Tissay, of slighter, but wonderfully-wiry build, (he had that day made his seventeenth ascent of Mont Blanc,) one toying with his ice-ax, the other playing with his poodle-dog Bouquet, who had accompanied us to the summit, looking the very perfection of hardy mountaineers. Again Coutet looked at his watch; again he consulted his pocket barometer, and, as he did so, he uttered a cry which caused us all to spring to our feet. It was falling rapidly, a sure sign, in spite of the glorious sunshine and cloudless sky, of a rapidly-approaching storm. It was a warning we dared not neglect for a moment, and we were soon picking our way down the Grands Mulets rocks on to the glacier.

For half an hour or so, the stiffness which had supervened from lying down to rest ourselves after our arduous and difficult journey, was most painful. Every muscle in our bodies seemed to be suddenly cramped, and the joints of our limbs almost to grate in the sockets. But the necessity of springing across small crevasses, cutting our way down one side and up the other of some of the larger ones, and climbing over huge bowlders and masses of ice, gradually wore off the stiffness, and we were comparatively fresh again. But the ice was nothing like so hard and steel-like as it had been when we crossed the glacier the day before, and, consequently, did not offer so firm a footing. After a while it became greasy, a fact which made Coutet scan the horizon from time to time, and indulge in expressions which would have horrified a Pilgrim Father, and of which he doubtless made full confession to the village curé on the following Friday. The further we got on to the glacier the worse it became, till in many places our track of the day before was entirely obliterated, and we were in danger of losing our way. Our progress was, therefore, very slow, as we were obliged to move cautiously, not [illegible]

THE POULTRY TRADE.

[illegible]

The poultry trade at this period of the year, owing to the near approach of Thanksgiving, is generally much larger than at any other time, and from the state of the market just now a fair estimate can be had of the prospects for the trade season, which generally extends from Nov. 1 to March 1, although the trade generally begins to slacken after February. During the early part of the season the supply for the New-York market is brought from New-Jersey, and the Central [illegible], but as November advances the products of the West begin to arrive, so that by Thanksgiving Day a bountiful market is generally found. From this period to New-Year's Day as many as thirty and forty car-loads of poultry have arrived in a single day, but the general average supply during the busy part of the season is about twenty car-loads daily, each load containing 20,000 pounds. An average, however, of [illegible] car-loads daily might be considered a fair one for the entire season, which would make the estimate of the total arrivals no less than thirty millions of pounds, more than one-third of which arrives between Nov. 20 and Dec. 31. About the middle of January the frozen poultry from the extreme West begins to arrive, having first been carefully packed in boxes, averaging four feet long, two feet wide and fifteen inches deep. Sometimes the birds are packed in barrels, but this plan is not considered so good as in boxes, owing to the disadvantage of stowing on the cars. The boxes when filled average about 200 pounds each in weight, although heavier boxes are sometimes shipped from distant points. Of course there is always a large quantity of poor stock sent to a general market like New-York, and should the weather suddenly change from cold to warm and humid, this class of stock will hardly realize enough to pay for the freight, but such is the general scarcity of good stock that there is very seldom a glut of the market [illegible]. This is especially the case with fat young turkeys, which can always find a market at any season of the year, but more especially at this particular time. The present state of the market may be judged from the following figures: Turkeys range from sixteen cents to twenty cents per pound for ordinary, and from twenty cents to twenty-two cents for fine fat birds. In 1869, at the same period, the prices ranged from eighteen cents to twenty-three cents; in 1870, from seventeen cents to twenty cents, and in 1871, from fifteen cents to eighteen cents. Chickens range, this year, from fourteen cents to eighteen cents for ordinary, and from eighteen cents to twenty cents for prime Jersey fowls. In 1869, the prices ranged from sixteen cents to eighteen cents; in 1870, from sixteen cents to nineteen cents, and in 1871, from fourteen cents [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

By the ship Evangeline, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] bales Cotton.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—[illegible] bbls. Apples, 275 bbls. Rosin, 100 cases Sewing-machines, [illegible] 2,247 bushels Corn, 700 boxes Bacon, 1,920 bbls. Flour, [illegible] Cheese, 25 pks. Butter, [illegible] tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, [illegible] Lamps.

[illegible] Cheese, [illegible] bbls. Pork, 136 pks. Sarsaparilla, 16 bags [illegible] Can Goods, 221 bbls. Apples, 150 bags Bones, [illegible] Beeswax, 130 bales Gambia, 6,400 bbls. Flour, [illegible] Tongues, 7,004 bags Oil-cake, 123 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] boxes Cheese, 150 tcs. Lard.

By the bark [illegible], for Queenstown and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark [illegible], for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark Jane [illegible], for Cork and orders—21,431 bushels Corn.

By the bark Larkspur, for Queenstown and orders—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the steamer St. Laurent, for Havre—[illegible] Bacon, 47 cases Sewing-machines, [illegible] Oil Peppermint, [illegible] Whalebone, 16 boxes Tea, [illegible] cases Cigars, 31 boxes Preserves, 300 boxes Middles, [illegible] bales Cotton.

By the steamer [illegible]—[illegible] cases Velvet, [illegible] tcs. Lard, 310 cases Tobacco, 8,282 bushels Corn, [illegible] boxes Extract Logwood, [illegible] bales Sarsaparilla, [illegible] bales Cotton, 420 boxes Bacon, [illegible] bbls. Beef, 4 tcs. Beef, [illegible] cases Preserves, [illegible] bbls. Apples, [illegible] ings, 2 bales Raw Silk.

By the bark [illegible], for [illegible] Refined Petroleum.

By the bark [illegible], for [illegible] Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Germania, for [illegible] Rosin, 1,075 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 1,500 boxes Dye-wood, [illegible] boxes Paving, [illegible] bbls. Apples, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bales Tobacco, [illegible] bags [illegible], 6 rolls Belting, [illegible] Agricultural Implements, [illegible] bags Caviar, [illegible] Hides, 1 bbl. Gums, 13 cases Fruit, 100 [illegible] Leather, [illegible] Sewing-machines, 500 boxes Bacon.

By the brig [illegible], for Lisbon—[illegible] hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] boxes Extracts, [illegible] Tallow, [illegible] Revolvers, [illegible] cases Oil.

And from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, by the bark [illegible]—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. [illegible], 1872.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

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Naturally enough, the politicians are in great wrath over the proposed action of the President in the appointment of the Philadelphia Postmaster, and we are not surprised to hear that they have set up a wail at Washington concerning the ruin which is to come upon the Republican Party if the offices are not to go to those whom the local managers select as "influential." We have been so long in the habit of bestowing office as the reward of partisan service, or as a supposed means to strengthen party influence, that it is plain the President is to meet with strenuous opposition in carrying into practice those principles of civil service reform to which he is pledged. But the politicians, we think, will find that, being pledged to them, he will put them in practice whenever occasion is offered, and, in the end, his course will strengthen the party rather than weaken it. For every politician who becomes indifferent or hostile from lack of reward, a score of voters who do not seek place, will come to the support of the party which honestly and faithfully attempts to elevate and purify the civil service of the country.

Honest people everywhere will rejoice that Gov. Warmoth has been brought to a sudden stop in his nefarious operations in connection with the counting the votes cast at the late election in Louisiana, by an injunction issued by Judge Durell, of the United States Circuit Court. Anything more shameless than the proceedings of this man Warmoth since the election has never been witnessed in American politics, and national self-respect no less than the violated rights of the citizens of Louisiana, required that something should be done to put an end to them. It is of course impossible to say how the judicial proceedings just commenced will terminate, but it is a satisfaction to know that for the present the election returns of the State are in the hands of the law and beyond the control of a political adventurer as devoid of conscience as he is of a sense of decency.

If the remnant of Tammany in the Board of Aldermen will take the trouble to read the history of the last two years, they may discover that the people are in no mood to tolerate any longer the peculiar methods by which elections were determined under the rule of that oligarchy. Acting as a Board of Canvassers, these Aldermen are making desperate efforts to count in one Thomas Shiels, and are succeeding admirably in earning public contempt. Their proceedings yesterday savored too much of the Tammany disregard of law and fact to be endured with patience, and they may as well conclude to count honestly or not at all. They may be very sure the public will not forget or forgive any falsification of the vote cast at the late election, even for the great boon of having "Tommy" Shiels as an Alderman.

Some suggestive facts can be gathered from a study of the election returns of the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia. At the October election Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried every one of the twelve counties comprising the district, but in November Gen. Grant had majorities in just one-half of them. The total Republican vote in the District in October was [illegible], and [illegible] in November, while the Democratic vote in October was [illegible], and 9,200 in November for Mr. Greeley, but 1,028 were cast for Mr. O'Conor, making the total Democratic vote [illegible]. If any one entertain any doubts concerning the fact that terrorism swelled the Democratic majority in Georgia at the State election, a careful examination of these figures ought to remove them. Many more of the same sort are yet to come from the State to show that the Democrats of Georgia sadly neglected to take advantage of the opportunity for reconciliation presented them in October.

In our special correspondence from Mexico will be found some highly interesting details in regard to the condition and prospects of that country. The formation of colonizing schemes, the progress of railroad enterprises, and the settled conviction that under President Lerdo the country has entered upon an era of peace and order—all open up a brighter future for Mexico than she has seen for many a day. What the Mexican population chiefly wants is a strong infusion of new blood and vigor. It may fairly enough be questioned, however, whether native [illegible] will quietly submit to a large enough influx of foreign colonists to develop to anything like their full extent the magnificent resources of the country.

A Question of Vitality.

There is nothing at present more entertaining than the extraordinary efforts of the World to persuade somebody that the Democratic Party is not dead. After much labor and great floundering, it has finally reached a point where it desires to state its reasons for believing that the "chances for a revival of Democratic principles and the victorious re-establishment of the Democratic Party have not been so promising at any time within the last fifteen years as they are at present."

An examination of these "reasons" shows that they are chiefly based upon the assumption that the Republican Party, having just received unequivocal proofs that it enjoys public confidence to an extent no political party ever did before, has necessarily "lost its vitality." It is asserted that "it has outlived the issues on which it was founded, and must go to inevitable decay," but the same thing was often declared last Summer as a reason why the election of Mr. Greeley could be considered as certain. Seeing that nobody is likely to be deceived by this argument, the World calls its remarkable gifts of prophecy to its aid, and declares that the Republican nomination in 1876 is to be scrambled for by secondary leaders, and the party is "likely enough to split into fragments and run several candidates." But this appears, in its turn, too silly to be taken as the basis of its hopes, and the World at last finds solid ground in the bold declaration that "the issues which preceded, led to, and grew out of, the war are settled by universal public consent," and that fiscal questions must mark party divisions in the future. If this were true, and the Republican Party had taken an untenable position on revenue reform, there would be weight in the argument, and there might be a remote chance of galvanizing Democracy into precarious life.

All this cant about the issues of the war being settled was very familiar after the election of 1868, yet we have since had the Democratic Party pretending to adopt the Cincinnati platform, and Democrats in the South proving their sincerity by driving Republicans from the polls, and persistently using the Democratic devices of murder and outrage as means of political warfare. Nothing is more grotesquely absurd than to assert that the issues growing out of the war have been settled by the late election. They are no more settled now than they were after the election of 1868. They never can be settled so long as there is the least danger that Democracy can become the dominant political power. That party was founded upon caste; it taught for thirty years that a class of people were superior to the people, and it so instilled this heresy into its deluded followers that it will take as many years to crush it out. Becoming first the apologist, then the defender, of the barbarism of slavery, and seeking to perpetuate and extend it by the political machinery of the Government, it finally mistook slavery for liberty, and made open war in its behalf. Beaten in war, it has ever since sought to lead the nation back to what it calls the constitutional methods of former days, by which it means that the few must be reinvested with the privilege of ruling the many.

No political party ever returned so shamelessly to its wallowing in the mire as the Democratic Party; none ever resisted the enlightenment of its age so persistently; none was ever so incapable of taking a broad humanitarian view of politics, or understanding that there might be such a thing as political action based upon something else than the hope of spoils. It is impossible that a party with this history and these attributes, should affront civilization and render nugatory all the grand achievements of the last twelve years by again obtaining power from the American people. Constantly distrusted and defeated for more than a decade, it then sought to wheedle itself into power by professing principles it abhorred and taking a candidate it detested. For this achievement, which would have disgraced the meanest confidence operator who ever sniveled behind prison bars, the World insists that the Democratic Party is entitled to become the apostle of revenue reform and be restored to the confidence of the people. We have read the annals of the recent past to little purpose, and have utterly mistaken the public temper, if there is the slightest danger that any such thing can occur.

It is time for the Democratic Party to cease vexing the land with its presence, and we find great comfort in the signs which indicate that it has reached its moribund days. Nothing is more certain than that under its present organization and leaders it cannot succeed in a national struggle, no matter what may be the issues involved in it. If the Republican Party shall be guilty of improbable follies in the future, it will lose power with the public confidence, but its successor will not be the Democratic Party as this generation has known it. But we do not believe that the Republican Party will be guilty of these follies. We feel assured from its past that it will continue to be guided by wisdom and a religious regard for the rights of all men, which will insure it the possession of the Government for more years in the future than it has ruled in the past. Certain we are that its victory does not portend its dissolution. That is a paradox that could only have its origin in the Democratic desperation which took Mr. Greeley as a Presidential candidate.

Business Architecture.

As after a great [illegible] disaster all men become critics in engineering, so after a vast conflagration, we endure a Babel of immature and discordant preaching as to the construction and materials of our City edifices. For example, the Tribune lately turned aside to preach against obvious defects in construction, and cries out for brick in place of granite as our last and only hope. [illegible] of a fire, in a solid masonry building, the use of fire-brick, which endure white heat for months, would only intensify the combustion and ruin within a house built like a furnace, with draft openings above and below. The walls of the Chicago Post-office, standing in the very crucible of the fire, and built of a limestone that may be called explosive as compared with granite, were, when subjected to sudden heat, superficially chipped and exfoliated for several inches, but they stand unbroken to-day, and they would have preserved the interior had the roof been solid and fire-proof, and the windows properly protected. The very last thing destroyed is the wall, and that chiefly by the prying of falling and sagging floor-beams after the interior ruin is complete, and after the damage is well nigh done. The particular character of the mineral of which the house is built, has the last and remotest influence on the safety of the structure. This is no argument against brick, which certainly is the most fire-proof building material. In all metallurgical furnaces, silica and alumina, as compounded by nature, though refractory enough, are subject to exfoliation by heat, and must be granulated and recompounded to resist the effects of expansion.

The first and grand, and universal fault of our City architecture lies in the combustible roofs and their continuations and appurtenances. Here the fire catches and is propagated from house to house, half a mile in advance of the general conflagration. So it was in Chicago, as remarked by hundreds of observers. Here the enemy breaks into the interior, showering fire-brands from attic to cellar. Here the great chimney damper is opened, to suck up the blast from the windows below. Simply removing the roof would doom a tall building after the fire had once got in, but to tumble it blazing into the courts below is an insurance of destruction. The Mansard roof, if not a solid masonry wall, is dangerous just in proportion to its angle. A nearly flat roof escapes all radiated heat and the direct contact of flames; a nearly vertical one opposes the greatest and most direct surface to both. Sheet-iron cornices and entablatures, and window-caps fastened to wood embedded in the masonry, and leading through the walls to the roofs of the rafters and floor beams, may resist a moderate heat, but are no better than wood, when contiguous blocks are burning. A wooden cornice on a pretentious masonry building, is such a gross violation of the esthetic feeling of truth and of the principles of construction, that it is difficult to speak of it calmly. And yet the greater number of our most showy buildings have wooden cornices, directly built into wooden roofs, and as certain as a train of gunpowder, when once kindled, to lead in the flames and pour them down into the building.

The sheet-iron cornice, however, is just now receiving a degree of immature criticism that it does not deserve. When secured by iron fastenings to a smooth and solid wall of masonry, it presents all the required architectural outlines. Certainly it is a sham, and as such should be excluded from all public buildings, and from all otherwise costly and elegant structures. But for general business architecture, stone entablatures cannot, or certainly will not, be afforded, if our towns burn every decade; and a pleasing effect is better to Americans, no matter what ought to be, than utter truth at the expense of unsightliness—Mr. Ruskin to the contrary notwithstanding.

The next grand defect in all our buildings is of like nature to the first, and more transparent in every sense—windows unprotected by iron shutters, and wooden casings and mullions and panels and doors everywhere leading the fire within. Double iron shutters, sliding or folding within the walls, are wholly out of sight during the day, and their cost, though considerable, may well be substituted for that of elaborate stone work in the upper stories, where general effects only can be seen. In short, a building that will not permit blasts of flame, or showers of sparks or radiated heat to effect an immediate lodgment and entrance—a building having a metal or brick roof, without openings, and iron-covered windows and doors, is immeasurably nearer fire-proof, even with wooden floor-beams, and even when the fire originates within, than the present furnace style of building, with its incombustible walls and floors, but with every other appliance to admit and propagate flame. If there must be ventilators, they may be made of iron, and so arranged that sparks will not readily fly into them. A single building of this character, in the middle of a sea of fire, with tall structures full of combustibles blazing and crashing down on all sides of it, might not resist to the end; but we are speaking of the architecture of a street. So much time would be consumed in overcoming a long line of such defenses, that the most inadequate Fire Department would have time to reinforce them, and no general conflagration could occur. It is only when fire leaps from roof to roof along the well-laid train of combustibles, that the area and intensity of a fire get beyond control.

A Vast Project.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, who seems to have a passion for travel, has just arrived at San Francisco from Australia. Before leaving that country, however, he wrote a number of interesting letters to London journals. One of the last of these refers to a project which was certain, sooner or later, to be carried out, but the early agitation of which is no doubt due to the construction and success of our own trans-continental railways. The scheme is nothing less than that of running a railway straight across the continent of Australia. The distance, say, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, must be something like two thousand miles, and the intermediate country is said to be entirely without population. Ten millions of pounds, or fifty-six millions of dollars in our own present currency, is the sum named for the work—a sum which to us seems small, and would probably be exceeded in practice. The amount of the debt would, however, necessarily be determined to some extent by the proceeds of land sales. Of course, the plan includes an enormous cession of crown lands to the railway company, and on the productiveness of these lands will naturally depend the company's financial success.

The commercial aspects of the case are, however, comparatively unimportant. What is of much more significance is the plan included in the projector's design, of deflecting the stream of navigation from its present line toward the Continent of America, and of turning it toward Australia. In cheap land they can, of course, compete with us. But as regards the quality of the lands and the attractiveness of their surroundings the affair is quite different. Generally speaking, wild regions in which men cannot pick up a living are neither attractive nor remunerative to the settler. Now, from the time of the expeditions of Wentworth, Oxley, and Blaxland, down to those of Leichhardt, Burke, and Wills, the experience of travelers in Australia has been singularly unfavorable. It is true that, in 1861, three adventurers, Stuart, McKinlay, and Landsborough, crossed Australia in safety from sea to sea. But this was thought a highly exceptional exploit, and we have not heard that those who achieved it ever counseled others to try to do likewise. The general testimony is, that the interior of Australia is about as ugly and forbidding a country as exists on earth; a large part of it is filled with poisonous vegetation, which has to be extirpated, root and branch, before the soil can be made available for agricultural purposes; while the supply of fur and feather is very scanty, and what there is of very little use. These are strong reasons, it must be owned, against seeking at a distance of ten or twelve thousand miles a new home that may be found at a third of the distance without any such disadvantages; and land in Australia must be made cheap indeed, and other inducements must be piled up with generous art, before our splendid West is eclipsed by the land of the bushranger and the kangaroo.

That such comparisons as these are sure to be made by people who think of emigrating, Mr. Trollope does not seem to recollect. Yet a little reflection will show that this must be the case. The higher price of passage, and the greater amount of time spent in making it, are likewise important elements in the problem. Against these considerations, we are invited to remember, (1,) the great facilities in Australia for profitable sheep-farming; (2,) the certainty, in the interior of that country, of the existence of immense lead and copper mines; (3,) the probability of the existence there of equally vast gold fields; and (4,) the supposed superiority in fertility of the interior over the barren and noxious soil that comes next to the richer fringe of the coast line and the main rivers. These are points worthy of consideration, and they will no doubt receive it. In the mean time, the London and German markets are occupied by the agents of our own great Pacific lines, and intending immigrants are being thoroughly canvassed by men who know their work. Under these circumstances, and to say nothing of the natural preference of the working classes for a republican form of government, we have no fears that our Western territory will suffer materially, in the coming years, from the rivalry of Australia. But, in any case, we are glad to recognize the enterprise that prompts the establishment of a new great trans-continental railway; and, even if the growth of contiguous territory proves slower than that of the great West of America, we do not question but that the scheme will be amply profitable in the future.

Bank Defaulters.

The increasing frequency of defalcations among bank officers in America has been noted by thoughtful observers with anxiety and alarm. Hardly a year passes that does not shock the commercial community with four or five delinquencies of this nature. In a majority of cases, too, the culprits are men who have for years, not seldom for the better part of an average lifetime, enjoyed the fullest confidence of their employers and of the financial world, whose integrity has never been suspected, who have seemed in every way models of business rectitude and social decorum. Now it is a teller, now a cashier, now a president even, who is suddenly shown to have abused the trust reposed in him to his own base profit; to have committed that meanest kind of fraud which hides behind an unmerited confidence. Against the depredations of the burglar and the bond-robber, there are bolts and strong boxes and massive doors. Against the traitor within the citadel, no locksmith's cunning will avail.

In most cases, too, when detection finally comes, it is found that the crime is not the fruit of a chance conception or sudden act, but the result of a deliberate system steadily pursued through a number of years, and accumulating its plunder little by little. And therein lies, if not the greatest danger, at least the chief odium of crimes like these, in sowing universal distrust. If A, whom everybody has been looking up to for the last twenty years or so as a pattern of integrity and commercial honor, turns out to have been all that time no better than a common thief, why not B and C and D, who, to outward seeming, have been no whit better than A? They have not yet been found out, but who can say that they are not quite as bad? The distrust thus born is not only a grievous wrong to the many just and upright men on whom it inevitably draws suspicion, but a serious check to commercial progress as well. The state of society which tends to force every business man to look upon his neighbor as a potential rogue is certainly not a wholesome one, nor conducive to mutual peace and comfort.

Very saddening, too, is the effect of such conspicuous sinning upon the morals of the rising business generation. When the pillars fall, the whole edifice grows unsteady. In the little world of the bank the Cashier is regarded almost as a superior being, the President hardly mentioned without awe. When these exalted creatures fall, what wonder if [illegible] the lines of right and wrong [illegible] marked? What wonder if messengers and porters and clerks sometimes attempt to look, first [illegible], then lovingly, on the sin which these great men have almost sanctified? In that hideous caldron of vice which deluged France under Louis the XV. and his successor, and which makes the sickening history of the Regency read like the memoirs of a bagnio, it was the villainy of the King that made possible the unspeakable corruption of his subjects. So from high and low the infection spreads, and every defalcation of a bank officer high in rank is, as it were, a devil's sermon, invoking his subordinates to the same evil doing.

Then, as if to make the example still more hurtful, steps in that mistaken and fatal indulgence which too often permits such offenses to go unpunished. No sooner is some bank officer found out in some monstrous peculation, than straightway there rises, on every side, a chorus of sympathy and palliation—such a fine fellow he was; so generous and open-handed, or so well-connected and so pious; such an interesting family; he never meant to do it; he will never do so again; to convict him would ruin his whole career. In many cases all this is true, and the Directors, usually personal friends of the culprit, and naturally loath to press him hard, are fain to accept restitution in full condonation of the offense. They forget, perhaps, as men in this generation seem apt to forget, that their position imposes on them duties and responsibilities which allow no discretion in cases like these. They forget that it is not their personal interests alone they have to look out for, but the interests of society, of commerce, of morality—in a broad sense, of civilization itself. Against all these various interests, the bank defaulter has sinned; all these widening circles of human wrong this one little stone has stirred. To forgive the offense is to make a dozen new offenders, and that is a danger which no amount of good-fellowship or sympathy can balance for a moment.

The danger is neither light nor imaginary, as all can see who observe and reflect on every-day occurrences. Bank defalcations are becoming constantly more frequent, constantly are treated with more indifference, constantly punished less. The wild mania for speculation is, no doubt, accountable for much of the sinning on the one side, and the indulgence on the other. Something, too, is to be traced to that relaxation of commercial morality, that confusion of the laws of property, which the influence and example of the late Mr. Fisk introduced into our business code. Whatever the source of the cancer, it cannot too soon be rooted out, and it is only a case where heroic remedies will serve.

Journalism as a Detective Agency.

It is possible that the Boston detective service might have won great credit by a successful working up of the Charles River tragedy, if time had been allowed it for the application of the usual devices of the detective art, which seems to be founded on the principle that the longest way round is the shortest route home, and which constantly impresses upon us the belief that it sets no value upon a success that is not preceded by a score of failures. It often happens, doubtless, that the criminal escapes by the maladroitness of his pursuers, but the circumstance seems to be of little consequence so long as the detectives are able to so involve their proceedings in twists and turns that their methods shall appear inscrutable to the common mind.

It is remembered by our readers that a few days ago a mutilated human body was found in two barrels which were floating in Charles River, Boston. There was a fracture of the skull, and it being plain that the body had been chopped into pieces after death, it was evident that a murder had been committed. The remains were speedily identified, and we then expressed a hope that, with so plain a case, the Boston detectives would prove themselves exceptions to their class by speedily discovering the murderer, and obtaining the necessary evidence of his guilt. All that we hoped for has been promptly and fully achieved, but rumor has it that we owe the result to the enterprise of journalism rather than to the skill and devotion of those officers who are liberally paid for devoting themselves to such tasks.

The story goes that two reporters of a Boston newspaper, intent only upon the collection of news, set themselves to work upon the clue presented by the identification of the body, and by the simple process of diligent inquiry among the friends of the deceased, which would probably never have occurred to the professional detective, they traced him to the company of his murderer, and in doing so had already found a motive for the crime in the pecuniary relations of the parties. Then privately searching the stable of the suspected man, they found its litter to be composed of the same material as that in the barrels with the body, but what was much more conclusive, they found in a remote corner, some blood-clots upon a post. Chipping these off, they carried them to an eminent Professor, for analysis, and were rewarded with the information that they had discovered human blood in the stable where they suspected a murder had been committed. Diligent and prompt inquiry was then made as to the habits and character of the suspected man, his proceedings on the day of the disappearance of the deceased, which resulted in several minor but strongly corroborative proofs of guilt. Having thus obtained a "beat" on their professional rivals, and a triumph over the detectives, the reporters, it is said, simultaneously published their story and handed their evidence to the police, by whom the suspected murderer was arrested.

There may be some exaggerations in this story, and it is, of course, possible that the reporters have magnified their merits in the case, but there is still left in it the suggestion that the rivalries of journalism may be made of great service frequently in the discovery of assassins. Every reporter, when a [illegible] to obtain all the facts for his paper, and he is often so experienced in the weight of facts as evidence, [illegible] in perceptions, thoroughness and diligence in all his proceedings, that he is worth a score of the professional detectives. There have been several cases in this City where the newspapers would have cleared away all the mystery surrounding murders, and have secured the arrest of the assassins, if the reporters had not been hampered in their pursuit of the facts by the interference of the police, who being unable to discover anything themselves, were resolved that nobody else should. As our detective service is at present constituted, it is of little value in its legitimate sphere, and society is fortunate in having some guarantee for the detection of criminals in the skill, enterprise, and rivalries of reporters.

Enoch in Oshkosh.

There are few persons who are not familiar with the history of Enoch Arden as narrated in the faultless verse of Tennyson. While there is but one opinion as to the beauty and pathos of the poem, it is undeniable that the conduct of Enoch fails to entirely commend itself to the prosaic and practical mind. As will be remembered, that unfortunate mariner returned penniless to his native town to find his wife married to his old and prosperous friend Philip. Had Enoch possessed the average Connecticut peddler's capacity for business, he would at once have perceived that he need be penniless no longer. He would have made a friendly call at Philip's cottage and proposed a judicious compromise, whereby the latter should be left in undisturbed possession of his wife, while Enoch himself should be furnished with sufficient money to enable him to emigrate to Australia and become a substantial sheep-farmer. Doubtless, he could have made his own terms with the astonished Philip, and had such terms been marked by moderation, he would have set out on his Australian journey bearing the blessings as well as the guineas of his hastily-married friend. Instead of conducting himself in this business-like way, he merely looked through Philip's window at the happy pair within, and after expressing his anguish by recklessly rolling on the lawn, went away to die in a poorly-furnished garret, where the tongue of a talkative landlady added to the bitterness of death.

Of course, there are those who, while they cannot altogether approve of Enoch's romantic decision to make a marital martyr of himself, would have looked upon a compromise between the two husbands as a mercenary and dishonorable method of dealing with the difficulty. To such, the recent conduct of a man in Oshkosh will, doubtless, seem both wise and noble. This person, like Enoch Arden, was detained, by circumstances beyond his control, from his wife and home. Looking upon him as satisfactorily dead, his wife married another man, and lived for some years in her new marital relations, without a fear as to the return of her first husband. Nevertheless, that inconvenient man one day suddenly returned, and, looking through the window of his wife's new home, found himself in a position precisely analogous to that of Enoch Arden. At this point, however, the similarity of his story to that told by Tennyson ceases. He declined to roll in agony in the Oshkosh gutter, and make himself an object of derision to casual boys and of suspicion to the police. Neither did he quietly retire to some obscure boarding-house, and slowly pine away in a third-story hall room. On the contrary, this practical Western man promptly walked into the house, kicked the superfluous husband into the street, and directing his wife to select his personal children from the large stock on hand, with the view of sending the children of the second husband to their lawful owner, calmly sat himself down in the most comfortable chair, and suggested that a few slices of corn-fed ham would make an excellent substitute for the traditional and welcoming fatted calf.

Such is the American Enoch Arden of actual life. He differs decidedly from the Tennysonian type, and would not prove anything like as available for poetic purposes, but he certainly displays what the English Enoch Arden conspicuously lacked, the ability to meet disaster undaunted and to conquer it completely.

Street-Openings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You could not have touched a more fetid plague-spot in our Municipal administration than that of "Street Openings." You rightly observe that a street-opening is the mere taking of a citizen's land for the purpose of a public street. A proprietor who abuts a street owns to the centre of that street until it is taken for public use. Every one who buys a lot expects the street to be taken by the public, because the lines of all projected streets were laid down upon the Commissioners' map in 1807, but until the street is actually taken the abutters own to it. According to the Federal and State Constitutions, private property cannot be taken by the public without fair compensation. In the operation of street-openings, however, the public take your land and make you pay a large sum for having your land taken. The robberies of these street-opening Commissioners are atrocious, and therefore the man whose land is taken not only pays the just expenses of taking it, but pays the robberies beyond these expenses. No Legislature has as yet been just and honest enough to stop this plundering operation. An act ought to be passed organizing a Street-Opening Bureau to last for two years only, whose duty it should be to open within that time every unopened street on the island. The act should provide that no [illegible] should be assessed more than the valuation of the land taken in front of his lot, and if lots are assessed which do not abut, the limit should be [illegible] per lot, as you suggest. By looking at the names of the various Commissioners you will see what kind of men the Supreme Court appoints under Tammany dictation. But if you knew all the secrets of a certain [illegible] you would find new cause to wonder at the "mystery of iniquity."

A TAX-PAYER.

The Colvocoresses Suits Against Life Insurance Companies.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. [illegible].

The suit brought by the executor of the Colvocoresses estate against the Phoenix Life Insurance Company, of this city, is to recover [illegible] insurance, not [illegible], as has been incorrectly stated. The defense is that Mr. Colvocoresses obtained the policy with the intention of defrauding the company by committing suicide. The whole amount of insurance on the dead man is [illegible]. Suits have already been made against the Mutual, Metropolitan, New-York Life, and Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies, to recover the amounts of the policies issued by them.

[illegible]

Shakespeare, after a long sleep of [illegible], is again to be in the ascendant in New-York play-houses. [illegible] To-morrow Miss Neilson is to act Juliet at Booth's. So far as the accidents of current performance go, the lady has an excellent chance. There has been no Juliet worth speaking of here for many years. There has been, indeed, a splendid revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. But the acting of it left no ineffaceable impression, and the Juliet was even worse than the Romeo. There is much to regret in any play-going community when it can boast no actress who can act the fair Veronese; and there is more to regret in such a deficiency in New-York than any other city we know of. The reason for such an assumption may be challenged, and the challenge may as well be met in advance. Our society is becoming so artificial, the marriage of convenience is becoming so common, the pure, fresh passion of romantic youth so comparatively unknown, that it must surely be healthful to remind young men and maidens, and for that matter their elders as well, that there are [illegible]. The wild, boundless, unconquerable, and all-defying love of Romeo and Juliet, however fatally [illegible], has in it much that is noble and admirable, and that it, at all events, is better than the wretched sham devotion of the love of gold and show that make up so many of the matches of to-day. This, of course, apart from the exquisite poetry. The nature of the thing, its perfect, daring, womanly, [illegible]. We feel and know that this is how people ought to love—sadly different as it is from the too common reality. The revulsion from the artificial to the natural should bear its special profit. Just as "As You Like It" revives our tenderness for woods and fields, and "Hamlet" our taste for psychological analysis, and "Othello" our loathing for crafty villainy, so does "Romeo and Juliet" awaken our feeling for the more potent passion that can never die, and which, with the radiant light of its divine source, pales and puts to shame all miserable imitations and worldly substitutes. We are told that Miss Neilson can act Juliet. If she can, she can do what no woman here by our living generation has done; and so she [illegible] do good in a moral as well as an esthetic sense. We await her performance with curiosity, and shall endeavor to do it justice.

On Tuesday, Mr. Edwin Forrest is to read "Hamlet" at Steinway Hall. The hero of the tragedy is not one of the parts which critics have generally held to be Mr. Forrest's best. There is, nevertheless, or, of late years, has been, a great deal to commend in his treatment of the text—apart, we mean, from his embodiment or realization of the chief character. Mr. Forrest has devoted many years and much hard study to his laborious art, and the prominent place he has attained in it bespeaks for him, in a branch new to him, and wherein few excel, an attentive and respectful hearing. For "readings," in general, we profess no great admiration. People who have been greatly worried by them seldom do; or, at least, if they do, they are less ingenuous in dealing with the subject than we see cause for being. Most readings, according to our experience, are callow, or feeble affairs enough, and as a rule they are merely the vehicles of vanity and the potential resources of unconscious but terrible bores. When such a performance, however, is tendered by an artist who has gained so high a professional rank as Mr. Forrest, when a mellow and protracted experience gives guarantee certainly of intelligence and of an [illegible] order of talent, the case is clearly different. We cannot, in the case of Mr. Forrest, doubt that all who attend his readings will find much to please and to edify in them; and we shall be glad to be able to record a success for the experiment in the Metropolis commensurate with the reputation of the performer and his conceded position on the American stage. It is always a matter for regret when Shakespeare is kept too long from the eyes and the ears of the people; and it is a matter for congratulation when the periodic revival of the great poet is accomplished by those who have fairly earned the right to interpret and to illustrate him.

SOIRÉE MUSICALE.

A charitable soirée musicale, which will, doubtless, prove brilliantly successful, is to take place next Friday evening, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Mme. [illegible], No. 222 Madison-avenue. The concert is in aid of the "Sheltering Arms," and, from the character of the ladies who have taken the matter in hand, and that of the artists engaged, excellent results may be safely predicted. The music will be under the direction of Mme. de Lussan and Signor [illegible]. Most of the selections will be from Italian opera. Mr. S. B. Mills is to play; Mme. de Lussan, Miss Clarke, Miss [illegible], Signori Fossati, Leoni and others are to sing. Altogether the affair will be of high rank artistically, and as it will gather one of the first fashionable assemblages of the season, the benevolent purpose of its projectors is likely, in every sense, to be well carried out.

GENERAL NOTES.

Wallack's is booked for a long run of "Our American Cousin." Mr. Sothern played Dundreary to a great house on Monday, and the business has been capital ever since. The piece will, of course, be acted for an indefinite number of nights to come. Nothing could exceed the warmth of Mr. Sothern's welcome, or the hilarity produced by his extraordinary and fantastic picture of the noble swell, who, as the bills rightly say, is entirely Mr. Sothern's own creation.... The profitable engagement of the Boucicaults ended yesterday at Booth's. It has outstripped expectation in every way, and leaves Mr. Boucicault with his repertory scarcely touched, and thus in good time for his next Metropolitan engagement.... "Il Trovatore" has not been sung now in New-York for almost two weeks, but its admirers will rejoice to know it has been selected for the first opera at Mr. Koch's new Terrace Garden Theatre, and may be heard there to-morrow night, cast to the full strength of the company.... No change is yet to be recorded of the Union-square Theatre. Miss Ethel and "Agnes" still draw the town, and the 100 nights talked of as their limit is being reached apace. Mr. John Brougham's new drama is understood to be next in order here, and those who have read it express a high opinion of its probable success.... "Buffalo Bill" still charms the patrons of Wood's Museum.... Another grand concert takes place to-night at Wallack's Theatre.... Miss Lydia Thompson and troupe are driving their usual lucrative trade at the Olympic.... Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works may again be seen at Association Hall next Tuesday evening.... Mr. Tony Pastor is keeping his audiences in a hearty guffaw every night at his popular opera-house in the Bowery.... No fewer than three minstrel companies are now in the field in New-York, and all are doing finely. Mr. Maguire's troupe, at No. [illegible] Broadway, is the newest, and has made a good success. Bryant's, in Twenty-third-street, is, of course, one of the fixed "shows" of the Metropolis, while the "San Francisco" party, still further up-town, at the St. James' Theatre, Twenty-eighth-street, are performing to crowds nightly.... [illegible] is to give [illegible] "Readings," by way of matinée, next Wednesday, at the Union-square Theatre, at 2 o'clock.... The programme of this evening's concert at Wallack's Theatre is of especial interest, and almost all Mr. Maretzek's artists are concerned in its interpretation.... Messrs. Rubinstein, Wieniawski, and the Ninth Regiment Band, are to supply the music at the Grand Opera-house to-night.

[illegible]

Mrs. Oates and her company were last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis.... Mlle. Aimée and her company were last week at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.... Mr. Thomas, with his orchestra, gives four concerts in Philadelphia this week.... Miss Jane Coombs was last week at the Pittsburg Opera-house.... Mr. Lingard and his company were at the Richmond Theatre.... Miss Mary [illegible] is acting at the Holliday-street Theatre, Balt [illegible]....Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] will perform this week at the Globe Theatre....Miss Charlotte Thompson had last week a [illegible] Louisville Opera-house....Four concerts occur on Nov. 18 and 19 at Weisiger Hall, in Louisville....The Boston theatres have all [illegible]....Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. Ole Bull will play in Rochester on Tuesday and Wednesday....Mr. Frank Mayo was last week at Cleveland.

[illegible]

The Oxford Music-hall, in London, has been destroyed by fire....The death is announced, at Coventry, of Harry A. [illegible], the well-known horn-player....The valuable library of the musical historian, the late M. Fétis, bought for £4,000 by the Belgian Government, has been deposited in the Royal Library at Brussels....Mr. S. Arthur Chappell has issued his bill of fare for the fifteenth season of the London Monday Popular Concerts, which commenced on the 11th of November. The German element, as usual, predominates. We have again Mme. Schumann, Herr Hallé, Herr Joachim, Herr Pauer, Herr Dannreuther, Herr Ries, Herr Straus, and Sir J. Benedict. English art will be represented by Mme. Arabella Goddard, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Mr. Zerbini, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. M. Sainton and Signor Piatti will be champions of the French and Italian schools. There will be seven Saturday afternoon performances, the first on the 18th of January. The season ends on the 17th of March, 1873....On Oct. 27, says Galignani, a rather tumultuous scene occurred at the popular concert of M. Pasdeloup. The overture to "Rienzi," by Wagner, was announced on the programme, but the orchestra protested against playing German music, and the manager had to yield to their wishes. When the performance commenced, a part of the audience demanded the promised piece, while others opposed it. M. Pasdeloup then came forward and expressed a hope that the sentiment which had dictated his conduct would be respected, as the sufferings of the country were still too fresh for the fact to be remembered [illegible] a stranger to politics. His words appeased the audience, and the performance commenced with the overture to "Oberon." However patriotic the conductor's sentiment may be, the logic of it is not very clear, when, at the same concerts, compositions by Weber, Schumann, and Beethoven are executed....The London Echo observes that the life of a popular cantatrice is not always a bed of roses, particularly at a place like Dublin, where the mob breaks open the stage-door, rushes up into the dressing-rooms, and bears the favorite in triumph to her hotel. Mlle. Ilma di Murska was the artiste selected for this year's display, and a crowd of twenty well-dressed lunatics mounted her carriage, many of them dancing on the roof, and so injured the vehicle, that the owner has sent in a claim of £15 "damages."...One of the finest collections of musical autographs extant—that of the late M. Thalberg—will be sold at Naples in a few weeks. The catalogue includes the original MSS. of Beethoven's First Mass, Moonlight Sonata, and Chorus of Dervishes, a cantata by Handel, a song by Mozart, another by Haydn, and an unpublished quartet by Mendelssohn....The new three-act opera, "Heloïse et Abeilard," the libretto by MM. Clairville and William Busnach, the music by Mr. Henry Litolff, has been produced at the Théâtre des Folies-Dramatiques in Paris. The book is confined to the intrigues of the *Canon Fulbert*, who is to have the fortune of his sister, provided their niece, *Heloïse*, has no child, to prevent *Abeilard* from marrying her. *Heloïse* is a classic, so strong in Greek and Latin that *Fulbert* turns to account her essays, and passes them off as his own....It is definitely decided to devote the old Théâtre Italien, in Paris, to French dramatic performances. "Les Deux Reines," the new drama of M. Legouvé, with which the house will re-open, has been read before the directors and before the following artists, who are included in the company: M. Dumaine, stage-manager, M. [illegible], M. Breuil, and Mme. Dica Petit. The action of the drama passes in the age of Philippe Augustus....A Committee has been formed with a view to rebuilding in a more central position of Paris the Théâtre Lyrique, destroyed during the reign of the Commune. A new hippodrome is also in course of construction at the intersection of the Boulevards de Neuilly and de Malherbes....The new Comité Consultatif of the Odéon is composed of M. Thierry, the late directeur of the Comédie Française; M. Regnier, the *doyen* of the same institution; M. Michel Masson, dramatic author; and M. [illegible], Government Commissioner to the subventioned theatres....The new tenor of the Paris Opera, Herr Schott, is an officer in the Würtemberg Army. In order to fulfil his engagement he has obtained leave of absence from his military superiors, and he will very shortly be relieved of all further military duties, having already sent in his resignation....The Roman journals state that the production of "Mignon" at the Apollo Theatre was anything but a success. Without deciding upon the musical merits of M. Thomas' opera, they attribute the failure to the incapacity of the performers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is gratifying to find that the prime donne who form the delight of the London and Paris opera seasons, do not forget their friends when they travel north, but, on the contrary, keep them well supplied with telegrams on the subject of their successes. The *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* are enabled to tell their readers twenty-four hours afterward how many times Mme. Nilsson has been summoned before the curtain at St. Petersburg. As for Mme. Patti's recalls at Moscow, her telegraphic agent, by a cunning stroke, has ceased to count them. They were innumerable: a fact he ingeniously suggests by sending word, as though his arithmetic had at last failed him, that 'half an hour after the end of the last act they were still calling her on to the stage.' This was on the occasion of Mme. Patti's first appearance for the season as Violetta in 'La Traviata,' when she was supported by Naudin, the well-known tenor, and a baritone named [illegible]. The last telegram concerning Mme. Nilsson is from Mme. Nilsson herself. It is addressed to M. Wartel, her singing-master, and is in the following words: 'St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—Votre élève toujours digne de vous. Hier début, Ophélie, succès immense, [illegible], reconnaissance.—Christine Nilsson.' M. Gounod has addressed another letter to a French newspaper on the subject of his residence in this country, saying that though he lives in England he is working for the good of France." He has also written to the director of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, at Brussels, thanking him warmly for the manner in which his 'Gallia' was recently performed at his establishment."

Foreign Affairs.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Writing from London on Nov. 2, our correspondent, "F. H. J.," says: Shakespeare, Dryden, Sheridan, Bulwer Lytton—these are not insignificant dramatists, and it might be supposed to be an encouraging sign that their plays should now have possession, with equal applause and profit, of the modern stage. Just now we have Shakespeare at the Princess', with Phelps and Creswick to interpret him. Dryden, modernized by Oxenford, has made his appearance at the Court Theatre. Sheridan's "Critic" is played at the Gayety, his "School for Scandal" at the Vaudeville, and the "Rivals" is about to be produced at the Charing Cross Theatre. Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money" has been a fixture at the Prince of Wales' for last season, and this season as well. Mr. Wills' "Charles the First," at the Lyceum, whatever its defects, is at least a courageous and aspiring essay in poetical drama of a superior kind. Thus we have seven theatres, the plays at which are, from a literary and intellectual point of view, either of supreme excellence or, at the lowest, eminently respectable. The reproduction of Dryden's "Amphitryon" is perhaps the most daring experiment of all. Plautus and Molière had tried their hands at the subject before Dryden, but Dryden outdid both in salacious innuendo—if that can be called innuendo which is rather thrust into notice than insinuated. The story is the assumption of Amphitryon's personality by Jupiter, with a view to obtain a favorable reception from Amphitryon's wife, while Mercury at the same time personates Sosia, the General's servant. It is easy to imagine the sort of fun which can be got out of such a situation, and it may be observed that, while Plautus was quite [illegible] by Molière, Dryden, who followed, was infinitely worse than either. The only way in which Dryden could possibly be brought upon the modern stage was by simply cutting out scene upon scene, and taking large slices out of almost every dialogue. Mr. Oxenford has done even more. He has made *Amphitryon* the betrothed, and not the husband, of *Alcmena*, and *Jupiter* only a very harmless flirt. It need hardly be said that Dryden's robust verse sometimes sounds oddly in company with such an emasculated plot; yet even then its freshness, vigor, and vivacity have quite an electrifying effect on an audience weary of the imbecile slip-slop of the playwrights of the day. While drama of the higher kind is appealing to a cultivated taste at these theatres, melo-drama is offered at the Queen's in the shape of "[illegible]," and next week the "White Feather," a comedy of modern life, is to be produced at the Globe. It is evident that for a large class of play-goers opera bouffe has the greatest attractions. It is to be found either in the form of translated French pieces, or in imitations, at half a score houses. It has not as yet, however, taken root, only as a stunted and inferior fashion. Our actors cannot sing and our singers cannot act, and opera bouffe, to do it justice, demands both singing and acting. [illegible] Opéra-Comique is as tenanted with more so than elsewhere, but this is the reason why this kind of drama should not be divorced from the sham buffoonery and [illegible] with which it is too often associated in French.

FINE ARTS.

New [illegible]—New Pictures—The Academy Exhibition.

At the studio of Mr. Marshall Wood, No. [illegible] East Fifteenth-street, we find four works of considerable merit. The most notable of these is the "Daphne," which excited so much attention in London, and on which Mr. Wood's fame as a sculptor chiefly rests. The modeling is unexceptionably good, and the expression of the face, as "Daphne" placidly surrenders herself to her fate, rendered with striking success. Mr. Wood has treated the subjects in a somewhat novel manner. It has been usual to represent "Daphne" as overcome with horror at finding herself being gradually absorbed into the substance of the tree to which she has fled for protection. Mr. Wood has taken quite a different view, and in his "Daphne" we have a nude figure leaning quietly against a tree, the face being in perfect repose, and the eyelids nearly closed. Thus all is in harmony. There are no violent contortions of the limbs, no outstretched arms, no staring eyes or writhing features. The form, though a fully-developed one, is free from all ideas of the voluptuous, and is, indeed, purity itself. Attention may be specially called to the fine modeling of the left side of the figure.

The "Hebe" of Mr. Wood, though not equal to the "Daphne," is a charming figure, with a face such as the gods may have loved to look upon as they drank the nectar she prepared for them. Her eagle attends her, and gazes up with a sort of protecting look into her calm and lovely face. The arrangement of the drapery in this figure is remarkably fine, and it is quite evident that unusual care has been bestowed upon it.

The "Psyche" is pleasing, as she stands in a simple and natural attitude gazing down at the scattered flowers and the butterfly that has alighted on her outstretched palm. Her face, however, is somewhat weak, it strikes us, and gives no other idea than that of a pretty sentimental miss.

The "Musidora," though natural and graceful, calls for no special remark. It is, however, an adequate representation of the innocence and purity which the novelist has thrown around his ideal. In the realization of these qualities Mr. Wood's strength seems to lie.

Mr. Wood's studies have been chiefly of classic subjects. His busts, however, of the Prince and Princess of Wales have attracted much attention, and his "Song of the Shirt," a replica of which was on exhibition at the Schaus gallery about a year ago, was greatly admired and found a ready purchaser. He will find, we think, that it is the latter class of works that will be most appreciated by art patrons on this side of the Atlantic. We are informed that Mr. Wood is now engaged on the designs for a memorial to Jacques Cartier for the Canadian Government.

A statue of "Victory," by the celebrated German sculptor, A. Rauch, now deceased, is on view at the Schaus gallery. Victory is represented as a very lovely and lightly-clad maiden, seated upon a rock, the laurel wreath in her hand, her head turned to the right, and the expression of her countenance indicating that she is yet in doubt as to whom the wreath belongs. From the outspread wings, and the attitude in which the figure is poised, we may suppose that the goddess has just alighted and is glancing over the battle-field where the fight is still raging, but is near its close.

Of the grace, beauty, and correct modeling of this figure there can be but one opinion. The attitude, too, is charmingly natural and unconstrained, and the eager look of expectation finely rendered. We cannot see, however, why the drapery has been so affectedly arranged about the bust. It gives the idea of being stuck there rather than reposing naturally, and thus calls attention to the very points it is intended to conceal.

NOTES.

The regular monthly art receptions at the Union League Club have commenced, the first being held on Thursday evening last, when a large number of first-class works were on the walls. Messrs. Avery and Putnam are deserving of praise for their efforts in making these receptions of interest.

Bierstadt has been engaged for nearly a year in painting a view, six feet by ten, of Donner Lake and vicinity. The sketch is taken from a point one mile from the Summit Hotel, and overlooks Donner and several other smaller lakes. When completed, it is to be the property of a well-known citizen of Sacramento.

The Academy of Design has reopened for the Winter season, with a collection of 400 paintings by foreign artists. Many of them are said to be of a high class. A critical notice of the collection must be deferred for the present.

The question as to whether the picture recently discovered in England, representing the marriage of Shakespeare to Ann Hathaway, is an old one or not, has not yet been decided by the experts. The oldest oil painting in England, in which the subject is a domestic one, is said to be that in which Queen Elizabeth is represented as proceeding to Blackfriars to attend the marriage of one of her courtiers.

Among the curiosities at the Vienna Exposition will be a model of the Temple at Jerusalem, covering a space of 325 square feet. A model of the Tabernacle, ten feet high, is also being prepared for the Exposition by Conrad Schick, of Jerusalem.

The gallery of H. D. Morgan, Esq., of No. 440 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, will be open to the public, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st insts., from noon to 10 P. M., the proceeds of sale of admission tickets to be devoted to the benefit of the St. Paul's Fair. Mr. Morgan's gallery contains a choice collection of works of art, including Hiram Powers' statue of "Paradise Lost," just received from the artist's studio.

The Ring Suits.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday morning in the Court of General Sessions by the presentment of another indictment in connection with the Ring frauds. About 11 o'clock Recorder Hackett opened Court in the usual form, and immediately afterward District-Attorney Garvin, Mr. John Graham, and Mr. John E. Burrill entered the Court-room. As soon as these gentlemen had taken their respective seats, Mr. Garvin rose and handed to the Recorder a brief, accompanying the action with an air of great mystery and importance. A short argument followed between counsel, the purport of which was not clearly understood, as the contents of the paper upon which it were based were not disclosed. The Court finally decided to give the Defense [illegible] a week to answer the motion understood to have been made, and then adjourned until Monday without transacting any further business. Recorder Hackett subsequently threw a great deal of light upon the matter by informing our reporter that the paper handed him by the District-Attorney was a brief on a motion therein made to quash a certain indictment as found by the Grand Jury against Hugh Smith, who is jointly charged with Wm. M. Tweed and others in connection with the great Ring frauds. Why so much mystery was observed was difficult to imagine or explain.

The Law of Divorce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's issue of the TIMES I noticed a short article stating that one of our Courts had decided an interesting question of law by adjudging that in this State a husband has no right to a limited divorce from his wife on the ground of her cruel treatment of him. For the purpose of correcting the wrong impression conveyed by the paragraph, allow me to state through your columns that the decree sought for by the plaintiff in the suit referred to, has since been granted, and the power of a husband to bring such an action fully recognized thereby. The ultimate decision was based upon the following facts: The act of April 10, 1824, authorized a limited divorce on the husband's prayer for cruel treatment toward him by the wife; but in the revised statutes of 1830, the remedy is given only to the wife. The former statute, however, was not expressly repealed by the latter, and so, in various cases, it has been held to remain in full force. Prominent among them are Perry vs. Perry, 2 Paige, 501, and McNamara vs. McNamara, 2 Hilt, 547-549. T. G. M.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1872.

MY OLD DESK.

While turning out the contents of a very old iron chest in search of some legal documents, the other day, I unearthed from the repose of eighteen years a heavy old-fashioned desk which was presented to me, accompanied with a great deal of good advice, which, I fear, went in at one ear and out at the other, by one of my godfathers on my fifteenth birthday. For seven years that desk was the depository of my literary treasures and secrets. But, taking to myself a wife at that period, the nose of my desk was put out of joint by the appearance in my new library of a handsome secretary, and the desk, which went the way of all other discarded desks, somehow or other found its way to the bottom of the old iron chest. At this moment my fortieth birthday is staring me in the face, an unpleasant fact to contemplate under any circumstances, but rendered still more so in my case as I turn out the old desk and glance over its contents. They make me feel terribly old. They represent an unwritten history of myself from boyhood to manhood, and remind me of persons, things, and circumstances long ago passed out of active recollection. But I carefully replaced everything with a reverential touch, and made up my mind that, if I live so long, I will make another tour through that old desk when another twenty years have gone by. I found some things that made me smile, others that made me laugh outright; little remembrances that made me sad, and one or two things that moistened my eyelids.

The first thing that caught my eye was a little package containing a dancing-card, bearing the date of 1851; a white kid glove, and a shriveled moss-rose bud. I well recollect the little witch from whom I begged these reminiscences as I handed her into her carriage, after having danced with her half the evening and had the honor of stuffing her with trifle, boned turkey, and champagne. She was sweet seventeen, and I was nineteen. She is now the proud parent of a grown-up daughter, who is doubtless following her mother's example of flirting to her heart's content; and though on that eventful evening I vowed that some day or other this, my first love, should bear my name, that daughter is not mine. She sent me her wedding-cards a year afterward, and, as was then the fashion, a large slice of her wedding-cake enveloped in satin paper and tied up with white ribbon. She had already retired from the place of honor in my heart. Next I discovered a tress of rich brown hair wrapped in tissue-paper—former owner unknown. Then I came on a small bundle of miscellaneous letters. One was a very smudgy one from a school-mate, couched in angry terms and challenging me to fight him after breakfast on the following morning. I remember that fight well, for I got badly thrashed. Another was from my eldest sister, informing me that she was engaged to be married. She is now a grandmother. Another was from an old school chum, who afterward fell with a bullet through his brain in the first attack on the Redan. Another was from a brother, long since dead, asking me to lend him £5. It is indorsed "Lent —— £5. Oct. 18; will pay when he gets quarter's allowance." God knows whether he ever paid, poor boy! Then came a long and severe parental lecture, founded on a report from my tutor that I was "idle and very troublesome." Others were from friends long since dead or forgotten; others from friends still intimate and fondly remembered. One is particularly saddening. It is from my chief boyish friend, and tells me that his only brother had been drowned while bathing, and that his poor widowed mother had sunk under the shock. His lamentations at being left alone in the world at twenty years of age are piteous. Underneath this little pile I found an old daguerreotype portrait of one of my early loves. She, too, married some one else, and has since gone the way of all flesh. And then I laughed heartily on turning over the manuscript pages of my first literary effort. It aimed at being a broad farce, such as Wright and Paul Bedford were then playing at the Adelphi Theatre, and drawing crowded houses to witness and listen to their drolleries of dialogue and facial acting. Below it was a far higher flight of youthful ambition—the commencement of a five-act tragedy, or, more strictly speaking, melodrama, entitled "The Pirate Captain." The title page announces that it is a five-act tragedy, and gives the *dramatis personæ*. I do not appear to have got further than the first act; but there is blood and thunder enough in that to satisfy the sanguinary appetites of even a Bowery audience for at least a week to come. In the very first scene there is a marriage and two murders, and, as far as I can judge, one of the murderers finds it convenient to retire from his little world, and betakes himself to the high seas as the "Pirate Captain."

Among my other treasures are my season ticket for the International Exhibition of 1851; a copy of *Bell's Life*, having an account of a cricket match in which I distinguished myself by scoring seventy-three runs, "not out;" the libretto of "Don Pasquale," the first opera I ever heard, and in which the elder Lablache astounded me with his ponderous bass voice; my baptismal certificate, which I was obliged to obtain before the people at Doctors Commons would give me a marriage license; one or two dunning letters from tradesmen, asking payment for their little bills; three very gorgeous and elaborate valentines; and last, though not least, my first portrait, taken at my poor old fond mother's desire on my attaining twenty-one years of age. It is highly colored, very flattering, and very old-fashioned looking. In another compartment of the desk I found several packages of letters very carefully tied up. Over these I must throw a veil. A glance told me what they were—the letters of my wife to me before we were married. I did not know that I had preserved them. Poor girl! Her happiness was short-lived indeed. She died the same year we were married. It is many a long year since then; but the presence of those letters has thrown an air of sanctity over even the trivial contents of that old desk which will greatly tend to its safe keeping. Its brass fittings and edgings, its handles, lock, and engraved plate are already resplendent as in its palmiest days. It will never see the old iron chest again so long as I live, but will always occupy some shelf or some corner where it may receive the honor due to the fond memories which it perpetuates. Reader, have you an old desk? If so, despise it not.

John Campbell says, in "The Pleasures of Hope:"

> "Thus with delight we linger to survey
> The promised joys of life's unmeasured way."

So we do, when we are in the heyday of our youth and manhood. But when we get well into middle age we soon begin to find a melancholy satisfaction in looking back upon the past. Why, even my old iron chest—which, by the way, is large enough and sombre-looking enough to pass for the original iron chest in which the unfortunate heroine of the old romance ballad of the "Mistletoe Bough" so very unintentionally committed suicide—has gained a place in my regard for having for so many years been the silent but faithful custodian of my old desk.

The Alleged Poisoning of Rev. Dr. Smith, of Raleigh, N. C.

A statement of the alleged poisoning of Rev. Dr. J. B. Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., and the finding of the Coroner's Jury that the deceased came to his death from the effects of strychnine, administered by his wife and daughter, has been made by the telegraph. From the evidence before the Coroner's Jury, as published in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, we take the following:

Dr. Smith, on the morning of the 1st of October, called for a dose of seidlitz powders. His daughter, Mrs. Frances L. Mann, went out of the room, obtained the powders and mixed them for him. He did not drink all of the dose on account of its bitter taste. After taking the draught he finished writing a letter and went to breakfast. After he had finished eating he lit his pipe. Just then he was taken sick, and died shortly afterward in convulsions. On the next day a post-mortem examination was made, the result of which was that the brain, heart, and lungs being examined, no cause of death could be discovered. The stomach was taken out and delivered to Coroner Magnin, who took the same, together with the liquid remains of the seidlitz powder, the spoon used in mixing, and other articles, to Philadelphia for analysis by Prof. Genth.

On the same day, from information obtained, Coroner Magnin found, in a closet in the bed-room, close to [illegible] where the box of powders was kept, a bottle of strychnine. The evidence proved that Mrs. Mary E. Smith was the custodian of said key, and that it was in her possession on the morning of the death; that she was at the closet on that morning before breakfast; that no servants or any one but members of the family ever went to the closet; that it was always kept locked; that it contained the valuable papers, &c., of the family. The jury met on Wednesday night, Nov. 7, and received the report of Prof. Genth, and adjourned to meet on Monday, Nov. 11, when it was elicited in evidence that Dr. Smith was very cruel to his family, especially to Mrs. Smith.

A warrant for the arrest and commitment to jail of Mrs. Frances L. Mann and Mrs. Mary E. Smith was issued by the Coroner Tuesday morning, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Prof. Genth, in his report of the analysis, stated that he discovered strychnia in the liquid remains of the seidlitz powder, in the spoon and in the blue paper, besides the stomach. He concludes his report, which is very elaborate, in the following language: "From this investigation it is evident that the stomach, which I have examined, contained neither prussic acid nor [illegible] poisons, but a trace of strychnia, in such small quantity, however, that, with the most delicate tests, its presence could be detected only by taking the purified extracts of half of the stomach and the whole of the contents of the same. If the stomach ever contained a large quantity of strychnine, it had almost completely been absorbed by the system."

The alleged victim of the poisoning, Rev. Dr. Smith, was formerly Rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, N. J. He was also at one time pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and chaplain of Harmony Lodge, No. 52, A. Y. M., of Philadelphia.

THE CLARK-FEWELL TRAGEDY.

Acquittal of the Murderer of His Sister's Seducer—His Story of How He Shot His Victim in His Prison Cell.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

BRENTSVILLE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872.

The trial of Lucien H. Fewell for the murder of James F. Clark, which has attracted such general attention throughout the State, was concluded last night by the acquittal of the accused. Judge Thomas, in his argument on the part of the defense, reminded the jury that they were expected to verify that pet maxim of the law that every man's house is his castle, and show to the world that when one undertakes to enter that stronghold and defy the protection it should afford its inmates, he must be prepared to take the consequences of his act. Judge Thomas based the grounds of the defense, as Gen. Payne had done before him, on the two pleas of justification and insanity. To substantiate his first position he commented with minuteness upon the evidence adduced in the case, and cited the cases of Ayer, Grant, and Pollard, Bowyer, Richardson and McFarland and others of similar import, to show that the higher law—as he termed it—public opinion, had always extenuated such deeds as Fewell committed. Judge Thomas was followed by Gen. Eppa Hunton, who also based the request for a verdict of acquittal upon the two pleas of justification and insanity. To sustain the first he recited the circumstances attending Miss Fewell's abduction, and took the ground that when a man's wife or daughter has been seduced, the laws of Virginia confer upon the injured party the privilege of taking the life of the seducer. To maintain his second plea he read from Dr. Hammond's opinion in the McFarland trial, with reference to temporary insanity. Gen. Henry A. Wise closed the argument for the prosecution. At about 7½ P. M. the jury retired to consider upon a verdict. At the expiration of five minutes they returned, and through their foreman, John S. Ewell, presented the following verdict in writing: "We, of the jury, find the prisoner not guilty as charged in the indictment."

The verdict was greeted with long-continued applause by the large number of spectators who had assembled in the court-room to await the closing scenes of this famous trial. After his acquittal the accused came out of the prisoner's box and received the congratulations of many friends, who formed an escort of honor and conducted him to Reid's Hotel, where he supped, and was afterwards driven to Manassas in company with your reporter.

FEWELL'S ACCOUNT OF THE HOMICIDE.

During the ride he conversed without reserve upon his movements before and after the homicide, and stated that instead of lurking along the by-ways, as was asserted by the prosecution, he had come by the most public route from Bristoe Station to Brentsville, on the morning of the shooting, twice stopping to talk with friends that he met, to one of whom he communicated his fell design. Arriving at the jail he found the door open, entered, and walked up stairs to the debtors' cell, where he had been informed Clark was confined. Not finding him here he inquired of the occupant of the room, a small colored boy, who advised him where his victim was. Retracing his steps he went to the door of the front cell on the lower floor, where he found Clark reclining upon his couch in the corner, and fired.

At the report of the pistol, he said, he saw lint fly from the shoulder of Clark's shirt, and as he jumped up and ran to the right-hand corner of the room he perceived a little blood trickling down from his shoulder. The apartment is small, ten by ten, and the door is so constructed and placed with reference to the room that the assailed could in no part of it find protection against the assailant's bullets; hence, as Fewell was armed with two revolvers, it became a mere question of time how soon Clark would fall. Fewell asserted that while he was firing the prisoner made desperate attempts to defend himself, by first endeavoring to grasp the pistol, which he succeeded in doing, and then trying to wrench it from him. When he found this to be impossible he jumped to a table in the centre of the room, and, catching a lamp and salt-cellar, hurled them at him through the grated door.

Mr. Fewell further stated that after he fired the last shot he walked deliberately out of the jail door and turned in the direction of a little belt of pines, in rear of the court "green," reaching this cover he stopped and reloaded his pistols, and then returned to Brentsville, passing immediately by the jail. Here he saw a carriage, driven by Mr. Varnes, of Manassas, in which he took a seat, and the vehicle started, but before he had gone fifty yards some part of the harness broke; he got out and assisted in repairing it. Fully fifteen minutes, he said, were consumed before they finally drove off, during which time persons were continually passing, none of whom offered to arrest him. He assured me that he could have escaped at any time during his incarceration, and to confirm his statement told me the jail was so insecure that frequently during the night he would take off his shoes, raise the door of his cell from its hinges, and walk in the passage.

Railroad from St. John to Halifax.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 15.

The flourishing ports of St. John, New-Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, have at length been united by railroad communication. The line forms a portion of the Intercolonial Railroad, the construction of which was undertaken by the Dominion Government, in accordance with the terms of the Confederation. The road has not been executed without overcoming engineering difficulties of the most formidable character, an idea of which may be gathered from the fact that a single tunnel and embankment consumed more than two years in construction, all the men that could work to advantage being engaged on them. The length of the line is about [illegible] miles, and consists of three divisions—the western, central, and eastern—the western division consisting of the road between St. John and Shediac, the central from Painsec to Truro, and the eastern from Truro to Halifax and Windsor. The chief offices and workshops are located at Moncton.

Meeting of Board of Underwriters—An Additional Charge to be Made on Warehouses Having Mansard Roofs.

Up to the present date only three New-York insurance companies have suspended business. These companies are the Humboldt, International, and Market. The other thirty-three companies having risks in Boston are confident of their ability to pay all losses, and continue writing policies.

The New-York Board of Underwriters held a meeting at No. 156 Broadway, yesterday, and adopted the recommendation of the Executive Committee that an additional charge of fifty cents per $100 be made to the premium on warehouses having Mansard roofs and on their contents. A series of resolutions were then passed declaring that the action of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in investigating the condition of companies, was ample protection for policy-holders and claimants and stockholders, and denouncing the practice of the judiciary in granting injunctions against companies laboring under temporary money pressure occasioned by calamitous fires.

The Jersey City Police Muddle.

The new Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City, yesterday, held a meeting, Messrs. Hart, Fleming, Monks, and Stevens being present. Mr. Stevens was appointed by the Governor on Friday and sworn in yesterday. The Board passed a resolution authorizing the payment of warrants where they represented services actually performed. The warrants have been drawn at the end of every half month by the old Board, and presented to the Mayor for his signature. Whether he will sign them now, under this resolution of the new Board, is not known, and new warrants cannot be drawn, since the books and pay-rolls are all in possession of the old Board.

The Jersey City Murder.

John Doris, the man who shot Thomas Donellan on Thursday night in a Henderson-street saloon, was yesterday fully committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dr. Buck held a post-mortem examination on the body of Donellan. Deceased was found to have been a more than ordinarily strong and healthy man. Death was the result of internal hemorrhage and peritonitis. The ball had penetrated the intestines in three places, and was found in the abdominal cavity under the liver. Coroner Reinhardt empaneled a jury, but on account of the absence of witnesses adjourned the inquest until to-morrow.

Safety of the Safes.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We yesterday received the following from a sufferer by the Boston fire.

S. H. CODE, Manager.

"To *S. H. Code, Manager* [illegible] *Steam Safe Co., No. 300 Broadway, New-York:*

DEAR SIR—Our steam safe, purchased of your Company some time since, was in the recent fire that destroyed our store. Two other safes, of different patents, and a vault in the same building were totally destroyed, but your safe preserved everything intact.

We cannot speak too highly in praise of the Steam Safe.

HECHT BROS. & CO., Leather Dealers,
Nos. 8, 8, 10, and 12 Pearl-street.
BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1872."

Nothing seems to disturb the trade at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. Yesterday the boys' department was thronged all day "with children just let loose from school," getting Sunday suits. Of all the popular places for juveniles' dress this establishment stands pre-eminent. The men's department is still more extensive, and contains the greatest variety of seasonable suits and overcoats ever placed on exhibition for retail sales. Baldwin, the clothier, is not likely to be less than he is, which is more in his line than any other dealer in clothing has ever got to be. He stands at the head of the list.—*The Express.*

Herring's Safes.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12, 1872.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel, Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In the "Great Fire" which has destroyed the business portion of this city we had in use one of your "Champion" Safes, and which we were unable to remove from the ruins until [illegible] P. M., on account of the intense heat which surrounded it. When we opened it we were agreeably surprised to find our books, papers, &c., in fine condition.

Yours, &c.,
[illegible] & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured only by
HERRING & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 807 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & FARREL,
No. 60 Camp-st., New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

Important Decision in Supreme Court—Chambers.

An important decision was made yesterday, in the case of Mr. GEORGE WOOD, who was a few days ago prohibited, by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, from selling tickets and distributing presents for the Presentation Concert at the Academy of Music. The case was carried to Supreme Court, Chambers, on writ of *certiorari*, and the Court, after hearing arguments in the matter, decided that Mr. WOOD, in selling tickets and distributing presents, and purchasers of tickets, had not violated the law. The case was dismissed, and Mr. WOOD discharged. Acting under advice of counsel, Mr. WOOD will to-morrow, Nov. 18, resume the sale of tickets for his proposed concerts, at the elegant store, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Bond-st., which has been expressly fitted up for the purpose. The tickets are $1 each, and the presents range from $1 to $1,000. The concerts which Mr. WOOD proposes giving will be equal to any like entertainments ever given in the Academy of Music.—*Advertisement.*

Important Discovery.

The ELIXIR IODO BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMPOUND will relieve the SECONDARY STAGES of the present DISTEMPER among HORSES. It acts as an aperient, tonic, diuretic and alterative, promoting the secretions, generally eliminating from the system the morbid material which is absorbed and retained, and which results in constitutional and local disease, glanders, dropsy, &c. It has relieved every case where used thoroughly, and was first given by a physician to his own horse with immediate relief. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-street, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Century Whisky.

Century Whisky.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-st., glass-cutters and engravers, are introducing new and fashionable patterns of cut and engraved glass of pure crystal. Glass made to order with Initials, Crests, Monograms, &c. Also China, Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Pain to Pleasure.

The COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute, turn the pain of tooth-drawing to pleasure by means of Laughing Gas. Sixty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-one patients can bear witness to it.—*Advertisement.*

Horsemen.

The only tonic for sick or convalescent horses I find of any value is Ward's Spice. I use no other. [illegible]
—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps.

The purest and best. Try it.
H. G. WOLFE & CO.,
No. 18 South William-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Century Whisky.

Century Whisky.—*Advertisement.*

A SEWING-MACHINE FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Let us tell you how to get one, and what one to get. In the first place, a good machine should be the aim, and, in the next place, to get it at as low a price as possible, and those in moderate circumstances frequently want time to pay for it. The machine that will fill exactly all of these requirements is the New Underfeed Wilson. It is in every way the best machine in use, simple, durable, perfect operating and beautiful, and capable of doing every grade of heavy, fine and ornamental sewing ever done on a sewing-machine. It is sold for $10 less than all other first-class machines, which alone has placed it far in advance of every other machine in existence. You can pay for it in easy monthly payments, that will not be felt from the income of the poorest. So that any man can have the pleasure of presenting to his wife on Christmas or New-Year's the best sewing-machine in use. Salesroom at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

All who are so unfortunate as to be troubled with any form of skin disease will be glad to learn that Dr. B. C. PERRY is again at his residence, No. 49 Bond-street, after spending the Summer in Boston, where he is very highly esteemed. His skill and success in these diseases are great, and his preparations are reliable. He is the professional dermatologist of two cities, and is sure of as cordial a welcome from his Metropolitan friends as from those of the "Hub."—*Advertisement.*

GEN. GRANT has been very successful as an officer, commanding, as he did, the Army of the North. He has also been the fortunate candidate for the Presidency. However successful he may have been, no achievement equals that of GRANT & CO., the clothiers, Nos. 428 and 430 Broadway, (formerly with Baldwin, the clothier,) who have been eminently successful in obtaining a large stock of clothing, which they are now selling very cheap. Call at once and see for yourself.—*Advertisement.*

A COUNTERFEITER NEVER COUNTERFEITS A BAD BILL.—UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, that have been before the American public since 1848, are imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers must beware. All grocers and druggists keep the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Hair Dressing.

Millions say "BURNETT'S COCOAINE."—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 782 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

Century Whisky.

Century Whisky.—*Advertisement.*

Scalp Disease, Dandruff, Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply Eruptions, Moth Patches, Freckles and Moles are cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

As Cold Weather Advances our Hair will be dry and brittle. Use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It restores gray hair; it stops the falling out; it increases its growth.

[illegible] Song, "There Comes a Voice that awakes my soul." The voice must have been cleared by [illegible] SYRUP [illegible].

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at [illegible]

[illegible]

On the [illegible] plan, 5th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts. A [illegible] desirable [illegible] resort for transient or permanent guests.

MARRIED.

DANA—FITCH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, JAMES C. DANA, of Morrisville, N. Y., to Miss ELEANOR J. FITCH, daughter of Hon. Edward Fitch, of this City.

MARTIN—POWELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bloomfield, N. J., by Rev. M. Giffing, ALBERT S. MARTIN, of Brooklyn, to S. ADELE, daughter of Gideon N. Powell, Esq.

PALMER—BELKNAP.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Miss ELLA T. BELKNAP, only daughter of Mr. James G. Belknap, to Mr. JOHN C. PALMER, all of this City.

PALMER—QUINTARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, Mr. NICHOLAS FLETCHER PALMER, Jr., to Miss L. ADELE QUINTARD, daughter of Geo. W. Quintard, Esq., all of this City.

VALENTINE—BARRETT.—In Boston Highlands, Nov. 14, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], HENRY C. VALENTINE, of New-York, and [illegible] C., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Barrett.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On Friday morning, Nov. 15, after a short illness, MARSHALL WILLIAM BLAKE, son of Marshall B. Blake, aged 21 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

COLGATE.—On Friday, Nov. 15, SARAH [illegible], relict of the late Charles Colgate, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] [illegible]-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DU VIVIER.—In Paris, on Friday, Oct. 25, NATALIE DU VIVIER, widow of H. G. Du Vivier, in her [illegible] year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d-st., on Tuesday next, 19th inst., at 9½.

FARLEE.—MAY FRANCES, daughter of George W. and Mary Elizabeth Farlee, on the 15th inst., in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services at 1½ on Sunday, 17th inst., at the residence of her grandfather, George Opdyke, No. 370 5th av. Friends are invited without further notice.

ELLIOTT.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 16, WILLIAM S., only son of William Elliott, late British Vice-Consul at Boston.

Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 18, at 12 M., at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Friends are respectfully invited.

HUNTER.—Nov. 16, JAMES HUNTER, aged 41 years. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

LEONARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872, CATHARINE G., relict of Jacob Leonard, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Robert Leonard, No. 95 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Nov. 17, 1872, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MAGIE.—On Friday evening, the 15th inst., at his residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., JOB MAGIE, aged [illegible] years.

POWERS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 15, 1872, HENRIETTA W., only daughter of George W. and Mary H. Powers, aged 4 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., without further notice.

SIPPERLY.—In this City, on the 15th inst., of typhoid fever, CATHARINE, relict of the late David Sipperly, in the 74th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, after a short illness, JONATHAN THOMPSON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Madison-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN HORN.—At Orange, N. J., Nov. 15, CHARLES SHELDON, eldest son of Cornelius and Julianna C. Van Horn, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, Day-st., Orange, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. 1 o'clock; returning leave Orange 4:12 and 4:29. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot. Members of Second Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully requested to attend.

ARMORY, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.,
Nov. 16, 1872.

B COMPANY.—The members of this Company are invited to attend the funeral of their late comrade CHARLES SHELDON VAN HORN, in citizen's dress, from the residence of his father, Day-st., Orange, N. J., on Monday, 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

C. S. VAN NORDEN,
Captain Commanding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A GOOD THING STARTED."

"We took occasion in a recent issue to speak of the miserable lettering of the street names upon the lamps of this City. Last evening there was an exhibition at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st. (Fifth-avenue Hotel) of a new improvement which seems to meet the wants of the people—the addition of a circle (or band) of ground glass raised upon the globe above the light gives a prominent place to the name of the street. The letters, three inches in height in round-faced characters, stand out boldly, and when it is done throughout all the streets, New-York will be the best lighted and best street-lamp directed City in the Union."—*Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 3.*

THE "NEW DEPARTURE" IN STREET LAMPS.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
IRVING-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

J. W. Bartlett, Esq., No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion in writing of the street lamps introduced in this City by you.

I give it with pleasure. I have not seen any to equal them either in this country or in Europe. They are stronger and in every way superior to any other with which I am acquainted, and not only better, but far more sightly in appearance.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES ROOME, President.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
The most important and beautiful Collection of Paintings ever brought to America.
Nearly Four Hundred Pictures, by the First Modern Masters.
Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.
The whole to be sold by auction, Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, IN ASSORTED denominations, for sale at par, at the cashier's desk, Times Office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE MASSENA WATERS.
A specific remedy for scrofula and skin eruptions.

DR. SCHENCK PROFESSIONALLY IN New-York on TUESDAY next. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather during his last two visits, Dr. SCHENCK will again be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 19.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

FIRE INSURANCE INFORMATION FURNISHED to policy-holders by T. J. TEMPLE, No. 168 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR FIVE CENTS TO PREPAY POSTAGE, a specimen number of THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—new date—sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Subscription price $3 a year. Current numbers 30 cents.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. [illegible], Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening, lecture in the course on the New Testament, with a short [illegible] service. Subject—The Baptism and the Temptation of Our Lord. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Religious Need of the Hour*; and 7½ P. M., theme of the morning's discourse continued. Children's Lyceum, 12 M. Conference, 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Rev. Bishop MERRILL, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; the Pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER, in the EVENING, at 7½. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 P. M. Seats all free.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., as usual. Young men's prayer-meeting one hour before evening service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 17—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING Rev. Mr. CATLIN will preach at 7½. At evening service, all seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach THIS (Sunday) MORNING in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, on *Some Incidents and Lessons of the Boston Fire.* In the EVENING he will continue his course of sermons on the "Pilgrim's Progress." Special Topic—*Mr. Worldly Wiseman.* Morning service at 10½; Evening service at 7½. The public is cordially invited to attend.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring.—Rev. J. G. OAKLEY will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., services SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Strangers welcome.

BLEECKER-STREET MISSION, NO. 11 Carmine-st.—The Chaplain, J. SELLE LAVAL, will conduct the services, (Episcopal,) and preach, on *The Character of Joseph*, at 11 A. M. Seats free. Bleecker-st. and 8th-av. cars pass the door.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PHILIP L. DAVIES, on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SABBATH EVENING, the Pastor, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on 34th-st., west of Broadway. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP BEDELL, OF OHIO, WILL preach in St. Timothy's Church, SUNDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, service. Entrance on 54th and 55th sts., west of 8th-av. Sermon by the Rector, Dr. Geer, at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION Church of the Second Advent, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—[illegible], *His Character and Doom in the Light of Scripture Prophecy.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the afternoon service, the fifth sermon will be preached of the series on "Difficult Passages of Scripture." Subject—*Sell What Thou Hast, and Give to the Poor.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th-av. and 28th-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lecture, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, a course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-st., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. DAWSON. In the evening the Pastor will commence a series of discourses to young men, on Bible Questions. All are cordially invited.

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.—Rev. W. D. WALKER, Pastor.—The ladies' fair of this Church will be continued in the Sunday-school room of the church on East 23d-st., near [illegible], during this week. Hours from 2 until 10½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. F. CHAFFEE, D. D., of Colorado, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. W. H. CUDWORTH, of Boston, will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 17, MORNING and EVENING.

DOES THE LIGHT OF NATURE prove the existence of God? [illegible]

FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.—[illegible]

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—[illegible]

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—[illegible]

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—[illegible]

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. [illegible]

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—[illegible]

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver a course of lectures [illegible]

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERVICE will be held every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock at the Colgate Mission, [illegible]

OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—LAY preaching SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock [illegible]

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—[illegible]

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—[illegible] by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D. [illegible]

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH [illegible] at Steinway Hall SUNDAY MORNING [illegible]

REV. DR. BARNARD, PRESIDENT of Columbia College, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, [illegible] on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½; EVENING at 7½. Strangers in the City are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½. Third discourse in the EVENING on Great Characters of Scripture.

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON WILL deliver his great lecture on Macaulay next FRIDAY EVENING [illegible]

REV. GEORGE MACDONALD, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Steinway Hall. Subject—Tom Hood. Tickets, 75 cents.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, [illegible]

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church [illegible]

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 54TH AND 55th sts., west of 8th-av.—SUNDAY, 17th inst., holy communion at 8 o'clock A. M. At 10½ o'clock sermon by Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M. Sermon by Rector, Dr. GEER, at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, [illegible]

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—[illegible]

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible]

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, [illegible]

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., [illegible]

THE ELECTION, ITS PRINCIPLES AND [illegible]

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY [illegible]

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, [illegible]

THE CHURCH PERFECTED THROUGH Suffering [illegible]

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, [illegible]

THE DOCKS.

Inspection of the Water Front—Works on the New Bulkhead.

At the last meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, a number of petitions were presented for their consideration, and the Commissioners determined to inspect the localities indicated, and at the same time to view the work on the new bulkhead. Accordingly, at 10 A. M. yesterday, Commissioners Hunt, Kane, and Wood, accompanied by First Assistant Engineer Meehan, Superintendents Westervelt, Johnson, and a number of invited guests, embarked on the tug Alert at the foot of Canal-street, and steamed up the North River to Pier No. 51, where Rowe's bay warehouse was inspected and ordered to be removed as an obstruction. The next place visited was the Gansevoort-street Department yard, where the Commissioners examined the immense blocks of artificial stone which are being prepared for the building of Pier No. 1, and for the submarine portion of the pillars of the new bulkhead. The stone is composed of seven parts of Belgian pavement stone broken to about the diameter of an inch, three parts of silicon sand, and one part of Portland cement. The composition is poured into wooden molds, which are broken away in a few days, leaving the block as hard as adamant and as smooth as polished marble. The blocks are of immense size, some weighing as much as fifty tons. In the molding grooves are made to admit the chains of the hoisting derrick, and when swung into position the grooves are filled with cement. In this way, when the grooves meet, a cylindrical aperture is formed, running through the depth of the block, into which the cement is poured, greatly increasing the adhesive character of the structure. The composition stone will be built on the foundation until the surface is reached, when granite will be used.

Leaving the yard, the party visited the bulkhead between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, on which E. F. Higgins & Co. have applied for permission to build a platform for shipping and receiving goods, but the decision in this case will probably not be rendered until Thursday. The slip between Pier No. 22 and the Hoboken Ferry-house, which was recently dredged by the Department, was inspected, and the Commissioners had an interview with a representative of the Oswego and Midland Railway Company in reference to the improvement of the water front of the slip. The West Washington Market interests were also represented at the interview, and both parties will be heard further on the subject to-morrow. The Railway Company proposes erecting a shed over the pier, and the marketmen claim a sufficient reservation to admit of landing their produce. In due time the tug reached the Battery, and the party disembarked and surveyed the extensive works facing the North River at Pier No. 1, including the new stone steps and landing and the bulkhead. Re-embarking, the party steamed up the East River to Pier No. 18, and to the Department yard at the foot of Seventeenth-street. Thence the Commissioners went to the pier at the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, which Superintendent Thorne proposes to make the dumping-ground of the Police Street-cleaning Department, now located between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The ground was thoroughly inspected, but the Commissioner seemed of the opinion that the change would be unadvisable, as interfering with the comfort of the passengers of the ferry-boats running to Thirty-fourth-street, and it is almost certain that Capt. Thorne's request will be denied. Here the trip ended, but it was understood that the Commissioners had seen sufficient to decide on the merits of the cases presented to them, beside obtaining a general view of the condition of the docks around the City, and the progress of the work on the new bulkhead, and other important improvements.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

Meeting of the General Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church—The Appropriations for Next Year.

The Bishops and Pastors composing the General Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America reassembled yesterday in the rooms of the Methodist Mission, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street. Bishop Bowman presided. After the opening prayer, the business of making suitable appropriations for the different foreign and domestic missions was taken up. For American domestic missions the following appropriations were made:

China	[illegible]	Troy	$2,000
Oregon	6,000	Texas	14,000
Philadelphia	5,500	Upper Iowa	2,500
Pittsburg	2,600	Vermont	2,000
Providence	2,500	Virginia	15,000
Rock River	2,500	Washington	2,500
Rocky Mountain	20,000	Western New-York	1,100
St. Louis	7,000	West Virginia	5,500
South Carolina	10,000	West Wisconsin	4,000
South E. Indiana	1,000	Wilmington	3,000
Southern Illinois	1,400	Wisconsin	2,500
Tennessee	11,000	Wyoming	500

For Missions and Territories of the United States, to be administered as foreign missions, appropriations were fixed as follows: Arizona, $5,000; and New-Mexico, $7,000. The appropriation for the contingent fund was fixed at $25,000; the appropriation for incidental expenses at $[illegible],000, and the appropriation for office expenses at $30,000.

At the afternoon session Bishop Harris presided. The first business taken up was the annual appropriation for the publication of the *Missionary Advocate*. The report of the Committee on Publication set the appropriation at $25,000, and recommended the continuance of the gratuitous distribution of the paper at the rate of one copy to every seven members of the church. This gave rise to a lengthened debate. A good many members of the committee were of the opinion that the appropriation for the *Missionary Advocate* was so much money thrown away, as long as that paper was distributed gratuitously. It was finally decided that the paper should continue to be published on the old basis with an appropriation of $25,000 for the coming year, and a proviso that from January, 1874, a charge would be made. The Committee then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Challis Libel—Motion for Admission of Col. Blood to Bail.

Col. Blood, jointly charged with Tennie C. Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull with having published a libel in *Claflin & Woodhull's Weekly*, against a broker named Challis, the facts of which have already been fully published, was yesterday before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, accompanied by a writ of *certiorari*. Mr. William F. Howe, who appeared for the prisoner, said, on the day previous Justice Fowler had made out his formal commitment, based on the testimony taken before him, whereby the prisoner was remanded to prison in default of $5,000 bail. This bail the prisoner was now prepared to offer, but, although the bondsman was unexceptionable otherwise, the District-Attorney had interposed the objection that his property was located in Kings County, instead of the County of New-York, as required by a rule of the District-Attorney's office.

Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan replied that, so far as he was concerned, he was opposed to varying the rule, which had been adopted for good and substantial reasons, and with the exception of one case of misdemeanor, which strongly appealed to the humane feelings of the Court, he had never known it to be departed from, and he did not think this case should be made an exception.

Judge Fancher said he did not see any reason for the Court to interfere with the rule as heretofore practiced, and would, therefore, leave the question of acceptability of bail to the discretion of the District-Attorney.

Further objections of the prisoner's counsel having been overruled, Judge Fancher said, (after looking over the article complained of,) that if it was a libel, it was a most atrocious one; and, while counsel for defense might show on a trial before a jury ignorance on the part of his client that the paper contained the libelous article, yet as the evidence now stood there was shown a prima facie case against the prisoner. It might be that the District-Attorney could accommodate the prisoner's counsel in the matter of bail if time was given to examine the records as to the bondsman's responsibility, and for this purpose he would grant an adjournment until Monday next, (to-morrow.) The case was adjourned accordingly.

Henry Wilson's Birthplace.

A New-Hampshire correspondent of the Boston *Congregationalist* writes: "Mr. Wilson's family all removed to Massachusetts. The land passed into other hands, the buildings were more than twenty years ago taken away, and the spot of his nativity is not designated by even one tree. When you pass over the railroad from Dover to Alton Bay, ask the conductor to inform you when you are nearing the 'old meeting-house hill,' within two miles and south of Farmington Depot. The hill is west of the railroad. At its foot, coming down the east, you will notice the carriage-traveled road from Farmington to Rochester. This road turns to the south at the foot of the hill and runs parallel thence to the railroad. Where it thus turns are three or four brown cottages. Wilson's house was on a lot adjoining the most southern of these houses. It stood perhaps twenty rods east of the railroad, separated from it by the carriage road and a thick growth of pines. It is not easily discerned from the cars, and you can only catch a glimpse of it at a point north of the pines. The family of Wilson lived in no other place in Farmington. Would it not be a nice plan for some Republican Club to get leave of the owner of the land, pile up a monument, and erect at least a flag-staff, to designate the birth-spot of Senator Wilson?"

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

FROM AUCTION,
IN
SILKS, SATINS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SHAWLS,
AND
DRESS-GOODS.

Prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than 30 days ago.

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE SUITS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
GENERALLY.

W. K. PEYTON,
272 and 274 BOWERY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 20TH-ST.

Have now opened their Fall importations of RICH PARIS GARMENTS. In Velvet, Cloth, Silk and Fur Cloaks. Embroidered Camel's Hair and Cashmere Polonaises, Camel's Hair Cloth, English Navy Blue Waterproof Cloths, and other new Cloakings.

FUR TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Morning Wrappers, Misses' Cloaks and Suits; French Lingerie of every description, very cheap and beautifully made. The best French Corsets and Bouillier's Kid Gloves.

BONNET AND BELLON'S BEST
BLACK SILKS,
AT MUCH LESS THAN MARKET RATES.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.

Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 18,
One case PARIS VELVET CLOAKS,
From $75 to $100.
To which they invite special attention.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
S. R. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
154 Chatham-Street,
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILLARD'S
CELEBRATED CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE.

Special attention called to the Vanilla, Double Vanilla, and Par Excellence. Warranted superior to the best European productions.

Wholesale & Retail—619 & 621 Broadway.

Ten per cent. discount on original packages of twelve pounds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOSE DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a beautiful and appropriate Holiday Gift should send to the Murray Hill Publishing Company, No. 129 East 28th-st., for a contents table of PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, of which E. B. FOOTE, M. D., a successful practitioner of this City, and a plain, outspoken, terse and independent writer, is the author. This wonderful book is beautifully printed, and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages. It is truly a wonderful book, and should be in every family. Price $3 25; to be had only of agents or the publishers. Agents wanted everywhere. Contents table sent free.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows. (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:00 M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:30 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:30 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM CORner Beekman and South sts., on the morning of the 15th inst., a large black switch-tail spirited HORSE, white star in forehead, and attached to country spring BUCK WAGON, containing barrels, one filled with spinach. By returning property to WM. PITCHER, Greenville, N. J., the reward will be paid.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—ON SATURDAY, 16th, MEMORANDUM-BOOK going from 8th-av. and 41st-st. to Broadway, then 6th-av. cars to Christopher-st., then Bleecker-st. car to Fulton-st., then to Battery. The above reward will be given by returning to JOHN FINK, No. 679 8th-av.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and the adjacent counties, are requested to call at the office of Gen. H. Raymond, No. 4 City Hall-place, daily, to hear the report of the Committee on the celebration of the 25th November (evacuation day.)

Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
SIXTH-AV. & TWENTY-THIRD-ST.
110 WEST 23D-STREET. 110

Are offering a splendid assortment of goods in their various departments, which, having been purchased at extremely low prices, and many of them our own direct importation, they are enabled to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

We desire to call attention to our stock of black and colored Trimming Velvets, where we are offering really extra inducements. Black Trimming Velvets at $1 65, $2, $2 25, $2 75 upward; these we guarantee fully fifteen per cent. below usual prices. Colored Trimming Velvets from $2 upward, including all shades of olives, resedas, dark green and bronze, &c. Ladies can rely upon finding all these colors, black Trimming Reps and silk turquoise Plushes, Velveteens and Satins, all qualities.

In our Ribbon Department we have full lines of colors of Gros Grain and Watered Ribbons in all widths, at greatly reduced prices. Full 7-inch Sash Ribbon, all colors, at 50c. yd. Black Gros Grain Watered Ribbon, all silk; No. 12, 30c.; No. 16, 44c. Large stock of Ladies' and Misses' Felt, Plush, and Velvet Hats, in all colors and styles. 100 dozen Felt Hats, $1 25. French Flowers and Feathers, Plumes, Aigrettes, Pompons, &c., in variety. Jet Ornaments, Pins, Bandeaus, &c. We are paying unusual attention to this department, and ladies will find it to their interest to inspect before purchasing.

Extraordinary bargains in Ladies' Gloves. We shall offer this week the following Gloves, all new and fresh goods. We guarantee every pair in every respect:

150 dozen Lupin's two-button Kid Gloves, all colors, 95c. pair.

Ladies' first quality two-button white Kid Gloves, 85c. pair.

Finest French four-button Opera Kid Gloves, $1 25 pair.

200 dozen first quality Lupin's two-buttoned KID GLOVES, in very choice shades of Brown, Dark Green, &c., $1 pair.

Best quality three-button white Kid Gloves, $1 pair.

Courvoisier's Kid Gloves in black and colors.

Customers will find it advantageous to supply themselves, as they are all first-class, and seldom offered at such figures.

Ladies about to prepare for the coming Holidays will find our assortment of Berlin Worsted Embroideries to be the most complete, without exception, of any establishment in the City. Rugs, Cushions, Slippers, Ottomans, Chair-slips, Pin-cushions, Towel Racks, Suspenders, &c., in Endless variety. Prices extremely low. Also all colors of Worsteds; Java Canvas, all widths and colors. Needles and Embroidery Silks. Fairs and charitable institutions liberally dealt with. Children's Knitted and Velveteen Leggings, all sizes; Mittens, Pantalettes, &c., very cheap.

Having secured the entire importation of a leading importing house, we shall offer, Monday, 125 pieces of colored Yak Laces in all widths, including the most desirable shades of Bronzes, Resedas, Navy Blue, Plum, Olive and Greens, from 10c. a yard up to $2 25. As these Laces are extremely scarce, we advise customers to call in time. Black Yak Laces at 15c., 25c., 40c. upward, fully 30 per cent. below last week's prices.

Black Guipure and Thread Laces. Unusual bargains.

French Blonde and Spanish Laces, and all styles of Veilings.

Spanish Lace Veils in all styles made up at cost of materials.

In Ladies' and Children's Muslin and Merino Under-wear, we are now offering great inducements. We call attention to our stock of Ladies' and Misses' Swiss and Organdie Overskirts, from $3 75 upward, very recherché styles. Ladies' Morning Wrappers of Cashmere, Empress Cloth, Plaids, and Reps, the largest stock in the City, from $1 85 upward, all our own manufacture. Ladies' Felt Skirts, in all qualities and colors. Children's Muslin Under-wear, in all sizes and styles. Infants' Merino Cloaks, Embroidered Blankets, Dresses, Flannel Skirts, Waists, Slips, Bibs, &c., &c., a complete department of itself.

Our Trimming Department is almost daily replenished with new Passementeries, Gimps, Fringes, Ornaments, and Loops for cloaks and dresses, and we feel confident in asserting that, as regards large and choice selection and low prices, this department is far ahead of any in the City. Tassel, Knotted, and Bullion Fringes in all the new colors on hand and made to order. Finest line of Cloak and Dress Buttons; magnificent assortment of Paris and Vienna Fans, in Russia leather, pearl, ivory, gilt and shell; low prices; Russia leather Portmonnaies and Pocket-books in variety.

STERN BROS.

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third street,
110 West Twenty-third-street.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

have now open their Fall importations of
GLOAKS AND COSTUMES,
in VELVET, CLOTH, SILK and FUR, EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR and CASHMERE POLONAISES, DOLMANS, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE CAPES, MADE UP AND UNMADE.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF ALL OUR RICH PARIS PATTERNS, CLOAKS and COSTUMES, DINNER DRESSES, OPERA-CLOAKS, &c., at an immense reduction. For this season of the year, a most favorable opportunity.

GREAT BARGAINS.

500 BERLIN COSTUMES, from $15 to $60, surprisingly cheap and stylish.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LACES, and

EMBROIDERIES.

Best PARIS CORSETS, and BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES. NAVY BLUE, ENGLISH WATERPROOF, and other CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

The largest assortment ever exhibited, from $3 to $25. All imported, and very new.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS of the best makes, below cost of importation.

FURS

for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

REAL SEAL and other FUR CLOAKS, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c.

100 finest ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, $10.

100 sets BLACK ALASKA SABLE, (Muff and Boa,) $10.

DRESS-MAKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HOSIERY.

As we discontinue this department, our entire stock is being sold very cheap.

WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

AT
C. W. FRENCH'S,
NO. 569 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
all new and
elegant
styles of Paris and
GENEVA JEWELRY,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Also,
FINE UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER-CLOTHING, &c.,
direct from
London.

C. W. FRENCH,
IMPORTER OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AND
FINE FRENCH JEWELRY,
No. 569 Broadway, Prince-street corner.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Beautiful changes, New Designs. Compare our styles with SUIT IMPORTERS before you buy. Patterns FITTED to the form and warranted perfect. (Call early in the day.)

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer during the week the following lines of Dress Goods: Irish Poplins, Cashmere Siciliennes, French Poplins and Epinglines, Crepe Poplin Plaids, Lyons Poplins, Striped Poplins, Mohairs, Velours, Serge Plaids, yard and a half wide; Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Striped Cashmeres, Tycoon Reps, Merinoes, Satines, Serges, Diagonals, Camel's Hair Cloth, and other Dress Goods in every grade and quality, and in all the latest and most fashionable tints. Also, cheap Costumes in endless variety.

SHAWLS.—India Shawls, filled, regular make; Ottoman Stripes in all colors; Reversible Ottoman Shawls; All-wool Striped. Also, a lot of imported Wool Shawls, from $4, and a fine assortment of Wraps, Scarfs, &c., &c. The Reversible Striped Paisley, a decided novelty, is attracting attention and giving general satisfaction.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Corner Broadway and 19th-st.,

SILKS,

Rich Brocade and Plain Silks
FOR
Evening, Promenade, and Carriage Costumes.
Black Silks in Every Grade.
Brocade and Plain Cachemir Siciliens for Overdresses.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE.
Lyons Cloaking and Trimming Velvets, &c., &c.

English, French and German
CLOTHS,
Cloakings and Cassimeres.
A fine assortment now open. Cut in any length to suit customers.

Gents' Furnishing Dep't.

We are now prepared to offer inducements in this Department, having increased facilities for manufacturing on the premises.

All the Leading Styles in Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Neck Wear.

Embroidered Shirt-Fronts, Collars, and Cuffs, Ready-Made Shirts, and to order in all styles at short notice.

Fall and Winter Hosiery
and Under-Garments,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
Counterpanes,
Quilts, &c., &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT
LOW PRICES.

LACE GOODS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Valenciennes Lace Capes,
Fichus, Collarettes, Collars,
Chemisettes, Sleeves, Hdkfs., Ties,
Paris Embroidered Sets,
Night-Dress Sets and Yokes,
Fine Embroidered Chemise Bands,
On double linen,
Plain, Emb'd and Initial Hdkfs.,
In fancy boxes,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering a large assortment of
5-Frame English Body Brussels,
At $1 75 and $1 85 per yard.
In desirable styles.
Royal Wilton,
At $2 50 and $2 75 per yard,
IN CHOICE COLORINGS.
ALSO,
Aubusson, Axminster, and Persian Carpets,
IN ONE PIECE, TO SUIT ROOMS OF ALL SIZES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Have now open a fine selection of
FURNITURE AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In Satin Damasks, Satines,
Figured Poplins, Cashmeres,
Oriental Tapestries, Lampas,
Plain and Figured Terries,
and Broche Satins.
FRENCH AND SWISS
Lace, Guipure and Nottingham Curtains, Vestibule Laces, &c.,
in all the latest NOVELTIES of the season.
ALSO,
Mirrors, Cornices, and Shades,
MADE AND PROMPTLY PUT UP
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BLACK GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.

FRENCH CASHMERES, $1; worth $1 50.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 20; worth $1 60.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 75c.; worth 90c.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, $1; worth $1 50.
OTTOMAN CLOTH, 80c.; worth $1 25.
CRAPE CLOTH, 50c.; worth 75c.
ALPACAS, 50c.; worth 75c.
SILKS, $1 25; worth $1 50.
SILKS, $1 50; worth $2 25.
DRAP D'ETE, $1 25 to $2 50.
SATIN STRIPES, 80c.; worth $1.
QUEEN'S CLOTH, 40c.; worth 60c.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 50c.; worth 75c.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WELSH & AMERMAN,

NO. [illegible] 8TH-AV., JUST BELOW [illegible]-ST.,

Will sell THIS WEEK

Large lot of Comfortables, filled with white cotton, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.

These are extra goods, and very cheap.

Large lot of
Gray Blankets.......................$1, $1 50.
White Wool Blankets..........$2 50, $3, $4, $5 a pair.

Hotel keepers and housekeepers will do well to look at these goods.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Canton Flannels, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Wool Flannels, all kinds, cheap.
Muslins, Prints,
Table Linens, Towels,
Handkerchiefs, &c., cheap.
Black Alpacas, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c.
All kinds of Dress Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Shawls and Skirts.

Don't fail to come and see us this week, as we shall sell some goods at half their value.

GRAND OPENING
OF
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
FREID'K A. O. SCHWARZ'S
Toy and Novelty Emporium,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
An early call is respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, NOV. 18TH,
100 pcs. 23-inch LYON SILKS
(CACHEMIRE FINISH,)
IN THE NEWEST AND MOST DELICATE TINTS.

An inspection of the assortment is solicited, being the same colors as our best grade.

BLACK SATIN FINISH SILKS, IN THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF GUINET, GOURD, MACOR, AND BONNET, AT $2, $2 25, and $2 50. Highly recommended.

NEW DESIGNS OF
BROCADE GAUZE IN SILK.
GAUZE DE CHAMBERY,
PLAIN AND STRIPED, IN WHITE AND ALL THE NEW AND DELICATE SHADES.
WORSTED GRENADINES,
WHITE, WITH SATIN STRIPE, FOR EVENING WEAR.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 18TH,
A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED YAK LACES,
FROM 25 CENTS PER YARD.

FULL LINES OF POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, AND VALENCIENNES LACES, COLLARS, BARBS, SETS, SLEEVES, CUFFS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BLACK THREAD POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES, 20 PER CENT. BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, AN ELEGANT LINE OF POINT LACE COLLARS, at $4 50, $5 50, $7 50, and $10, worth $8, $9, $12, and $25.

ALSO, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, LADIES' ROMAN AND SILK TIES, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
NOW OFFER IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' WALKING SUITS, IN SILK, SATEEN, CASHMERE, AND SERGES.
LADIES' EVENING DRESSES, IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER,
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
LADIES' TROUSSEAUX, &c., &c.
A LARGE LINE OF FRENCH UNDERCLOTHING,
RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT,
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS FROM $30 TO $60.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER FOX SETS AND TRIMMINGS.
RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, LYNX, AND ALASKA SABLE SETS AT LOW PRICES.
TRIMMING FURS CUT ANY WIDTH,
IN ALASKA SABLE, BLACK CONEY, SEALSKIN, MINK, ASTRACHAN, SWANS' DOWN, WHITE CONEY, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY CLOAKS,
AND FURS OF ALL KINDS.

THE
LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT
IN AMERICA
IS THE

GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
OF
R. H.
MACY
& CO.

MACY'S	We are now clearing our stock of	SALE
MACY'S	MILLINERY GOODS, HO-	SALE
MACY'S	SIERY, UNDER-WEAR,	SALE
MACY'S	LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES,	SALE
MACY'S	Housekeeping Goods,	SALE
MACY'S	Trimmings, &c.	SALE
MACY'S	to make room for our	SALE
MACY'S	Holiday Goods, which are now	SALE
MACY'S	arriving. Received this week	SALE
MACY'S	from London direct, cases of	SALE
MACY'S	SWANS' DOWN	SALE
MACY'S	Quilts, Ladies' Swans' Down	SALE
MACY'S	Under-skirts, Ladies'	SALE
MACY'S	Swans' Down Jackets, &c.,	SALE
MACY'S	which are very desirable,	SALE
MACY'S	and will be closed at very low	SALE
MACY'S	prices, to make room for	SALE
MACY'S	HOLIDAY GOODS,	SALE
MACY'S	TOYS, &c.	SALE
MACY'S	AT A DISCOUNT	SALE
MACY'S	will be made to	SALE
MACY'S	parties purchasing for Fairs,	SALE
MACY'S	Sunday-schools, and to sell again.	SALE
MACY'S	R. H. MACY & CO.,	SALE
MACY'S	Grand Central Star Establish-	SALE
MACY'S	ment, 14th-st. and 6th-av.	SALE

A GREAT REDUCTION IN CARPETS,
AT THE POPULAR CARPET-STORE,
NO. 129 BOWERY,
Near Grand-st.

The stock comprises all the new designs and patterns, and of the best kinds, and will be offered as GREAT BARGAINS.

20,000 yards of Remnants of Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets at half price.

Also Remnants of Oil-cloths.

Ingrain Carpets from 25c. to $1 per yard.

English Tapestry Brussels from $1 to $1 25 per yard.

OIL-CLOTHS SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

REAL LACES.

I am offering special bargains in REAL LACES this week.

BLACK THREAD, $5, worth $8.
BLACK THREAD, $6, worth $9.
BLACK THREAD, $7, worth $10.
BLACK THREAD, $8, worth $12 50.
New and Beautiful Designs, $6, worth $9 50.
New and Beautiful Designs, $7, worth $10.
New and Beautiful Designs, $8, worth $12.

Guipure, Valenciennes, Point Applique, and Point Gaze equally low, all bought at a sacrifice, and are fully fifty per cent. less than regular prices.

Bargains in Cloaks and Suits.

E. S. CARTWRIGHT,
[illegible] 14th-st., bet. [illegible] and Fifth-av.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY.
Park Bank Building,
No. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

After careful estimate, made from actual examination of the burned district, and a full list of the policies in force at the Boston fire, covering every loss in detail, this Company will lose not exceeding $300,000, from which is to be deducted whatever salvages may be made. This statement has been delayed until we could get full information from a representative of the Company on his return from Boston.

LOSSES WILL BE AT ONCE ADJUSTED.

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

The following Cable message has been received at this office:

Liverpool, Nov. 13, 1872.

ADJUST BOSTON CLAIMS PROMPTLY, DRAWING ON COMPANY HERE FOR AMOUNTS AS SETTLED.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Manager.

In connection with the above, the following letter from Julius L. Clarke, Esq., Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, received per Atlantic Cable, will be of interest to the insuring public:

J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Manager, Liverpool:

DEAR SIR: For the information of your directors, I have great pleasure in assuring you that upon official examination into the financial affairs of Queen Insurance Company, including its books, papers, and securities, which I have personally seen, and for which every facility has been freely given, I find its financial statements as published fully verified, and the Company in possession of even larger surplus than it has represented, and consequently abundantly able to meet every liability resting upon it.

Respectfully yours,

JULIUS L. CLARKE,
Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 470 Broadway,
Branch, No. 167 Broadway.
Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, Nov. 11, 1872	299,703 52
Total Cash Assets, Nov. 11, 1872	$499,703 52

UNADJUSTED LOSSES, BOSTON, $15,000.

A. F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

W. B. WADSWORTH, Secretary. J. D. SPARKMAN, President.

THE
FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED MAY, 1838.
OFFICE, NO. 167 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Surplus	37,786 58
Total Assets	$187,786 58

This old established Company insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 83 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, E. D.
WILLIAM MORGAN & SON, Managers.

LOSS IN BOSTON CANNOT EXCEED $10,000.

OFFICE OF
THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN,
No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$150,000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 119 Broadway, New-York.
Nov. 11, 1872.

ASSETS, $344,716 08.

Boston losses will not exceed $100,000. A special assessment for the entire amount has been this day voted by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY GRINNELL,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	J. K. SHERIDAN,
ALBERT WARD,	A. F. ROBERTS,
LOUIS LORUT,	VINCENT TILYOU,
THOMAS SCOTT,	ALLEN F. HAND,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	MADISON M. CALEB,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOHN H. CONWAY,
DANIEL G. BACON,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
THOS. F. YOUNGS,	JOHN F. SLATER,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,	ROBERT STARR,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	ROBERT H. BRUCE,
HENRY DAVIS,	S. H. CONDICT,
WM. E. SHEPARD,	S. B. HINSDALE,
L. L. STURGES,	GEO. E. CLEARMAN.

VINCENT TILYOU, President.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.
INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital and Surplus..............$300,000
Losses by Boston Fire about......$5,000

Property of all kinds insured against loss or damage by fire at adequate rates.

J. V. HARRIOTT, President.
T. HANFORD OAKLEY, Secretary pro tem.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 71 Wall-st.
CHARTERED 1806.
NO LOSSES AT BOSTON.

ASSETS, Nov. 1, 1872, . . . $672,741
CAPITAL, Nov. 1, 1872, . . . 300,000
SURPLUS, Nov. 1, 1872, . . . 372,741

SANFORD COBB, President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICES,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, AND 5TH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.........................$150,000 00
ASSETS..................................$[illegible]

The loss in Boston will not exceed $[illegible].

I. DUBOIS, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The capital stock of this Company is unimpaired by the Boston calamity. The entire losses will not exceed $50,000.

Business continued as usual.

J. H. PINKNEY, President.
WM. S. CRANE, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 3 Pine-st., Basement.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE
HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
are requested to send in their policies for cancellation.

WM. MULLIGAN, Receiver.
No. [illegible] Broadway.

INSURANCE.

JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 23 GRAND-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1872, $283,279 87.

SUSTAINED NO LOSS BY THE BOSTON FIRE.

THE COMPANY HAS NO AGENTS OUTSIDE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, TAKES NO SPECIAL OR EXTRA HAZARDOUS RISKS. INSURES ONLY DWELLINGS AND FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

LEVI ABGAR, President North River Bank.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York.
W. HUSTACE, E. TREADWELL & SONS.
B. S. GREGORY, President Jersey Association.
J. T. CROWELL, Merchant, Rahway.
R. F. COX, Merchant, Murray-st., New-York.
J. K. SHOTWELL, Merchant, Rahway, N. J.
C. VAN VORST, Ex-Mayor Jersey City.

J. PAULMIER, President.
W. GAMES, Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 161 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.................................$200,000
CASH ASSETS....................................$[illegible]

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. R. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
B. H. CODDINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PARSON,
DAVID DOWS,	C. W. POILLON,
HENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. R. FOGG,	F. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GASS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. B. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	D. R. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. E. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

"The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experience and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 1,257 Broadway, Junction Broadway and Sixth-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 200 West 32d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two superior English girls, separately or together; one is an excellent plain cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; speaks French well. Apply for three days at No. 1 Broadway, Room No. 11, Mrs. Le Comte.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO superior English girls, together or separately, one as an excellent plain cook, and to assist in the laundry; the other as chamber-maid, waitress, seamstress or nurse. Apply for three days at Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, as first-class cook and laundress, in City or country. Apply for three days at Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress and cloak-maker, ladies' work at home; is a perfect fitter; will call at ladies' residences to take measures and fit if desired. Call at No. [illegible] Miss Britton; first second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a colored woman. Call or address L. S., No. 131 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

NORTON'S, NO. 4 WHITEHALL-ST., IS the best place to obtain reliable help, male or female; no fees required in advance.

NURSE.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE or chamber-maid and waitress in the country. Address Box No. 347 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH girl, speaking English, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn as first-class seamstress; can run any kind of machine, or any and all kinds of work. Apply, for three days, at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few engagements by the day or week, in private families. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the shire-store.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, can drive four in hand; had the best of reference from last employer. Address or call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored young man, as coachman, in the City or Brooklyn; understands driving and the care of horses; references. Inquire of or write to Richard Lane, No. 349 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGlish coachman and gardener, with first-class references, in City or country, at low wages; can milk cows and do any kind of work required on a gentleman's place. Apply for three days at 10 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, (German,) who is not afraid of work; three years' City references from his last employer. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 260 West 47th-st.

PACKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as an experienced packer of furniture, clocks, glass, china, &c.; first-class references. Address JOHN, No. 24 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

PRIVATE WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man; understands his business perfectly; was lately servant to the late Secretary Seward up to his death. Call at or address No. 349 West 27th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVenteen years old; recently left school; has a knowledge of French and German, is willing to make himself generally useful; salary no object; good references. Address S. H., Journal of Commerce Office.

WANTED—A SUITABLE POSITION BY A young man eighteen years old, educated in German and American schools, with some knowledge of architectural drawing and book-keeping; anxious to learn, and living with his parents; but a moderate salary required. Address George, Box No. 152 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

STEWARD WANTED.—A MAN COMpetent to purchase supplies and take the responsibility of overseeing the kitchen and dining-room of a large boarding establishment. Apply by letter with references immediately to Room G, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, THOROUGH salesmen for the wholesale boot and shoe trade; one to sell Western and one New-York State and near-by trade; none but those having a good trade already established need apply. Address Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse, seamstress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 38 6th-av., first floor, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESmen for a wholesale cloth-house. Those having experience, and a reliable trade, address JOBBER, Box No. 2,207 Post-office.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linens done up in the finest manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 103 East 10th-st. Orders received at 33 West 11th-st., 923 Broadway, and 360 West 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, AND EDITORS.—A Magazine for sale; a first-class journal, in good repute, (an organ of 40,000 members,) with a good editor on hand, will be sold cheap, on account of the incurable sickness of the Publisher; a first-rate opportunity if applied for soon. Address "INVALID," care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPErience and limited capital, the position as active manager in a large and growing retail dry goods establishment, either in the City or any city South or West, on a salary or interest. Address ACTUAL, Box No. 188 Times Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 239 6th-av., corner 16th-st., and No. 825 6th-av., corner 28th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
THIRTY YEARS

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. REGISTERED OR COUPON PAYABLE IN LONDON OR NEW-YORK, AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIS ROAD, WITH THE CANADA SOUTHERN, FORMS THE NEW TRUNK AIR-LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO. IT IS UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING BUILT BY THE SAME PARTIES WHO BUILT THE CANADA SOUTHERN; MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. FORSYTH, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., ALL DIRECTORS BOTH IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST AND THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND; GEORGE OPDYKE, OF THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND; SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, KENYON COX, AND OTHER PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN. THE ROAD IS BEING RAPIDLY BUILT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH SIXTY-POUND STEEL RAILS THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LINE, AND WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE COMING YEAR; NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LINE, FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, WILL, WITHIN THAT TIME, BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. THE BUILDERS OF THIS ROAD CONTROL ENOUGH OF THE LEADING LINES RUNNING FROM CHICAGO TO INSURE AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS FROM THE START. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANT FACT, PATENT TO ALL WHO STUDY THE STATISTICS OF TRADE, THAT THE PRESENT TRUNK LINES, NOW TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST CAPACITY, ARE NOT AFFORDING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THE GREAT AND CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THAT THIS ROAD, THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, BEING PRACTICALLY STRAIGHT AND LEVEL AND SHORTER BY THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, OR THAT CAN BE BUILT, it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE INDIANA

AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 60,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for directors of "The New-York City Rapid Transit Company," will be held at No. [illegible] West 4th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1872.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the corporators.
C. VANDERBILT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 19th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfer at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE BURLINGTON,

CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mariposa Securities that the option, at present rates, to take the Mariposa Land and Mining Company's Stock will close on the 25th inst., at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 34 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of December next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M., Nov. 18, to the morning of Dec. 3.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 8¾ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF EDUCATION and refinement, living in most select neighborhood in City, would like to receive into their home, three young ladies, to educate under the immediate supervision of a young native French lady; parental care, and every opportunity for improvement without the routine of school. Address MURRAY H., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 36th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.)

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 29th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 29th-st., reopened MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

$2.50 WRITING LESSONS; BOOK-keeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, Languages, taught privately. PAINE'S College, No. 1,283 Broadway, corner 33d-st.; also No. 63 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Ladies' department.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1, No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST BOYS' schools up-town. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 120 West 41; prepares for College.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH LADY, having great experience in teaching, wishes to take charge of the education of children in a respectable family; no objection to the country; best references given and required. Address S. G., care of F. W. Christern, foreign book-seller, No. 77 University-place.

A LIGUI NITE INTRA MERCES.—AN experienced teacher of languages, with highest testimonials, wishes to instruct in French and German, in an American family for board; no objection to leave the City. Address Prof. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, for six days.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO speaks English, French, and German and understands music, wishes to get a situation as governess, or lady's companion, who she could assist in superintending household-work. Address H. E., Post-office Box No. 4,102, New-York.

GERMAN, FRENCH, OR ENGLISH taught in a simple, interesting, and rapid manner at $6 per month. Address M. S. FRIEDERICH, No. 134 16th-st., corner Lexington-av.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 22d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($25,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as well that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET ON 6TH-AV., ONE DOOR above 21st-st., 13x60, with French plate windows. Apply at No. 118 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE ST. JULIEN HOTEL, CORner Washington-place and Mercer-st. For terms apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, 23 Broad-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 122 Broadway.
Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 55th-st., near 5th-av.; one do. in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; one do. in 49th-st., near Madison-av.; one do. in 46th-st., near 5th-av.; three do. in 37th-st.; one do. in 38th-st., near 5th-av.; one do. in 41st-st.; one do. in 29th-st., near 5th-av.; one do. on Madison-av., near 30th-st.; one in 28th-st., near Broadway; one do. in 13th-st., near 5th-av.; one do. on Park-av. These houses are mostly new and very desirable. Inquire of
E. H. MERRILL & CO.,
No. 54 West 23d-st.

A SUPERB RESIDENCE ON MADISON-av. for sale, near 37th-st.; four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, twenty-five feet front, three rooms deep, including extension; in complete order throughout. Full particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtors, that valuable plot of ground south-east corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st.; also corner of 5th-av. and 88th-st.; one of these plots will be leased on a long term to responsible parties for improvements.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, IN FEE, from $12,000 to $120,000; first-class dwellings on leasehold, from $13,000 to $30,000; tenements from $6,000 to $50,000. Lots and lots for sale or exchange.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,309 Broadway, corner 45th-st.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS for sale or to let; furnished or unfurnished; owners will please send or leave full particulars.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,309 Broadway, corner 45th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 20x60, and dining-room extension; perfect order; quite near 5th-av. on Murray Hill; price low; with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE PLOT OF FORTY LOTS, fronting on 11th-av. Boulevard, (Washington Heights,) for sale cheap. Also, large and small properties, same locality, for sale or exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A fine corner plot of lots, price very reasonable. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th-av., below and fronting the park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, high stoop, 22x55x98.9, in East 38th-st.; price only $3,000; terms easy. For sale by OGDEN & CLARK, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$25,000 ONLY.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in West 12th-st., near 5th-av., 20x55, lot 103; all modern improvements. For sale by OGDEN & CLARK, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—modern first-class house, four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22x55x100; $80,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TENTH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—Four-story English basement house for sale, with gas-fixtures, &c.; $30,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—120 ACRES, and 120 acres situated on the sound, with large water fronts, south of Pelham, for sale cheap.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV., GRAND BOULEVARD AND west-side properties for sale in plots to suit; some bargains.
F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

WATER FRONTS ON NORTH, EAST, and Harlem Rivers; some entire blocks.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

EIGHTH-AV., FACING THE PARK, AN entire front, for sale at a bargain.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

DYCKMAN LOTS—ON BROADWAY AND adjoining streets and avenues, in plots to suit, by
H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,
FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To Lumber Merchants or Lumber Manufacturers.—A large circular saw and lath mills, and lathe attached, for a large manufacturing business, together with a handsome cottage, with large garden, with eight and a half acres of land, and upon the same, with a fine variety of fruits and flowers. Also, upon said premises are a blacksmith's-shop, a large barn, ice-house, all in good repair, and the same being eligibly situated about 148 miles from Jersey City, on or near the New-York and Erie Railroad, about one mile from the enterprising village of Douglas, N. Y.; said mill is located upon an inexhaustible stream, called the Basket Creek. Also, 600 acres of heavy growing timber, consisting of ash, maple, cherry, beech, birch, bass and hemlock. Also, the owner has a contract for several millions feet of timber at a low figure, whereby a handsome profit can be realized. For particulars, inquire of MARVIN J. MERCHANT, Esq., at his rooms, No. 3, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

AT MOUNT VERNON, ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, thirteen miles from the City, one of the most beautiful Winter and Summer residences in Westchester County; there is about half an acre of ground, worth cash $5,000; house is two story, slate and tin roof, contains ten rooms, besides bath-room and plenty of closets; house is finished throughout equal to City; has first-class furnace, cellar concreted, kitchen has first-class range, stationary wash-tubs, gas and fixtures all through; house cost $12,500; is only ten minutes from depot, with flag walk. The whole can be bought for $14,000, if taken immediately; terms easy. This is the most tasty and beautiful place in the village, and there are hundreds of families who would be glad to buy it were they to see it.
SIKES, BESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station; handsome new dwelling-house, 50x38, stable, &c., with ten acres of land; improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy; situation elevated and attractive, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near to churches, schools, post-office, and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SPECIAL MAPS OF WESTCHESTER County at our office.—Property throughout the county for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CEDAR AND ROOSEVELT STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CEDAR-STREET—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick house and brick and frame stable and sheds thereon, situate on the southerly side of Cedar-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., No. 128.

ROOSEVELT-STREET—The two-story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Roosevelt-st., between Water and Cherry sts., No. 111.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE.—Saugerties White-lead Works, comprising six acres of land, four-story stone factory, 218x42 feet, with two-story extension; two-story stone warehouse, 80x25 feet; two wood buildings, 80x20 feet, and one 200x25 feet; 400-horse water-power all seasons; situated on the Hudson River, mouth of Esopus Creek, 100 miles from New-York; freight and labor cheap; access easy.

Splendid opportunity. Terms easy. Title perfect. Sale absolute. At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock M.

For particulars apply to JERE JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR plots, near Central-av. and Macomb's Bridge, THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property is beautifully located between 165th and 166th sts.; is naturally drained, and overlooking Central-av.; only a few minutes' walk from New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, and from Macomb's Bridge and 6th and 7th avs. Full descriptive maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house in West 32d-st., near 5th-av.; four story, brown stone, high stoop, of extra width and depth, in thorough order, to let for the Winter and longer, to private family. Permits only of OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—MODERN COTTAGE, COMpletely furnished, eleven rooms; rent $300 until 1st May; three miles from City; forty-five minutes; five minutes from station. Address ODEN, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, a first-class, four story, high-stoop house, situated on East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, AT NO. 568 TH-AV., near Flatbush-av., four rooms, all on second floor; price, $25 a month; easy pass the house and run to these figures.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THREE HORSES.—large farm pasturage, warm stables, good feed and care; sixteen miles from New-York, in New-Jersey. Call on or address H. B. PICKETT & CO., No. 12 Old-slip.

A VERY FINE SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—Bay, 15¾ hands high, five years old; perfectly sound and kind; can be driven in single and double harness. Call from 9 to 11 A. M. at No. 130 West 38th-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 45 Warren-st.

WANTED—TEN OR TWELVE HORSES for the Winter; will be well cared for; within twenty miles of the City, in Jersey. Apply to J. S. MARCY, No. 21 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-FRONT COUPE, as good as new, and harness; suitable for a private party; will be sold cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 21 East 25th-st.

HORSE BLANKETS—A LARGE STOCK and assortment at HARRIS, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 37TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 36th-st., near 5th and Madison avs., will rent a large handsomely furnished room, with all modern improvements to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. K. T., Box 142 *Times* Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—FURNISHED rooms, elegant suites of rooms in the large double house formerly occupied by Minister Catacazy, near the Arlington and other hotels; also single rooms. No. 1,236 I-st., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING AT NOS. 39 AND 41 West 26th-st.—New rooms, new furniture, excellent table; rooms for single gentlemen, or for gentleman and wife; location near Madison-square; baths, health-lift, and sociables for the benefit of guests.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board can be accommodated with full particulars as to house, furniture, references, &c., free of charge; good list to select from. Apply to
WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,287 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, SECOND DOOR below 28th-st.—An elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, with or without private table, and single rooms.

FIFTH-AV.—APARTMENTS, CORNER 21ST-st., second floor, six rooms, completely furnished, with private table, to a small family. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 200 5th-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—An elegant suite of rooms replete, with every convenience, to let, with private table. Apply to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,287 Broadway.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; lease of three and a half years for sale; excellent location; full of first-class boarders. Apply only to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,287 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a very desirable furnished room on second floor, southern exposure; also, hall room, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Basement bell.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—A LARGE FRONT room, new and elegantly furnished, to rent to gentleman without board; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 793 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 61st and 62d sts.—To let, with board, very large front room on second floor at $30 per week, or back room on the same floor at $25.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, also large fourth story front room, with board; location central; reference required. No. 51 East 21st-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET, FURnished or unfurnished, without board, large front room on second floor; also small room. No. 20 West 11th-st., near Grand Hotel. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 288.—A GENTLEMAN, or party of gentlemen, requiring elegant rooms, with first-class attendance, without board, may be accommodated.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-places, and direct boarders free. We solicit boarding-houses to patronize us.
GENUNG & CO., No. 65 Broadway.

NO. 255 WEST 21ST-ST.—A HANDsome large sunny room on second floor to let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references required.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant front rooms, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, to let with board; references. Apply at No. 135 West 43d-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, also a suite of well-furnished rooms on third floor, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE, ELegantly-furnished rooms; single and connecting; with full board; $20 to $35 per week; references required; rare opportunity.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 263, CORNER 29TH-ST.—Handsome suite of parlors to let, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in 9th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; private family. GENUNG & CO.'S Boarders' Directory, No. 65 Broadway.

NO. 138 5TH-AV., NEAR 19TH-ST.—DEsirable suite of front rooms to let, without board, or with private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, entire second floor, three large, well-furnished communicating rooms; private bath; ample closet room.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Large, well-furnished rooms, (unexpectedly vacated,) with every convenience, singly or en suite; with or without private table.

FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—NO. 10 East 28th-st.—Desirable third floor, front room; board if desired; family small; best references required and given.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 114. ONE block east of Madison-square—Elegantly furnished large front room to let without board; price moderate; reference exchanged.

ONE PLEASANT HALL ROOM TO let, with or without board, cheap, to one with good reference. No. 162 East 34th-st.

H. S. OGDEN, NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO let, a parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with private table, and other rooms with table board.

NO. 65 WEST 48TH-ST.—FOR GENTLEmen—two rooms with modern conveniences, with or without board; reference.

NO. 217 WEST 49TH-ST.—TWO OR three handsomely-furnished rooms; large closets, bath-room, &c., with board; private family.

NO. 30 WEST 31ST-ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on third floor, together or separately, with board; references required.

TO LET—AT NO. 240 EAST 9TH-ST., TWO double rooms, furnished, for single gentlemen or light housekeeping; references.

BOARD FOR MEN OF BUSINESS, at No. 129 Bleecker-st., opposite Depaw-row. SUMNER.

NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE THIRD-floor room, also upper side-room. Superior board.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 40 West 21st-st; house and location first class.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, third floor, front.

A FLOOR TO LET.—NO. 52 WEST 4TH-st.; $25 per month. Also, furnished rooms.

NO. 70 5TH-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS suitable for young gentlemen, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A HOME WANTED.

For the Winter or longer, if agreeable to parties, by a gentleman, wife, and daughter; the daughter a young lady acquainted with music, but not a professional; a moderate compensation allowed; location between 14th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address HOME, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A good room, near Broadway, between Waverley-place and 28th-st.; without board preferred. Address, stating full particulars, DAVENPORT, No. 4 Clinton-place.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES APARTMENTS for himself, wife, and two daughters for the Winter, with private table. Address C., Jr., Union League Club.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours send or call for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN. PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Day and Evening classes; all dances taught in one quarter; six in private lessons.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
(East 14th-st., near Broadway, late Hippotheatron.)
GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 7 P. M.
Succeeded by Daily Exhibitions. Doors open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Hippodrome Performances at 2 and 8 o'clock.

The Largest Collection of
RARE WILD ANIMALS
on this continent.

FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES.

These beautiful Animals have been brought from Africa at an expense of $60,000, and are the
ONLY LIVING GIRAFFES IN NORTH AMERICA.

MONSTER SEA LIONS,
GIANT GORILLAS,
THE LARGEST AND
SMALLEST ELEPHANTS,
AFRICAN ELANDS,
SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIRS,
ASIATIC YAKS,
OSTRICHES,
WHITE POLAR BEARS,
and scores of wild beasts from all sections of the globe, never before on exhibition in the United States.

THE MUSEUM
will contain curious specimens of life-size AUTOMATONS and ANIMATED MECHANISM, made by the celebrated Robert Houdin, of Paris, Mons. Maelzel and others.

ADMIRAL DOT,
the Wonderful California Dwarf, Fourteen Years old, and but Twenty-five Inches in Height, will be in attendance day and evening.

COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
the great Arabian Giant, and the largest human being ever on exhibition.

THE GREAT
HIPPODROME,
under the immediate direction of
DAN CASTELLO,
will give Daily Performances at 2 and 8 P. M., which exhibitions will afford the only truly
FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT
ever witnessed in the Metropolis. The spacious Parquet and luxurious Arm-chairs, fitted up with due regard to elegance and comfort, afford a system of exclusiveness hitherto unknown in American Amphitheatres. Among the array of talent are

JAMES MELVILLE,
the champion bareback rider of the world.

FRANK MELVILLE,
the young and graceful equestrian, whose unerring somersaults on horseback have elicited the admiration and applause of three millions of people during the past season.

MASTER DONALD,
the youthful and daring horseback rider, whose marvelous feats of horsemanship have excited the wonder of the oldest professionals.

LITTLE MINNIE MARKS,
the beautiful child equestrienne, who, but eleven years of age, performs feats of daring hitherto unknown to the American arena.

Messrs. MILLSON AND LAZELLE,
whose marvelous aerial flights and thrilling "Niagara leaps" in mid air have won for them the reputation of being the most daring trapeze performers in Europe or America.

Señor MONTE VERDE,
the celebrated Spanish contortionist.

Master ALEXANDER MELVILLE,
the child wonder, who, in conjunction with his father, performs feats of equestrianism never before attempted by either child or adult.

WILD INDIANS
OF
THE GREAT IROQUOIS TRIBE
IN
THEIR NATIVE WAR DANCES.

THE WONDERFUL RIDING GOAT ALEXIS,
FROM CAIRO, EGYPT.

In addition to the above, the management has secured the largest and best troupe of
ACROBATS, GYMNASTS,
and general performers, ever organized in a single company.

New and brilliant attractions will be added in rapid succession.

General admission to the entire aggregation, including balcony seat in circus, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; sofa seats in parquet, 25 cents extra; cushioned arm-chairs, 50 cents extra.

Box-book open three days in advance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

LAST DAYS! LAST DAYS!
AT EXHIBITION HALL,
On 2d and 3d avs., by 63d-st.

An instructive, rare, and comprehensive exhibit of American skill, ingenuity, artistic development and material progress.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Splendidly lighted by the new OXY-HYDROGEN GAS.

Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND, day and evening.

Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.

Everybody should visit this unequaled display.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
WILL CLOSE NOV. 20.

Mrs. Jarley's WaxWorks

"THE PERFECTION OF HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS."
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.
Reserved seats at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the door.

STEINWAY HALL. CHAMBER MUSIC.
MR. S. B. MILLS, DR. L. DAMROSCH,
have the honor to announce a series of
FOUR SOIREES OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC, THURSDAY, Nov. 21; THURSDAY, Dec. 5; THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and THURSDAY, Jan. 2, assisted by the most distinguished talent.
FIRST SOIREE THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
Subscription tickets $5, single admission $2, can now be obtained at Steinway Hall and music-stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
Grand exhibition of Paintings, nearly 400, by the first European modern masters. The largest and most important collection of paintings ever brought to this country. The whole to be sold by auction Dec. 3, and following days. Now on exhibition, as above, day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

A FEW GOOD RESERVED SEATS FOR George Macdonald's lecture, Steinway Hall, Nov. 18, can be had at Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway. Price $1.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters',* at very low prices for cash, *or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments, the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* $275 *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND CIRCULARS TO
CHAMBERS & SON, No. 101 4th-av.
Special Bargains.
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS $275, $300, &c.
"BRADBURY" $1,000 SQUARE GRAND AT $350.
A SUPERB $1,000 UPRIGHT-GRAND FOR $450.
ELEGANT 7⅓ ROSEWOOD-CARVED
at special low figure
FOR OWNER'S ACCOUNT.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 135 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, &c.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

A LADY SOLICITS A FEW MORE PUpils in music; first-class references as to capacity and respectability. For particulars address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 1,271 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ORGANIST; Episcopal Church preferred. Call on or address GEORGE A. RUSSELL, teacher of piano and organ, No. 240 East 21st-st.

AN EXCELLENT STEINWAY PIANO to let cheap to an approved party. Apply to or address R. S. M., No. 445 West 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCCA.
ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.
Director.............................MAX MARETZEK.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
LAST WEEK (BUT TWO) OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY, NOV. 18, AT 8 P. M.
TWENTY-SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
DON GIOVANNI.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS CLARA DORIA.
SIGNORS VIZZANI, MORIAMI, RONCONI,
COULON, JAMET.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20,
TWENTY-THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
HUGUENOTS.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA AS VALENTINE.
FRIDAY, NOV. 22, HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY, NOV. 23, AT 1 P. M.,
GRAND MATINEE.
Knabe's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway. Begins at 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Positively last time this season.
With all the new scenery and its perfect distribution.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19,
First production
of
SHAKESPEARE'S
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
with
New and elaborate historical scenery by ROBERTS.
Magnificent new costumes.
Exquisite new music by DODWORTH,
and an
Extraordinary cast,
Including all the favorite comedians of this
UNEQUALED COMPANY.
MERRY WIVES MATINEE SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock.
Box-Sheet for the entire week open every morning at 8.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Begins 7¾, over at 11. Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
ROI CAROTTE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, AT 1½,
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE of ROI CAROTTE.
MONDAY, Nov. 25,
For the first time on any stage
A
PICTURESQUE LOCAL FOLLY,
IN
FOUR ACTS AND THIRTEEN TABLEAUX
BY
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY,
Author of
"Under the Gaslight," "Flash of Lightning," "Divorce," &c., entitled
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
Illustrating The Excitements!! The Pleasures!! The Perils!! and The Mockeries!! of the life about us; colored with rosy tints from sketches taken on the spot by Messrs. Heister, Dufloeq and Dayton, and represented through personal and life-like imitations by
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MISS EMMA HOWSON,
THE MAJILTONS,
and all the GREAT COMPANY of the Opera-house.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!!!
RUBINSTEIN!
ANTON RUBINSTEIN, together with the principals of his great troupe, including
WIENIAWSKI,
will make
HIS FAREWELL APPEARANCE
here, in conjunction with the famous
ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
THIS, SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 17.
Seats can now be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.
MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1872.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
IN OUR COLORED BROTHER.

BURLESQUE.	DRAMA.
MONDAY afternoon at 2.	MONDAY evening at 8,
Owing to the	First time this season
GREAT SUCCESS	of the
the new burlesque	great actor,
and pantomime	JOHNNY THOMPSON,
entitled the	JOHNNY THOMPSON,
SILVER DEMON,	JOHNNY THOMPSON,
SILVER DEMON,	JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in which the great	in his own new
BURLESQUE TROUPE	SENSATION DRAMA
will appear.	entitled
Miss Pauline Markham,	DIXIE,
Miss Lisa Weber,	Our Colored Brother,
Miss Emma Grattan,	DIXIE,
Miss Aggie Wood,	Our Colored Brother,
Miss Theresa Wood,	embracing all the names
Miss Jennie Arnott,	of the
Miss Emma Moshier,	GREAT DRAMATIC
Mr. George Atkins,	COMPANY.
Mr. L. J. Mestayer,	New and
Mr. A. H. Sheldon, &c.	Exciting Tableaux.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURE COURSE,
STEINWAY HALL.
On consecutive MONDAY EVENINGS,
Commencing Nov. 18.

	I.
GEORGE MACDONALD.	Subject—"Thomas Hood."
	II.
EDMUND YATES.	"The English Parliament."
	III.
Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON.	Gossip, its Cause and Cure.
	IV.
WENDELL PHILLIPS.	"Daniel O'Connell."
	V.
BRET HARTE.	"The Argonauts of '49."
	VI.
Prof. J. H. PEPPER.	"Snow, Ice, and Glaciers."
	VII.
HENRY WARD BEECHER.	Subject to be announced.
	VIII.
Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS.	Readings in Costume.
	IX.
Col. JOHN HAY.	"Heroic Age in Washington."
	X.
JOHN B. GOUGH.	"Now and Then." (new.)

TICKETS FOR THE TEN LECTURES, INCLUDING RESERVED SEAT, $5.

For sale at the Library desk, Schirmer's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS
in their perfection, indescribably ludicrous!
ONE MORE GALA NIGHT!
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21.
The cream of wit, humor, and fun! Received with shouts of laughter by houses crowded with the fashion and intelligence of the City. Avoid the rush at the ticket-offices by buying tickets or reserved seats beforehand at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square; Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Swayne's, No. 215 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUDERSDORFF CONCERT.
First appearance in New-York of
MME. RUDERSDORFF,
The greatest exponent of classical and dramatic music at
IRVING HALL, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1872,
Supported by the following eminent artists:
Miss ALICE FAIRMAN, the splendid contralto, universally acknowledged to be the equal of Mme. Patey; Mlle. THERESE LIEBE, the charming young violinist, who has everywhere created a furore by her perfect intonation and brilliant execution; first appearance in America of Mr. NELSON VARLEY, the new English tenor, who ranks as an artist with Sims Reeves and Santley.
Mr. A. SPRAGUE, Basso.
Mr. KARL WALTER, Pianist.
Dr. WM. BERGE..............................Conductor.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2.
To be had at all the principal music-stores.

AT THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
(By courtesy of the management.)
MME. DE LESDERNIER
Will give one of her
SELECT READINGS from
POPULAR AUTHORS,
ON
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
Tickets $1, for sale at box office.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
Every EVENING at 8, and Saturday matinee at 2.
THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Norman, W. H. Brockway, Chas. D'Alberte.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33 and 35 East 4th-st. First concert, SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M. Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated pianist; Miss Anna Simon, soprano; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. O. D. Lehman, baritone. Mr. A. Paur, Conductor. Admission for non-members, (if introduced by a member,) $1.
H. ROSENTHAL, Secretary.

GEORGE MACDONALD OPENS THE Mercantile Library Lecture Course Nov. 18. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat, $1.

LECTURES.

FOUR PUBLIC LECTURES
BY DR. LUDWIG BUCHNER.
On Nov. 20, 25, 27, and 29,
Commencing precisely at 8 o'clock in the Evening, at Steinway Hall, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.
First Lecture, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
Subject: THE SUN, AND ITS INFLUENCES UPON LIFE.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Tickets and programmes at the stores of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place; E. Westermann & Co., No. 524 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door.

LECTURE.—REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., at Fifty-third-street M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1872. Subject of lecture—Rough and Tumble Experiences in California. Reserved seats, 25 cents; at B. Saradley's, No. 122 Nassau-st., and at Book-rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway. Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURES ON ITALY.—A COURSE of six lectures on *Italian Literature and Art* will be delivered by Prof. ANTONIO BIAGGI, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 11 o'clock A. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 25. Tickets for course, $3; single tickets, 50 cents.

GEORGE MACDONALD OPENS THE Mercantile Library Lecture Course Nov. 18. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS.

FIRST OF SERIES AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
NO. 866 BROADWAY, (near Bond-st.)
ALL PRESENTS WILL BE DELIVERED WHEN
TICKETS ARE PURCHASED.
PRESENTS RANGE FROM $1 to $1,000.
CONCERTS WILL BE, IN EVERY RESPECT,
FIRST CLASS.
DUE ANNOUNCEMENT OF TIME WILL BE
MADE.
SALE OF TICKETS WILL BE RESUMED
TO-MORROW, Nov. 18th.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
FOR SALE AT THE ELEGANT STORE,
NO. 866 BROADWAY, (near Bond-st.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE—NEILSON.
Edwin Booth..........................Proprietor and Manager.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MISS NEILSON.
The management respectfully announces a limited engagement with the celebrated English tragedienne,
MISS NEILSON.
THIS and EACH EVENING during the week she will appear in her renowned impersonation of
JULIET,
In Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
with
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK
As MERCUTIO,
MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK
As ROMEO.
The tragedy will be produced with all the ORIGINAL SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and MUSIC that characterized its first production at the opening of this theatre.
ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 2,
FIRST NEILSON MATINEE.
MISS NEILSON AS ROSALIND,
In Shakespeare's comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT.
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK AS JACQUES.
Seats may be secured one week in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, 711 B'dway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MR. SOTHERN
as
DUNDREARY,
EVERY EVENING,
in conjunction with the
UNRIVALED COMPANY
of this theatre. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
EARLY APPLICATION
for seats is particularly recommended to prevent disappointment.
BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that, in consequence of many applications at the box office, the first
DUNDREARY MATINEE
will take place on
SATURDAY, THE 23D INST.,
to commence at 1½.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M.,
THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT.
Mme. Lavielli, Señora Sanz, Signors Abrugnedo, Vissani, Moriami, Sparapani, Coulon, Weinlich, Ronconi, Jamet; Pianist, Signor Morosini, and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA
will appear in a varied and well selected programme.
Prices—Admission $1. No extra charge for reserved seats in the dress circle. Orchestra chairs, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 50 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager......................................Mr. A. M. PALMER.
THIRD MONTH
of Sardou's last and best society play, AGNES.

63d to 70th
PERFORMANCE
of
AGNES.
MATINEE
on
SATURDAY,
at 1½ o'clock.

MISS AGNES ETHEL, for whom the play was written, fills the title rôle. Other characters by Misses Glover, Fowler, Laurens, Holland, and Cave, and Messrs. Harkins, Edwards, Lamb, Parker, Laurens, Mackay, Montgomery, Thorp, Burnett, Burroughs, and Wilder.

The engagement of Miss Ethel at this theatre is limited to 100 nights.

Doors open at night at 7¼; overture at 8. Seats secured two weeks in advance. Carriages may be ordered for 10¾. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places secured by telegraph or mail.

OLYMPIC. LYDIA THOMPSON.
SEVENTH ENGAGEMENT.
Eighty-ninth week, and 548th to 553th performance in New-York within four years by the world-famed
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
AND HER GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Great Hit! ALADDIN! The Great Hit!
with its full cast of characters, two characteristic ballets, splendid scenery, dazzlingly chaste costumes, charming music, and satisfying effects.

GEO. F. BAILEY & CO.'S COMBINATION CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.
Still at the foot of Houston-st., East River.
In compliance with general request, the
GREAT 25 CENT SHOW
will remain open a few days longer, giving exhibitions
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
each day. Increased attractions have been added.
ALMONTE, the famous LONDON CLOWN,
will make his first appearance on MONDAY.
SEIGRIST AND INFANT ACROBATS,
With his PERFORMING DOGS.
WM. MORGAN AND WM. DUTTON,
The Sensational Riders,
And Miss BELLE ARMOR,
in their thrilling horsemanship.
The numerous Wild Beasts and Trained Animals are in the finest condition.
Admission to see all, only 25 cents.
On TUESDAY, benefit of G. M. CLARKE, Clown.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(formerly at No. 830 Broadway and No. 80 5th-av.,)
NOW LOCATED AT NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.
HAS LONG enjoyed a reputation which connects with it all that is progressive in present musical instruction in this country.
IT IS THE ONLY chartered music-school in the State, having no branch in this City, and being entirely distinct from other Institutions which imitate its name without even attempting to imitate its merits.
EVERY BRANCH of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony, Composition and Modern Languages is here taught (privately and in classes) by the most eminent instructors in the land, at a price within the reach of all.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give private lessons at the residence of patrons when desired.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
JOHN KOCH...Proprietor.
This new and elegant theatre will be opened with
Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY'S
GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock.
IL TROVATORE.
The company is composed of artists expressly engaged in Europe for this theatre, and the best resident talent.
Conductor..................Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra chairs, $1 50; reserved seats, $1; general admission, 75c.; single seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium boxes, $15.
Tickets at Terrace Garden Theatre office, at corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. FORREST.
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
the world-renowned American tragedian, will give
TWO SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, HAMLET.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, OTHELLO.
ADMISSION TICKETS, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701; Schuberth's, No. 820, and the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square, and at the box-office of the hall.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS COMMENCES
at all the ticket-offices on
FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 15.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

A FAIR
For the benefit of the
Baptist Home for the Aged,
will be held in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., commencing Nov. 18, continuing through the week. Children's entertainments; Punch and Judy, every afternoon. Music by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment every evening.

MISS C. C. CHURCHILL WILL SPEAK in the large hall, Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., for the benefit of the sewing girls of Boston thrown out of employment by the late fire. Subject—*Will the Ballot Elevate Woman?* Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open, 6½. Lecture commences, 7½ o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Free lecture on French, MONDAY, at 11 A. M.
Subject—*The Study of French Verbs with Idiomatic Oral Exercises.*

REV. GEORGE MAC DONALD, TO-MORROW NIGHT, STEINWAY HALL. Subject—*Tom Hood.* Tickets, 75 cents.

A FEW GOOD RESERVED SEATS FOR George Macdonald's lecture, Steinway Hall, Nov. 18, can be had at Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway. Price $1.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,287 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

CANVASSING THE VOTES.

Proceedings of the Board of County Canvassers Yesterday—Several Errors Discovered in the Returns.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning. Upon roll-call it was found that there were only eight members present, but Supervisor Van Schaick suggested that under their resolution the presence of only three members was necessary to go on with business, and that as a recess was taken there was no necessity for calling the roll.

The canvass of the Fifth Assembly District was then proceeded with by Supervisor Cochrane. When the First Election District was begun it was found on the returns for Aldermen that for Burghard there were returns tallying in numbers but differing in the spelling of the name, and as this had frequently occurred; it was resolved that the inspectors be sent for in all cases where two returns were made for Burghard.

In the Third Election District there were no returns for Congress or Assembly, and the inspectors were accordingly sent for. The inspectors of the Fifth Election District were also sent for, there being no returns for Congress. On reading the returns for Aldermen it was found that the votes reported did not agree with the total vote. The inspectors were accordingly sent for.

In the Eighth Election District the O'Conor electoral ticket, with the exception of Gilsey, received one vote, making the second vote that has thus far been announced.

The County Clerk's returns in the Tenth Election District gave Zimmer, on the Aldermanic ticket, 118 votes, while the number on the returns of the Supervisors was only 105; the returns of the County Clerk were received as correct by a resolution. A similar discrepancy occurred in the same district on the vote for Kehr, the County Clerk's returns giving 54 and the Supervisors' 59; he was allowed 54 votes.

The Supervisors could not find any returns for Congress in the Twelfth Election District, and they were canvassed from the County Clerk's. On the Aldermanic ticket, in this district, Vance was allowed 59 votes, as returned to the Supervisors, but 39 votes being on the returns of the County Clerk.

There were no less than five discrepancies on the returns for Aldermen in the Fourteenth Election District. On the County Clerk's returns Bradford received 31 votes, while those of the Supervisors' gave him 81; so 81 was allowed. On the County Clerk's returns Plunkitt had 81 votes, on the Supervisors' 87; the latter was allowed. On the vote for Lysaght there was a difference of two; 73, the greater number, was allowed. Kechler had no vote on the Supervisors', but received 35 on the returns of the County Clerk; he was allowed 35 votes. Mohrbach received 22 votes on the returns of the County Clerk and 32 on the Supervisors'; no decision was made, and it was written 22. The vote for Norton, for Assembly, in the Sixteenth Election District was 148 in writing on the County Clerk's returns, and 248 in figures on the Supervisors'; the former vote was allowed. The returns in the Seventeenth Election District for Congress were so indefinite that the inspectors were sent for, a similar course being pursued concerning those for Assistant Alderman, there being no returns. The inspectors were sent for in the Eighteenth Election District, Ashman on the Aldermanic ticket having only 39 votes on the returns, while the remainder of the ticket received 139 votes; in the same district Plunkitt was allowed 148 votes according to the County Clerk's returns, there being only 138 votes in the Supervisors'.

The Supervisors' returns for Assistant Alderman in the Twentieth Election District were wanting, and the canvass was taken from the County Clerk's. Mohrbach, on the Aldermanic ticket, was allowed 41 votes, the County Clerk's returns giving him 57. In the Twenty-first District there was considerable difference in the returns for Stroud and Tremain on the County Clerk's, they having each 177 votes, and on the Supervisors' 117. The former vote was allowed. Lysaght was allowed 72 votes in the same district, there being that number on the returns of the County Clerk, while he had 75 on the Supervisors'.

In the Twenty-fourth Election District, which belongs in the Eighth Congressional District, 49 voters had voted for Roberts and Stewart, who were candidates in the Fifth Congressional District; their votes were counted as scattering. In the same district one return gave Bradford 124 for Alderman, and the other 174, and 124 was allowed.

In the Twenty-fifth Election District there was the same trouble about Congressmen, and it was disposed of in the same way.

In the Twenty-sixth Election District Shiels received by one return 35, and by the other 55, and the canvassers were sent for.

In the Twenty-seventh Election District the vote for Kernan on the County Clerk's returns was 26; on the Supervisors', 36. The latter was allowed, being in accordance with the total vote. In the same district the vote for Hand for Justice Superior Court appeared on the County Clerk's returns as 26, and on the Supervisors' 76. It was allowed at 26. This district has sent in no returns for Assistant Alderman, and was the third district in this Assembly District in which such returns were absent.

A protest was offered on behalf of several persons against any alterations of the votes from the Fourth Assembly District as returned to the Supervisors. It was referred to the Committee on Protests.

The Board then took a recess until 3½ o'clock. After the recess five or six of the Aldermen were present, which, though not a quorum, was enough to carry on the business of canvassing.

Supervisor Van Schaick called the electoral vote on the Seventh Assembly District. On the First Election District the O'Conor ticket secured 2 votes. In the Fourth Election District the O'Conor ticket only received 1 vote. In the Fourth District there were no returns for Assembly on the County Clerk's returns, so it was ordered that they be canvassed from the Supervisors' returns.

Hunter's vote and the canvass were altered to the County Clerk's vote, being 229, and in the same district the County Clerk reported no vote for Johnes. The Supervisors' canvass was made official. There being no vote for Assistant Alderman on either return in that district, the Supervisors were ordered to be sent for. In the Sixth District, the Supervisors' returns had 26 for Hand, Superior Judge; County Clerk's had no vote. The Supervisors' canvass was made official. McLaren, Alderman returns, same district, had a discrepancy, and the number was taken from the County Clerk's return. In the Fourth District, discrepancy in Van Schaick's vote allowed on the County Clerk's canvass; in District-Attorney's, Donahue's vote, there was also a discrepancy.

In the Ninth Election District O'Brien had 124 votes on the County Clerk's returns, and 24 on Supervisors'. After canvassing the returns, the vote was allowed and returned, as per the Supervisors' canvass. William Radde's name was returned as Timothy, and the Supervisors allowed the vote. In the Tenth Assembly District there was no vote for Assistant Alderman, and the Supervisors were ordered to be sent for.

During the canvass of the Thirteenth Election District Radde's vote was announced as illegal. Alderman Leow read it as 1 vote, but probably 16. Mr. Radde came upon the Supervisors' desk and examined the rolls, but soon became satisfied that the lesser number was the proper one, and took his seat. On the Congressional vote in the Fourteenth, and Assembly vote, too, there was a discrepancy. The Supervisors of that district were ordered to be sent for. In the Fifteenth Assembly District there was no return on the County Clerk's canvass, and it was canvassed from the Supervisors' return. The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, was transposed with the Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District on the County Clerk's returns, and he was ordered to read from the Supervisors' returns.

The following Supervisors were sent for to be present on Monday next, at 10 A. M.: In the Thirteenth Assembly District the 3d, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st. In the Fourteenth Assembly District: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th. In the Fifteenth Assembly District: 1st, 2d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 23d. In the Sixteenth Assembly District: 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th. This notification was sent to D. B. Hasbrouck, at Police Head-quarters.

The Eighth Assembly District was next proceeded with. In the First Election District on one return Robinson was given 160 votes, on the other 166; the latter was allowed. Hubbard had 96 on one return, and 86 on the other; 96 votes allowed. There were no returns for Assistant Aldermen in the Third Election District, and the inspectors were accordingly sent for. In the same district on the County Clerk's returns McCafferty, for Alderman, had 93 votes in writing and 73 in figures, while on the Supervisors' he had 73 in figures only; he was allowed 73.

In the Tenth Election District there were 108 votes in writing for Burghard on the County Clerk's returns, and 103 in figures on the same returns; on the Supervisors' he had 103 both in figures and in writing. He was therefore allowed 103. On the returns for Congress in this district the individual votes on the Supervisors' returns were blank, but the total vote was given, and as it agreed with the County Clerk's, his returns were accordingly read and allowed.

There was a difference of four votes between the two returns for Reilly for Alderman in the Eleventh Election District; he was allowed the greater number, viz.: 90; the same was done to Walsh, his vote being recorded 29 instead of 25, as the returns of the County Clerk gave. The greatest discrepancy which has yet appeared was on the vote for Culkin, for Alderman, the County Clerk's returns giving him 96, the Supervisors' 124. The inspectors were therefore sent for. Radde was given 25 votes, the number on the Supervisors' returns, he having no votes on the County Clerk's.

There were no returns in the Thirteenth Election District for Assistant Alderman. The inspectors were sent for.

In the Fifteenth Election District there were no Supervisors' returns, and on motion the votes were canvassed from the County Clerk's returns.

The returns for Cooper on the Aldermanic ticket in the Nineteenth Election District were reversed, one giving him 60, the other 66; the latter was allowed. In the Twenty-third Election District, the returns to the County Clerk on the amendment to the Constitution as regards the Commission of Appeals were written none, while the Supervisors have 6; the latter was allowed. On the returns for Aldermen in that district, Mr. Van Schaick, who was canvassing, then said that there were so many discrepancies that he moved the inspectors be sent for, he having 15 votes, while all the rest of the ticket had 45. This was carried, but afterward reconsidered and the votes were recorded as read. As the last election district was announced to be read there was a visible brightening in the faces of all concerned in the canvass. The Assembly vote on this district (Thirtieth Election District) was not at hand, and the Supervisors were ordered to attend on Monday morning. A discrepancy of 26 on Van Schaick's vote was allowed as per Supervisors' canvass. There was another discrepancy in Hunter's vote that was ordered as per Supervisors' canvass. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth are set down for Monday's canvass. The following assignments were made for Monday: Falconer, Ninth; Wilder, Tenth; Connor, Eleventh; Walsh, Twelfth. The Board then took a recess until 11 A. M. Monday.

THE FIRST SNOW.

Passage of the Storm Across the Continent—Its Appearance in this City.

"About this time expect snow," say the old-fashioned almanacs in their November calendars. As snow usually does make its appearance in North America before Thanksgiving Day, the almanac-makers were quite safe in their predictions. The first intimation of snow this Fall came from Maine, about ten days ago, but as it was merely a brief flurry, the subject was allowed to drop, as a disgrace to that region so familiar with snow. Four days ago a severe storm of snow began at the Emma Mine in Nevada, and proved to be a decided one. Coming eastward, the storm appeared on the shores of Lake Erie in this State, on the 14th inst., and continued until the ground was covered about four inches on the level. Our telegrams now state that it is nearly two feet deep, so that Winter has really commenced at Buffalo. On the 14th inst. the snow also fell to the depth of fourteen inches at Angola, N. Y., and the trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad were blockaded and considerably behind time. The same day snow fell at Watertown, and it appeared yesterday at Washington.

Late last evening the pedestrians in this City were surprised to find that a light snow was falling, and as the night progressed the storm increased, the pavement, however, being too warm for it to make any impression on the streets. Before midnight the fall of snow had ceased. Winter has now fairly set in, and as we have had several severe frosts lately, overcoats will be in request. Yesterday afternoon and evening snow fell on Staten Island, our reporter innocently adding that it was the first of the season, and a light fall of snow last evening awoke the citizens of Brooklyn to a lively consciousness of the near approach of Winter.

By the time the storm had ceased, the streets of the City wore quite a Wintry look. The letters on the signs were all obscured by a soft covering of fleecy snow, while railings, cornices, and other projections had their outlines sharply defined by the snowy particles adhering to them. The statue of Franklin, in front of the TIMES Office, presented new aspects in its novel garment, and the grass-plots in the Park were spread like frost-cake at a wedding feast. The streets were, however, very muddy, despite the coolness of the atmosphere, and walking was a trifle unpleasant. An hour's sunshine will, no doubt, dispel the snow that fell last night, and restore the City to its wonted appearance.

As a matter of interest we may state that last year the "cold snap" commenced in this City Nov. 23, and a few slight snow-storms followed. Dec. 1 a gale of wind, accompanied by heavy snow, caused great damage to the shipping in the River St. Lawrence. The following day it was very cold in this City, and on the 4th of December the first heavy snow-storm occurred, cold weather continuing for several days.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Snow commenced falling here at 3¼ P. M.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Snow commenced falling here at 1½ o'clock this afternoon.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—The snow is two feet deep on a level this morning, and all passenger-trains are from ten to twelve hours behind time.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 16.—The first snow of the season is now falling.

RAILROAD FRANCHISES.

Important Testimony Before the Commission of Inquiry Yesterday—Over Ten Millions' Worth of Property Given to Street Railroads for Nothing.

Messrs. Martin, Tappan, and Stevens, appointed by the Supreme Court as a Commission to investigate and settle on the amount of money to be paid the County by the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the extension to their line, met yesterday at No. 32 Nassau-street. Richard O'Gorman and Mr. Hawkins attended, and represented the Corporation, while Judge Sleeson was present on behalf of the Railroad Company.

Mr. Phelps, a resident of Brooklyn, testified that he was for fifteen years connected with the various city railroads as director or superintendent; the cost of building a double line of track would be about $24,000 per mile; the *modus operandi* of constructing railroads is as follows: First, an estimate is formed of the total outlay necessary to equip the road, and to that amount add the estimated value of the franchise obtained from the City, and then issue bonds for the whole amount; the incorporators are given bonds, to be divided among them, amounting to the value of the franchise; these, the witness said, were given them without payment, merely to compensate them for their time, trouble, and expense in getting the bill passed through the Legislature. The contractor is paid according to the estimate made beforehand. The next witness was Sigismund Wyse, of No. 239 East Thirty-fifth-street. He testified as follows: About the time that the Tammany Ring got bursted, through the exposures of the TIMES newspaper, I thought it was right that every citizen should do something toward reform, and with that object I made up from the books in the Mayor's and Controller's offices a table of statistics. The statement shows a record of the franchises granted to eight street-railroad companies of this City, for which they have never paid one cent. The value of the eight franchises amounts to the enormous sum of $10,297,215, and that at seven per cent. represents an annual income of $721,840, all of which has gone into the pockets of these rich railroad corporations, and out of the pockets of the tax-payers. The proceedings in the present case of the Second-avenue extension are brought on by the City Corporation, who have at last found out that railroad companies can very well afford to pay for the rich franchises that have been hitherto deeded to them gratis. In future all railroad companies wishing to extend their lines, or construct new ones, will have to pay the City an amount equivalent to the value of the franchise given them, as shall be agreed on by a Commission appointed for the purpose.

After the foregoing evidence was given, Mr. O'Gorman announced that the only other witness they would have to examine would be an expert from the Board of Public Works, as to the amount of compensation to be paid the City for the damage to and alteration of the various thoroughfares through which the extension has passed.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

An Illicit Whisky Distillery—A Raid and a Counter-Raid.

At an early hour yesterday, Roundsman Curran and Officer Hayes, of the Twenty-third Precinct, discovered an illicit whisky distillery in full blast, in an old and apparently deserted stone building, situated on the banks of the East River, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street. The Police forced their way into the place, but before they had gained an entrance the men who had been operating the distillery made their escape. The officers found the place in utter darkness, but on lighting a lantern, discovered a still, several tubs of hot mash, and all the appurtenances for making whisky. The Internal Revenue authorities were notified, and took possession of the place and its contents. At about 8 o'clock last evening while a solitary watchman was guarding the building, a party of unknown men made a raid on the place and forced their way into the premises. The watchman, becoming alarmed, hastened with all speed to the East Eighty-sixth-street Police Station, and informed Capt. Cherry of what had transpired. A force of Police was at once dispatched to the spot, but before they arrived the intruders had made their escape, taking with them the still and all the machinery in the building, together with two barrels of whisky. No clue to the perpetrators of this daring act has been obtained.

The Boden Poisoning Case.

An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Catharine G. Boden, late of No. 27 Orchard-street, whose death resulted from taking large doses of a decoction of colchicum seeds. The woman was suffering from an acute rheumatism, and a man named Bray advised her to drink a decoction of colchicum seeds. Her husband, accordingly, procured a quantity of the poisonous seeds, and prepared the medicine. The unfortunate woman took two doses of the stuff, which resulted in her death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and severely censured Bray for recommending the deceased to take said mixture.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fire in the saw-mill of B. L. Speth, No. [illegible] Cannon-street, early yesterday morning, caused $100 damage.

An unknown woman was found, last evening, lying insensible in front of No. 46 Baxter-street, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

Frank Boylan, aged sixty, was run over by a truck, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

George Paddock, the driver of car No. 308 of the Lexington-avenue line, fell dead on the platform of the car at the Park-row terminus of the line last evening.

There was a meeting of the Fire Examiners yesterday afternoon, at their rooms in Mercer-street. The business transacted was devoid of public interest.

George Scharet, aged twelve years, of No. 190 Mulberry-street, fell off a truck at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

Controller Green has received during the past week $1,220,607 54, being the amount of taxes collected in the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes, Department of Finance.

The Committee on Membership of the New-York Stock Exchange, at a special meeting held yesterday, readmitted Mr. S. V. White, of No. 8 Wall-street, to membership.

Herman Link, aged twelve years, residing at No. 57 Oliver-street, fell through the hatchway at No. 43 Cortlandt-street, yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured.

Joseph Ryder, aged eighteen, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries received several days ago by falling from a railroad car at Bushwick, Long Island.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of No. 15 Walker-street, occupied by H. Levy, manufacturer of neck-ties, resulting in $250 damage to stock and building; fully insured.

Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday discharged George Wood, the proprietor of the Broadway Gift Enterprise, who had been arrested by Capt. Byrnes a few days since.

Prof. Antonio Biaggi will deliver a course of six lectures on the "Literature and Fine Arts in Italy," at the Young Men's Christian Association, to commence on Monday, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 82 Chatham-street, occupied by William Roundtree, dealer in gunny bags. Damage, $100. The first floor is occupied by John Brennan as an exchange office. Damage, $50; insured.

On the 1st inst., Ellen Lantree, a native of Ireland, thirty-six years of age, was terribly burned by her clothes taking fire from a kerosene-oil lamp, which exploded. The unfortunate woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday.

Miss F. H. Churchill will lecture in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Boston sewing girls. Subject, "Will the Ballot elevate Woman?" The use of the hall has been given gratuitously by Mr. Cooper.

Moses A. Guest, aged fifty-six, a resident of Mott Haven, while walking on the railroad bridge across the Harlem River, last evening, was struck by the cow-catcher of the locomotive attached to an outward-bound train and was fatally injured. He was removed to the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, on the motion of District-Attorney Davis, in the case of the United States *vs.* Chas. W. Ellerbrock, Seymour McCullough, and Heinrich Imhorst, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government by false invoices.

Samuel Webb, one of the oldest printers in this City, died at his residence, No. 91 Varick-street, on Friday evening. He served his apprenticeship to Clayton & Van Norton, forty-six years ago, and for the past twenty-five had been in the employ of Baker & Godwin. He will be buried at Green-Wood today.

The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, which left Liverpool on Nov. 7, and Queenstown on Nov. 8, reached this port yesterday, with advices fresher by five days than those previously at hand. We are indebted to the Captain and purser of the Adriatic, and to the management of the line, for valued additions to our foreign files.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, Nathaniel J. Hayes, who is charged with stealing postage stamps from the Post-office, Hartford, Conn., was brought up on a writ of *certiorari*. The Judge held that postage stamps were property, and remitted Hayes back for examination before a Commissioner.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Homer Relyea, Aaron J. Brown, and John W. Gillespy. Adjudications in involuntary cases were rendered in the cases of Henry C. Woodruff, Samuel K. Darrow, Jr., Andrew Bonner, Denis Lyons, Augustus Rausch, and Frank L. Tinker. A discharge was granted to Charles Place.

Sergt. Jerome H. Ferris, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was yesterday transferred to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Sergt. Wm. B. Sminck from the Twenty-seventh to the Sixteenth Precinct. Patrolman Charles Fisher, of the Twentieth Precinct, was detailed to duty at the offal dock, in place of Patrolman Edward Ryder, transferred to the Twenty-first Precinct for post duty.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Stephen B. Babcock, of No. 41 West Forty-eighth-street, was brought up on a warrant charging him with fraudulently obtaining gold coin and Sub-Treasury certificates to the amount of $700 from the firm of Havemeyer & Vigelius, tobacco merchants, for whom he acted as Custom-house broker. The accused was held for examination in $2,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police made 114 arrests last week.

The amount of taxes received by Collector Burroughs during the past week was $38,984 34.

Dr. George Cochran, Chief of the Brooklyn Health Department, is dangerously ill. He has been suffering, for a week past, from a severe affection of the lungs.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Adolphe Biaggi, whose body was found at the corner of Park-avenue and Ryerson-street, Thursday morning, rendered a verdict of suicide.

The horse epidemic is rapidly disappearing, and the street-railroad companies are putting on their usual number of cars. It is supposed that by the close of the week business will be fully resumed.

Rev. Father Reilly, who has been connected so many years with St. Paul's Church, has assumed charge of St. Stephen's Parish, the church of which is located upon the corner of Carroll and Hicks streets.

Mr. J. E. Van Doren, of No. 560 Lafayette-avenue, left his home on Friday, the 8th inst., for a day's duck-shooting on Long Island, and has not been since seen or heard from by his friends. He was thirty-five years of age, of medium height, had large brown eyes, dark hair, beard and mustache, and wore a suit of dark clothes.

At 8 o'clock last evening, Hugh McGrath, while under the influence of liquor, went to visit Michael Casey, at No. 131 Water-street. While there he became very abusive, and while Casey was attempting to eject him from the house, McGrath drew a pen-knife and inflicted a slight cut on Casey's left arm. McGrath was arrested.

In the case of Julia Siebert against the Grand-street Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by the horses of defendants, in September, 1871, the defendants yesterday applied in the City Court for a new trial. Motion argued and decision reserved.

Hugh Reid, native of Scotland, aged thirty-two years, residing at No. 181 North Second-street, E. D., took laudanum at noon yesterday, it is supposed for the purpose of destroying his life, and died at 6 o'clock last evening. Deceased was a nail-maker by occupation. He leaves a wife and three children. No cause for the deed is known.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus, on the application of George V. Bryant, who seeks to obtain the custody of his children, George F. and Lilian F. Bryant, from their mother, who, the petitioner claims, is not a fit person to have charge of them. The writ is made returnable this week.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a writ of *certiorari* at the instance of property owners on Bedford-avenue, to have the proceedings of the Board of Assessors reviewed. It is averred that the Commissioners appointed to levy the assessment for the Bedford-avenue improvement, after making their report in July last, incurred expenses which are improperly included in the Budget for 1872 and 1873.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The dedication of the new Presbyterian church at Rye has been postponed until Dec. 5.

Rev. J. B. Morse, Pastor of the Baptist Church at White Plains has tendered his resignation.

The November term of the County Court and Court of Sessions will commence on Monday morning before the County Judge and Justice of Sessions.

Some unknown person placed a tie across the up-track of the Harlem Railroad at a curve a short distance below Williams Bridge, on Friday night. The cow-catcher of one of the Boston express-trains struck the tie, and hurled it to a safe distance.

The mansion of Benjamin Holliday, Esq., in the town of Harrison, was entered a few nights ago and robbed of some silver belonging to the Bureau de Marsacs, valued at $1,400. The citizens of New-Rochelle have recently appropriated $[illegible] for the improvement of the roads in that town, and $[illegible] for lighting streets.

The trips of the Throggs Neck, West Chester, and Harlem Bridge line of stages, also the Tarrytown and White Plains line, which were suspended in consequence of the horse distemper, have been resumed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The opening and dedicatory services of the new building of the North Shore Young Men's Christian Association will take place on Friday evening next.

Yesterday while Officer Romer was going his rounds through Beach-street, Stapleton, he was attacked by a mad dog, which, after a hard fight, he succeeded in killing with his club.

LONG ISLAND.

Joseph Boletta and Frank Muki, Italians, employed by the Flushing and South-side Railroad, were severely injured yesterday afternoon, by the caving in of an embankment.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alexander Warner, a London Jew, was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged by Victor Storeswell with having stolen from him a gold watch and chain valued at $45.

James Kelly, a fireman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was killed at the Prospect-street crossing of that road, in Jersey City, late on Friday night. He was walking on the track when he was struck and killed by the locomotive of an eastern train.

The German School Association of the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards, Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. Jansen; Secretary, J. W. Windecker; Treasurer, Dr. Fr. Ill; Trustees, F. Everty, Ph. Dilly, H. Schaedel, and J. Helmschneider.

On Friday evening the body of a man was found floating in the Passaic River, at the Zinc-work Docks, above Newark. The man was 5 feet 6 inches in height, about twenty-five years old, slightly bald, and had a light moustache. A memorandum book, found in the clothes, contained the address, "The Four Lions, No. 20 North William-street, New-York," and had written on the front, "Thomas Norris bought this book at Bridgeport."

The Kings County Fair.

Last night concluded the industrial exposition of Kings County at the Brooklyn Rink. Considering the disadvantages that have beset the enterprise, such as the horse epidemic, which for a long period of time very seriously interrupted communication between the different parts of the city, and latterly the extremely inclement weather, it has been a remarkable success. The works of Miss Vinnie Ream and Miss Julia Griffin, who have been employed in modeling some of our prominent citizens in clay and plaster, have attracted much attention. The premiums to exhibitors will be awarded during the present week.

The McCabe Lunacy Case.

The long examination which has been going on in relation to the sanity of Miss Rose McCabe, already noticed frequently in the TIMES, was continued yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Chambers. Further medical testimony was given to the effect that Miss McCabe was of unsound mind. The lady herself was again placed on the stand, and repeated, to a great extent, her former story. She also added, as new matter, that in the Asylum at Blackwell's Island she subsisted three weeks on nothing but starch. The further hearing was adjourned to Thursday next.

Statistics for the Week.

Police arrests during the past week, 1,367.

There were reported during last week 444 deaths, 441 births, and 230 marriages, being a decrease of 60 in the deaths, and an increase of 34 in the marriages and 21 in the births, as compared with the figures of the previous week. There were 10 cases of small-pox and 4 deaths from that disease reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 27 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss $34,975; insurance, $154,400. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 6; defective flue, 1; foul chimneys, 3; friction of machinery, 1; gas-light setting fire to goods and curtains, 4; gas pipe, 2; gas meter, 1; kerosene lamps, 5; overheated stove, 1; originated in drying-box, 1.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 16.

By Judge Fancher.

The People ex rel. Baker *vs.* The Board of Apportionment and Audit; memorandum for counsel.

In the matter of the petition of John H. Morrell to vacate assessment, &c.; motion for attachment against Clerk of Arrears Cady granted.

Wesley S. Yard et al. *vs.* Clara Furniss; motion for reference granted.

The People ex rel. Thomas Godwin *vs.* American Institute of the City of New-York; motion granted.

White *vs.* Smith; motion to vacate injunction granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Barry *vs.* Brene et al.; affidavit is defective; motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 16.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Cook *vs.* Cook: Court has no jurisdiction of defendant, he not residing in nor being served with summons in this State.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 244.—*Young vs. Steam-boat Key City and Barge Jim Sheets and North-western Union Packet Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—This is an action for the breach of contract of affreightment, occasioned by the sinking of the vessel carrying it. The loss occurred in May, 1866, the barge Jim Sheets and steamer towing her then being the property of the North-western Packet Company, and continuing such until the [illegible] of May, 1866, at which time they were sold to the North-western Union Packet Company. The libel was filed in November, 1867, and process served in April, 1868. Upon this state of facts the Court enforced the Admiralty rule allowing a continuance of the lien against the offending vessels until a reasonable time is given to enforce it, and holding that as such time had elapsed in this case before the vessels were transferred to the present owners, the lien case must be considered as lost. Third persons are not to be prejudiced by the delay of a party neglecting to avail himself of his lien. There being no notice to the present purchasers of the existence of the lien, it was cut off by the sale and transfer of the vessels. It is here contended that mere lapse of time will not defeat the lien, and that the conveyance of the vessel, even to an innocent person, will not do it.

N. J. Emmons for appellant; John W. Carey for appellees.

No. 241.—*Erskine vs. Van Arsdale.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; and No. 242. *Same vs. Same.*—These were actions to recover the amount of internal revenue duties paid under protest upon thimble-skeins and pipe-boxes of cast-iron, manufactured by the defendants in error. The Court charged that by the act approved March 2, 1867, such articles made of iron, cast or wrought, were exempt from taxation, and that the tax was illegally assessed. The verdict and judgment were accordingly for the plaintiffs, and the Government brought the case here, and maintain that the act applied only to such articles in their finished state, while the evidence showed that the tax collected from the defendants in error, which they seek to recover, was not assessed upon the articles named in such completed state, but upon the iron castings out of which such articles are made. The question is also raised, whether parties paying such taxes must make protest at the time of each payment in order to recover all taxes erroneously collected, or whether one protest is sufficient, the Government insisting that protest must be made upon the occasion of each payment.

C. H. Hill and George H. Williams for the Government; John W. Carey for the defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. Benjamin K. Cahoone et al.—This was an action brought by the United States against a bond of the defendant for a violation of his duties as Pay-master of the navy. The defendant was appointed in 1830, by Andrew Jackson, and his bond for $25,000 is dated April, 1834. Two years later his accounts were examined, when it was ascertained he was a defaulter to the extent of $22,000. The defense set up by his counsel, Mr. Hewitt, was that Cahoone was declared a lunatic, a year ago, in the State Court, when Mr. A. G. Sullivan was appointed his Committee, and also that at the time of making the contract he was legally incapable of entering into any agreement. Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in favor of the defendants.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre.—M. R. Garcia, Mrs. M. R. Garcia, Manuel Garcia, Miss Garcia, Raphael Garcia, Cotis Garcia, Mrs. Garcia's infant, and 1 maid, George P. Bangs, Mrs. George P. Bangs, Miss Edith Bangs, Miss Laura Bangs, Mr. Dalton, Bela Donnebilly, Mr. Delettree, H. F. Homer, Miss Codman, Miss Edmonia Lewis, L. Checa, Mr. Manuel Thomas G. Jaegel, Mr. and Mrs. Connlager, E. Ranlsen, Warren E. Briggs, Manuel J. Lehas, Mr. Dennis, H. Creighton, Louis Rapieha, John Birkbeck, Mrs. Emily W. Birkbeck, Miss Georgiana C. Birkbeck, Miss Rosita Birkbeck, George R. Barker, A. H. Wilson, Edgar Haldekoper, Miss E. Huidekoper, Rush Huidekoper, Mr. Thibault, Benjamin Garrish, C. Poppele, Richard Taft, Mrs. Richard Taft, Mrs. Ida Taft, Mrs. Wingate Bixby, W. L. Colby, Chas. G. Dana, Mrs. W. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Parks, J. M. Shepard, Mrs. J. M. Shepard, Prof. Marie Prieur, Mme. Poulton, Mme. Bertrand, Mrs. Mary Pinici, Mrs. Louis Pote, Louis Pote, R. Angelo, De Vars du Maine, Rev. Mr. Dominicus, Mme. Zanfretta, Mlle. Zanfretta, John Boisn, Alfred Delabaut, Amedee Basquin, George Rempp, Mrs. George Rempp, Master W. Rempp, James Peter Rigoureau, Louis Topi, Joseph Durand, Paul Paget, Mr. Giraux, John Baptiste Javeaux, Eugene Javeaux, Mlle. Moreau, John A. Adams, Mrs. Saroda, Mr. Richard, Edward Delangini, Ellen Monvers.

Per steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—C. P. Kellogg, Mrs. Kellogg, Miss Emma C. Kellogg, Miss Carrie J. Fish, Mrs. F. B. Loomis, Miss Julia L. Loomis, Miss H. W. Bristol, Mr. Bristol, Miss Bristol, Wm. Marks, A. Fernandez, J. Muro, Mrs. S. E. King, Miss Mc Saline King, Julius Davis, Louis Gloeckner, [illegible]

G. Salisbury, John E. Harbach, Mrs. G. Montgomery, John Hanks, Mrs. H. M. Brown, Miss Emma F. Brown, Wm. F. Hill, Mr. Smith, Chas. Watson, Miss Agnes Watson, J. A. Rosse, L. M. Ferreira, Thos. M. Ferreira, Mr. Boubaugh, Mrs. G. Platt, Mrs. Grenville R. Moyle, Miss Moyle, Miss Moyle, Vincent Moyle, Wm. Blain, Cleveland K. Horton, Fred. F. Klees, G. Singer, Marquis of Queensberry, A. Johnstone Douglas and man-servant, J. R. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Thos. Snowdown, Thos. Harbison, Edward H. Phelps, Horace L. Loomis, J. J. Dubose, C. Bainbridge, P. Bennett, Mrs. Thos. Nickerson, Miss Nickerson, P. J. Jordan, two children, infant, two nurses, H. Dimond, Mrs. Dimond, Miss Sophie Dempsey, Joaquin Miller, A. Kelly, Wm. G. Barney, Jr., J. C. Havemeyer, C. W. Havemeyer, G. Duran.

Per steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow.—H. Ollphant, E. Williams, C. T. Owens, J. Ellis, J. H. Gatha, J. O. Pugh, A. H. Russell, D. Reeser, Mrs. Reeser.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 90½; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 88¾. Erie Railway Shares, 48¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 90½; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 88¾. Erie Railway Shares, 48½.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Rentes, 53f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Middling Orleans for November at 9½d.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. ℘ cental for average California White.

LONDON, Nov. 16—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

[Advertisement.]

ATTRACTION.—KNOX's splendid and attractive stock of Hats of the latest style, for gentlemen, makes his store, No. 212 Broadway, the great resort just now of the people. Liberal dealing, and the best of goods is the ruling system at KNOX's.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. E. Stafford, Miss L. Stafford, Mrs. S. G. Nailew, Mrs. J. M. Bramman, C. C. Crooker, Mrs. A. J. L. Jones, Miss Augusta C. Sampson, A. P. Sundmacher, Miss Cornell, Miss E. Cornell, Geo. H. Coutts, Miss Dora Smith, Mrs. J. J. Delanney, Mrs. J. Tatnall, Miss H. F. Tatnall, Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, J. S. Burgess, James Anderson, J. E. Leas and wife, S. R. Starr, J. M. Kidling, wife, and daughter, Miss Emma Carter, Mrs. Van Blarcom and 2 children, W. A. Evans and wife, W. L. Dorr and wife, Miss Garden, W. Newcomb and wife, J. W. Bennett, James D. Ditmars, Mrs. S. E. Sewell, C. N. Chapman, wife and child, Miss Hannah Deemes, Miss Katie Hannahs, Col. E. Jewett, J. J. Boyce, Miss Mary Tupper, Miss N. Jenkins, John Lawson, Mrs. L. Grant, P. Smith, John Merran, P. Manning, John Kain, Thomas Ryder, John Carll, Thos. Golden, Mrs. A. F. Styles, Mrs. J. B. Townsend, A. F. Styles, A. J. Styles, Charles Cook, Willis Canto, and George White, officers and troops United States Army.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—L. S. Warner, Miss Maggie Gaynor, Mrs. L. C. Hasbrook, J. W. Van Norden, F. Lewis, Mrs. Pettry, N. B. Crowell, W. Cooper, Mrs. C. Campbell and 2 children, Wm. Lockwood, Chas. Farmer, Geo. Hunt, lady, and 2 children, S. W. Crane, Miss G. A. Bennett, L. Johnson and lady, Geo. Higgins.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Sarah R. Leslie, Wm. Sneckner, Miss Sneckner, Miss Sneckner, T. Jones, Mrs. Jessie Jones and servant, C. E. Vernam, Mrs. Vernam, Miss Vernam, H. A. Ostermoor, Miss Ostermoor, Mrs. N. Burt, M. L. Sykes, Mrs. Sykes, Jno. MacCarthy, Mrs. MacCarthy and 3 children, Douglas Gibson, Mrs. Douglas Gibson, A. J. Fisher, Mrs. Webb, Miss Anna R. Starbird, J. M. Smith, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Hallet Kilbourne, Miss G. L. Kilbourne, Miss J. M. Kilbourne, C. H. Kirkendall, Rev. Wm. Staunton, D. D., A. J. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, T. N. Williams, Wm. Bird, Chas. Bird, D. Baumgartner, Thos. Slevin, B. J. Harris, Lemuel Pomeroy, Sr., Don Miguel Quesada, J. H. Webb, Jr., H. H. Porter, W. Smith, G. T. Whittell, J. T. Glassco, Dr. J. D. Jackson, Mrs. Clarke, nurse, and infant, Thos. Gordon Kennedy, Wm. Bushell, Mrs. Bushell, Mrs. R. Le Roy and servant, R. Le Roy, Master H. Le Roy, Miss H. Mason, Miss Livingstone, A. G. Nicolopulo, R. S. Gray, Clinton Ogelvie, Mrs. Ogelvie, A. B. Forwood, Samuel Lord, Jr., J. B. Little, T. C. Brantsinghoffer, O. S. Wilson, Charles Cary, G. W. Merrell, Hon. W. W. Murphy, Merritt Gally, Mrs. Gally, B. A. Gally, Don Phillipi Lleno, Don Manuel Garcia Pena, Don Jose Otardali, Don Cendre Garcia, Don Jose Gutierres, Rev. T. Gardner Littell, Mrs. Littell, Mrs. A. T. Tompkins, Mrs. Murphy, T. T. Morrell, Mrs. and Miss Morrell.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Chadwick, A. Frisbie, A. Allen, lady and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Townsend, Miss Cole, Miss Wilson, Miss Prince and maid, G. A. Nicholls, lady, child, and maid, D. M. Armstrong, Mr. Butler and 3 daughters, C. W. Buffinton, Mr. Wilmott, Dr. Ervin, lady and child, P. Bass, lady, daughter, child, and maid-servant, M. Smil, Otto Grimmuser, H. C. Bevan, Miss E. Doxen, L. B. Comer, Miss Ludlow, Mr. Pinelli, Mr. Mance, H. H. King, R. G. Bangs, W. H. Potter, Mr. Fuller, Mrs. E. Pearce, R. Wiel, Dr. F. Wilson, William D. Leslie, George Truman, Mr. Wilde, Wm. S. Hatch, Thomas Yuster, Jesse Sherrerd and lady, A. Fieldhouse, W. J. Dickson, M. Morris, George R. Weller, Mr. Foggo, Mr. Gossdene, Wm. Drayff, George Mackay, Miss Buckner, Miss Laura Weller, J. A. Pickett, Miss A. J. Henley, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Lasanda, Mr. Planna, lady, child, and maid-servant, Col. Baker and lady, Miss A. Bund, Samuel Nichols and lady, E. J. H. Hansen, George Dickenson, H. Gooderham, lady, and daughter, Miss K. Gibbs, Miss J. Crichton and sister, Mrs. C. D. Carroll, Mrs. Wm. Carroll and child, George Gooderham, J. Gooderham, John Morris, Mr. Crawley, lady, and 2 servants.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. S. B. Easton, S. H. Easton, Dr. J. H. Ruddall, W. F. Cortliffe, M. Miller, S. N. Barton, W. G. Roberts, H. T. Kinsley, Miss Nellie Barrett, George F. Wilson, B. M. Kennedy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:49 | Sun sets.....4:40 | Moon rises..6:23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:49 | Gov. Island..9:37 | Hell Gate..10:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Bristow, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jameson, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; City of Paris (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, George Mackenzie; Rhein, (N. G.,) Bussing, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Germania, (N. G.,) Haelsch, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Denmark, (Br.,) Sarmount, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Houston, Partridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cyphrenes, (Br.,) Train, London, S. R. Morgan's Sons; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; John Gibson, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., George E. Merrick; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Evangeline, (Br.,) Starling, Liverpool, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; Mercury, Girard, Las Palmas, Commissioners Charities and Correction.

Barks L. T. Stocker, Tyler, Port Johnson, &c., Benner & Pinckney; Rainbow, Thayer, Melbourne, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Jane Fairlee, (Br.,) Dobbie, Cork or Falmouth, Herm. Boetjer; Europa, (Ger.,) Pichler, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Malvina, (Ger.,) Kluss, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Antonio, Granata, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Memento, Hoy, Rio Janeiro and Brunswick, Tetens & Bockmann; Larkspur, (Br.,) Sherm, Queenstown for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Jasper, Webber, Montevideo, Yates & Porterfield; Derwena, (Br.,) Sorensen, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Oliver Cutts, Nelson, Portland.

Schrs. Queen of the South, Carson, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Tilghman Morris, Cousins, New-Haven, &c., M. Briggs & Co.; Gladiator, (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport; T. Jones, Simpson, New-Haven; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Dart, Willims, Stamford; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Nov. 7, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 465 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Nov. 13, lat. 47 28, lon. 40 38, passed steam-ship Celtic, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 47 12, lon. 51 24, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 14th, lat. 46 24, lon. 55 42, a Bremen steam-ship bound W.; 15th, lat. 42 00, lon. 62 47, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 41 57, lon. 64 22, a North German steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship United States, Burdick, New-Orleans Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. Nov. 12, lat. 32 32, lon. 74 32, at 1½ P. M., passed a hermaphrodite brig water-logged and abandoned; hull painted black, with yellow streak; figure-head an eagle; no name on her; after-house gone and all upper-works down to the transome; rudder gone and mainmast in three pieces, the stump standing about eight feet above the deck; foremast-head gone; yards lying athwart-ship and topgallantmast over the side; jib-boom standing and both anchors on the bow; the sails blown to shreds. Nov. 13, lat. 34, lon. 75 30, exchanged signals with ship Number, (Br.,) from New-Orleans for London.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Nov. 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Nov. 9, lat. 50 32, lon. 35 42, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 14th, at 10:30 P. M., 320 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 14, at 5½ A. M., 20 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship Leo, hence for Savannah; same date, at 6½ A. M., passed steam-ship Cleopatra, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Nov. 2, with mdse. and 549 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong gales from S. W. to W., with high seas to the Banks; thence variable winds and moderate weather; Nov. 12, lat. 46 41, lon. 55 13, passed a White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. E. Merrick.

Ship American Congress, Chisolm, from London, arr. 15th, and anchored on the Bar, has come up, and reports: Made a middle passage, and had fine weather to lon. 35; from thence 12 ds. with heavy westerly gales; Nov. 5, lat. 42, lon. 60, signaled bark Palmer, hence for San Francisco.

Bark Larnax, (of Sunderland,) Tuell, Singapore July 3, via Penang 28th, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Was boarded off Fire Island by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Brig A. H. Roberts, (of Boston,) Barker, Elk River, Jan. 28, with lumber to S. Ripley—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Dan'l Morris, Bowen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard, Hamm, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chauncey 26, John Parson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. Barrett, Ruderson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Isaac Roze, Bidleton, Providence.

Schr. Morning Star, Paine, Cohasset.

Schr. Wave, Haskell, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., steady.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Oceanic, City of Paris, and Canada, for Liverpool; Denmark, for London; Australia, for Glasgow; Cyphrenes, for London; City of Houston, for Galveston; General Meade and George Washington, for New-Orleans; City of Limerick, for Liverpool; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Volunteer, for Philadelphia; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Arr. ship Pocahontas, from Calcutta; bark E. H. Yarrington, from Smyrna; brig Example, from Monrovia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Mercedita, for Boston; ship Nassau, for Havre; bark Lockwood, for Rio de la Plata; schr. J. A. Griffin, for Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Talisman, from Rio; Kate Burrill, from Liverpool.

Passed out—Barks May Queen, for Rio; Friar, for Cork; Wascoville, for Hamburg; Wentworth, for Charleston; brig Thetis, for Brazil.

Arr. brig Charles A. Hoyt, from Jamaica, for New-York, short of provisions.

Also passed in, bark Matilda, from Liverpool, for City Point.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Capt. Gager, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Gen. Cromwell, Capt. Clapp, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 16.—Sld. steam-ships San Salvador and Ashland, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; barks Loda, for Genoa; Luna, for Rotterdam; brigs Fleipe, for Hamburg; S. P. Brown, for Providence; schrs. Lochent, for New-York; Oconee, for Matanzas.

Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The National line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thomson, from New-York Nov. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here last night; since announced at Liverpool.

HALL'S SAFES.

We are now permanently established in our new Warerooms, at Nos. 345 and 347 BROADWAY, corner of Leonard-st., where we have the largest and FINEST SALES-ROOM FOR SAFES IN THE COUNTRY, and our stock on hand consists of over 200 SAFES, comprising all kinds needed in the market, embracing FIRE PROOF, BURGLAR PROOF, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF COMBINED, JEWELERS' SAFES, BANK SAFES, SILK SAFES, HOUSE SAFES, VAULT SAFES, VAULT DOORS, &c., &c., together with thirteen varieties of COMBINATION BANK LOCKS. Including the different sizes, we have on hand, ready for exhibit and sale, over FIFTY DIFFERENT VARIETIES. We respectfully invite the public to examine our Safes and Locks before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.

SALES-ROOMS:

No. 345 and 347 Broadway, New-York.
No. 69 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nos. 147 and 149 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
No. 302 North 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
North-east Corner Main and 5th sts., Louisville, Ky.
No. 189 Superior-st., Cleveland, Ohio.
No. 93 Smithfield-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

NORTH MISSOURI INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, NOV. 1, 1872, $843,238.

THIS COMPANY HAS NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.

NEW-YORK OFFICE,

NO. 132 BROADWAY.

J. J. BERNE, General Agent.

T. KIRKPATRICK,

No. 889 Broadway,

Corner 19th-st.

WATCHES.

All the best makers. A full assortment of Jules Jurgensen's celebrated time-keepers at the lowest prices. An inspection of our stock is invited.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST.

Assets in United States,

Jan. 1, 1872, $3,640,000.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS BEEN RECEIVED:

"DRAW FOR LOSS AT BOSTON AS REQUIRED.

(Signed) BROCKLEBANK,

(Chairman.) Liverpool."

ONLY EIGHT DAYS MORE.

On Nov. 25, by order of Gov. Bramlette, all agents in New-York and everywhere else close sales of tickets for Kentucky Library Gift Concert at Louisville Dec. 7. Only 10,000 tickets issued, and only scattering numbers left. Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. Money in bank to pay all gifts. Any ticket may, but one in every hundred must, draw a gift.

LIST OF GIFTS DISTRIBUTED BY LOT AT CONCERT.

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, $100,000

ONE GRAND GIFT, - - - - 50,000

1 Cash Gift	[illegible]	4 Cash Gifts...$2,500 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts...1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	15 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	21 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	40 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	45 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	50 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	1,015 Cash Gifts...[illegible] each

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH [illegible]

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, [illegible]

Branch Office Public Library, Ky., 609 Broadway, N. Y.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502-504 BROADWAY

—ONLY—

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEAL SKIN FUR,

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF

SACQUES AND TURBANS,

502-504 Broadway.

N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

FURNITURE

AND DECORATIONS.

CURTAIN GOODS

AND COVERINGS.

LAMBREQUINS

AND LACE DRAPERIES.

The Largest Stock of New and Elegant Goods in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 657 and 659 Broadway.

F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY,

(Between Howard and Grand sts.)

HAS OPENED HIS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

and will offer, for the next sixty days, a full assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS,

of his own manufacture, in all variety.

Also, his celebrated patent

LEGANT MUFF,

OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER.

GAS FIXTURES.

We offer our large stock of GLASS, GOLD, GILT, and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, at greatly reduced prices.

J. & T. DONALDSON,

"MANUFACTURERS,"

NO. 74 EAST 9TH-ST.,

ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

Cut this Out

Cold drafts around windows and doors ENTIRELY EXCLUDED, saving half your fuel, also DUST in summer, saving FURNITURE, Curtains and Carpets. RATTLING Sashes stopped, windows raised and lowered as usual, stood the test 10 YEARS. Windows and doors measured FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address and let us do one or two on trial.

BROWNE'S Metallic RUBBER WINDOW AND DOOR BANDS,

812 BROADWAY, block above Stewart's.

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office, No. 237 Broadway,

Corner Park-place.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000

ASSETS, NOV. 11, 1872, . . $350,000

THIS COMPANY SUFFERS

No Loss by the Great Fire in Boston,

and confines its business to first-class fire risks in the City of New-York and immediate vicinity.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, President.

GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

MONTAUK

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 163 BROADWAY

and

No. 12 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL..........$150,000
SURPLUS..........185,000
ASSETS..........$335,000

This Company only loses Five Thousand Dollars by the Boston Fire. Has no agent, and does a strictly conservative business.

WM. ELLSWORTH, President.

O. T. SPARING, Secretary.

G. G. TRASK, Assistant Secretary.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $600,000.

PAID $250,000 in full for CHICAGO LOSSES. HAD NO AGENCY AND NO RISKS IN BOSTON.

Cash Capital, (paid up)..........$235,500
Cash Surplus, (over)..........140,000

Total Liabilities, including Reinsurance, $96,893 50.

Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President.

EDWARD D. HOLTON, Vice-President.

FRANK H. WHIPP, Secretary.

T. J. TEMPLE, Agent, 163 BROADWAY.

CITIZENS' INS. CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........150,000

TOTAL ASSETS..........$350,000

Had no agency in Boston, and only $17,000 at risk in the burned district.

E. H. JAQUES, President.

A. F. SCHARFF, Secretary.

T. J. TEMPLE, Manager, No. 163 BROADWAY.

WARREN RANGE.

FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

INCURABLES NO LONGER.—BETHESDA Spring Water cures all diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and Constipation. The Attending Physician has made them—Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Piles, Incontinence, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, and skin—a specialty since 1849; thousands of testimonials. Office and private rooms, No. 339 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6604. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Forthcoming Report of the Postmaster-General Ready.

Consolidation of the New-York and Brooklyn Post-Offices.

Senators and Representatives Arriving for the Coming Session.

Protection to American Inventors at the Vienna Exposition.

Another Series of Awards by the Mixed Commission on British Claims.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The report of the Postmaster-General is finished and in the hands of the printer. No disclosure of its contents has been made, but it is pretty well known that the abolition of the franking privilege will be again urged upon Congress, and that the postal telegraph system will be again brought forward. The Postmaster-General has certainly not changed his opinion of the practicability and necessity of the undertaking by the Government of the transmission of telegrams as well as letters, and during the Winter, if not at the beginning of the session, it is likely a definite plan of action, containing some new features, will be proposed to Congress. The result of the postal telegraph experiments in other countries, as learned from official reports, will be this session made fully accessible to an examination by members of Congress, and will afford better means of judging of its probable success here than have ever before been at hand. The consolidation of the New-York and Brooklyn Post-offices, and a similar consolidation in other places, as of the offices here and in Georgetown, is likely to be agitated in Congress during the coming session.

SYMPTOMS OF THE COMING SESSION.

Members of Congress are beginning to arrive, especially those who have permanent quarters here for the session. The Vermont Senators, Messrs. Edmunds and Morrill, have arrived with their families, and have reopened their residences. Senator Tipton appeared today in his accustomed seat in the Congregational Church. Senator Pomeroy has also returned from Kansas, brown as a berry and hearty as a victor. Mrs. Pomeroy preceded him a few weeks. Representative Sargent, of California, is here, to meet the Committee on Appropriations, on Tuesday, at which time Gen. Garfield will be present, with probably a quorum of the Committee. Senator Chandler, of Michigan, is expected to-morrow. Representative Williams, of Indiana, is also here, well satisfied with having led the column in Indiana, in October, which gives him another two years' term as one of the members at large.

REDUCTION IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow issue a circular to Assessors, calling upon them to reduce the number of their subordinates to the lowest limit possible, prior to Jan. 1. It is expected that this will reduce the number of assistants by two or three hundred.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The accounts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury, of which Col. George B. McCartee is the Superintendent, were examined on Friday last, by a special committee appointed by Secretary Boutwell for that purpose. They made a careful examination of its affairs, securities, printed and partly printed, and other materials, and found everything correct in every particular, the accounts of the Superintendent agreeing with those in the office of the Secretary. They counted 64,955 impressions of the five per cent. coupon bonds, the value of which is $26,780,400, and 1,059 impressions of the registered five per cent. bonds, funded loan, amounting to $7,601,300. There were 868,943 impressions of United States notes counted, amounting to $12,187,126. In fractional currency they counted $3,648,730. Every sheet of paper was carefully examined, and the entire management of the bureau found to be satisfactory. There is not, in any department of the Government, a bureau invested with greater responsibility, nor where greater damage could be done to our finances by careless or dishonest management, and it is gratifying to know that, after repeated tests, the management of this Bureau has demonstrated the very highest type of civil service reform, honesty, efficiency, and capability.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned from a visit to Boston.

REPORT OF PROF. HAYDEN.

Prof. Hayden, Mr. Stevenson, his assistant, and Mr. Jackson, Photographer of the Expedition, are now in Washington, and are beginning the labor of recording and making accessible to the people the results of this season's explorations. Mr. Jackson has some finer photographs this year than he has ever before secured, and as fine as any ever produced for the Government, which will be used by Prof. Hayden in preparing and illustrating his report. The contributions of the expedition this year to the geographical knowledge of the country are said to be more important than similar contributions during any season before. A reconstruction of the current maps of the region visited by Hayden and Stevenson will be made necessary by the publication of their reports.

POSSIBLE RESIGNATION OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

The report comes from a friend of Senator Trumbull that he contemplates placing in the hands of the Governor of Illinois his resignation as Senator in Congress, and that he will not take his seat this Winter.

Proposed Patent Treaty with Austria to Protect American Inventors at the Vienna Exposition—Amateur Message and Report Writers at Work.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Many inventors of the United States have expressed their reluctance to contribute to the Vienna Exposition, for the reason that, owing to the stringent character of the Patent laws of Austria, American patentees would have no remedy against the appropriation of their improvements by persons of other nationalities, without compensation. In order to overcome this difficulty, our Government, yesterday, prepared the project of a treaty or convention between the United States and Austria, in order to secure in this country the right of American inventors to the same extent that Austrian inventors are protected in our country. It is the design to lay this proposition before the Austrian Government at the earliest practicable period, and the telegraph may be used to facilitate the negotiation. Should this measure be consummated our Government will propose to the various nations of Europe that some international arrangement be made to secure the rights of inventors of the respective countries under similar circumstances.

GUESSING AT THE MESSAGE.

The President has recently been arranging the points for his Message, but has not yet commenced writing it. Some of the contents of the document can be inferred only from his recent private utterances, and it is safe to say that it will be more liberal in its tone, especially toward the South, than his former messages. The recent vote in that section being indicative of a better feeling than heretofore toward the General Government, while the Press is more moderate in its utterances, not taking into account the popular majority of the entire country. The recent pardon of Appleton Oaksmith is regarded by Southern gentlemen as showing a more friendly policy and foreshadowing the Executive action relative to some of the Kuklux prisoners now serving out their sentences in the Albany Penitentiary.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The only report of any head of a Department completed is that of the Secretary of War. The others are in a state of forwardness. Nearly all the reports of the chiefs of bureaus have been sent to the public printer.

A UNIQUE AUDIENCE AND SERVICE.

Perhaps the most novel and interesting service in Boston today was one held in the Old South Church, probably the last that will be held there. No words can add to the historic renown of this venerated land-mark, which was built in 1730, and is now for the second time occupied by troops. The audience was composed of several companies of soldiers, which have been quartered there while guarding the city, a few citizens, and half a score of ladies. The interior of the church presented a strange scene, the floor being strewn with the articles of a soldier's camp. The choir was composed of soldiers, and a soldier presided at the organ. The services were conducted by Revs. Drs. Manning and Murray. The Society held their service at the chapel in Freeman-place.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

Additional Awards Made by the Mixed Commission at Washington, and Claims Disallowed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Mixed Commission on British and American claims have made an award of $3,490, in gold, in the case of Francis Impey against the United States. It appeared the claimant is, and always has been, a subject of Her Britannic Majesty; that in the late war he aided the Federal Government, or, at worst, remained neutral; that in November, 1862, he was, as alleged, arbitrarily and without good cause, arrested by officers and soldiers of the United States army and imprisoned in several places successively, being compelled a portion of the time to chop wood and make fire for the soldiers; he was then removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and imprisoned in the county jail for about thirty days, three weeks in the common cells, and afterward in the Sheriff's department, and a portion of that time was required to work on the fortifications. Owing to imprisonment, his wife and children were uncared for, and exposed to the dangers incident to the exposed condition of the country. His practice as a physician interrupted and impaired, his health injured by confinement and the filthy condition of the cells, and his good standing among his neighbors damaged. He was compelled to leave the country and remain away till the close of the war, whereby his farm was uncultivated and neglected. Three hundred and twenty acres were sold for a small portion of its real value, to satisfy a debt that he might otherwise have paid had he remained at home, and his orchard and fences and much of his other property were wasted and destroyed, and two of his horses taken and never returned to him.

The Commission awarded $643 in the case of James Marcher against the United States. He claimed $2,000, the value of farm, vegetables, hay, &c., and one horse taken by the army of the United States.

The Commission allowed $775 in the case of James Stott against the United States. This was a claim based upon the arrest of the claimant by the United States authorities on a groundless charge of desertion from the First Rhode Island Cavalry. There was a good deal of diplomatic correspondence on the subject of Stott's arrest, but the only compensation received by him was $87, this sum being the pay of a soldier for the period of his imprisonment. There is no doubt that the claimant was a British subject, and the wrongful arrest is acknowledged by the United States Government, through the action of the War Department and the Department of State.

The Commission disallowed the claim of Robert Davidson, who was a carpenter and builder, and sold the woodwork for a battery to a Mr. Loss. It was not proved whether or not the battery was completed for use, or, if so, whether it actually went into the Confederate service. The United States officers took possession of the same, and gave a receipt for the same, as in all other cases of appropriation of private property to the use of the United States. The counsel of Her Majesty took the ground that it was not the intention of the claimant to take sides, but to gain a livelihood, and that the subjects of a neutral state have a right to sell arms or other munitions of war to either or both belligerents without violating their neutrality or compromising the Government.

The Commission disallowed the following cases: Joseph B. Haycock, Frederick W. Ruggles, Samuel M. Ryerson et al., owners of the brig Napier and cargo. All these were ship cases, and the ground for disallowing them was on account of failure to appeal from the Court below to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WISCONSIN.

One of Greeley's "Doubtful States"—15,410 Majority for Grant, with a Few Republican Counties to Hear from.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 17.—Wisconsin, the "doubtful State," already gives Grant 15,410 majority, with a few Republican counties to hear from officially. The total vote in the State will amount to about 180,000, a falling off from the vote of 1868 of 13,000. Greeley ran 5,000 behind the Democratic Congressional ticket.

ALABAMA.

Arrest of Three Members of the Legislature Accused of Violating the Election Law.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17.—Messrs. Morgan, Kimbro, and McNeill, Democrats, who have certificates of election as members of the Legislature, were arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal today, between Selma and Uniontown. They stopped at Selma, and it is reported that the Marshal is to take them to Mobile. The Marshal said that he had instructions not to take bail. The offense charged is some violation of the Election law. This will make the political complexion of the Legislature doubtful on organization, as the carrying of the prisoners to Mobile will involve several days' delay. The Democrats would have a majority in the House if the arrested parties were allowed to take their seats. The Legislature meets to-morrow.

DOMINOES.

Shooting Affair in St. Louis—A Warning to Domino Players.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—About 8 o'clock to-night, while a large number of gentlemen were congregated in the vestibule of the Southern Hotel, Capt. Ed. Dix, a well-known steamboat man, walked up to Robert W. Estlin, of New-Orleans, who was conversing with some friends, and deliberately shot him in the left jaw. Estlin fell, and while down he was again shot by Dix in the left side. After the shooting, Dix gave his pistol to one of the clerks of the hotel, and was taken by his friends to the office of the Chief of Police, who ordered him to be locked up on four counts. Estlin was taken to his room, where his wounds were examined by a surgeon, and found to be very slight. The cause of the shooting cannot be ascertained, both parties being very reticent; but it appears that the gentlemen had quarreled a few days before over a game of dominoes, and it is thought the affair to-night grew out of that.

The Bangor Insurance Companies.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 17.—The following are the assets and losses of the various Bangor Insurance Companies: Bangor, assets, $255,000; losses, $80,000. Eastern, assets, $545,000; losses, $150,000. Union, assets, $550,000; losses, $150,000. National, capital, $200,000; losses, $162,000. Except the National, all these companies' losses have been made good by the stockholders. The National is in the hands of a receiver.

Theft of Silver-Ware in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 17.—Between dark and 11 o'clock on Saturday night thieves effected an entrance into the establishment of Wilson & Sons, silver and plated ware manufacturers, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. The side door was forced with a jimmy, an old-fashioned vault in the rear of the store was broken open, and solid silver-ware to the amount of $8,000 taken. The booty was removed in a wagon, which was seen standing in front of the store at about 11 o'clock. Nothing but solid silver was taken. This is the second time this place has been robbed, and on the first occasion an entrance was effected in precisely the same manner. There is no clue to the thieves.

GEORGIA.

Parties and Politics—Result of the Election—The Congressional Districts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872. The most noticeable feature of the election in Georgia [illegible]

[illegible] consequence was the Camilla riot, the subordination of the "black belt" to Kuklux rule, and thence the unprecedented Democratic majority in November. The defeat of Gov. Bullock's so-called policy of "prolongation" in 1870 resulted in a division in the Republican ranks, and increased the unpopularity of the Republican Administration. Hence, at the December State election of that year many Republicans did not vote, especially in the northern portion of the State; while in the "black belt" the Kuklux was in full operation. As the act authorizing the special election, November, 1871, for Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Bullock, was thought even by many Democrats to be unconstitutional, and to have been passed by unparliamentary usages, there was but one candidate in the field—the nominee of the reactionary faction—and he received only 36,000 votes all told.

It was, however, in virtue of this farcical election, that Smith became Governor. In order to secure his re-election, the time for holding the regular State election was changed from Nov. 5 to Oct. 2. At this election negroes were driven away from the polls at nearly every precinct where the Republican vote was supposed to be in the majority, and every species of fraud and violence was resorted to in order to insure the election of Smith and a working Democratic majority in both Houses. How well they succeeded in this is already known. They made the majority sixty-one thousand. They might just as easily have counted it a hundred thousand.

But at the Presidential and Congressional elections just past a competent Board of Managers was appointed at every important precinct; the United States laws applicable to such elections were of force; in cities like Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Savannah, a partisan local police were kept from intimidating voters by a competent force of deputy United States marshals; no one wearing the insignia of authority was permitted to electioneer or dispense tickets near the polls; and, the roughs and bullies thus held to good behavior, all men of all conditions and parties were permitted to deposit their ballots in peace, without fear of molestation. The result was a Democratic loss of 47,000 in the State, and the election of three Republican Congressmen: Freeman, from the Fifth; Whiteley, from the Third, and Sloan, from the First. The last named is the Savannah district, always largely Republican; but, owing to a want of organization and harmony, Sloan's majority is very small, and it is not improbable that the Democrats will count him out, as the returns are still incomplete.

The Fifth is the Atlanta district—always heretofore Democratic by a small majority, the city alone being from four hundred to six hundred Democratic in previous elections. Moreover, the Democratic candidate, being an old citizen of Atlanta, and allied to the oldest and most influential Democratic families in the State, it seemed improbable to those not familiar with the field that Freeman, who lived in a remote portion of the district, should carry the city and county of his opponent by six hundred and odd majority. But this secured his election—his majority being 279 in the district. This result was achieved mainly through the ability and untiring energies of resident Republicans. Not a dollar in aid was ever received from either Congressional, State or National committees. As I am credibly informed, Mr. Freeman is a native of the South, of high social position, fine native abilities, and cannot fail to command great influence in Congress. Mr. Whiteley's district—the Third—is in the "black belt," and is largely Republican, but his majority is less than usual, owing to the failure to open the polls at some of the precincts where his vote would have been heaviest. The counties were remote, and more or less at the mercy of the Kuklux.

Altogether the election has more than reached the expectations of the Republicans. The negroes in many localities had become so demoralized by the events of Oct. 2 that they took no part in the contest. In some counties less than half of them voted, and consequently the Republican gains have been heaviest in the northern counties among the white element. A notable instance of this is the Seventh District, heretofore Democratic by from 10,000 to 12,000; and yet Young's majority (Democratic) will not exceed 900. Had the vote of Georgia been thought by the National Committee necessary to the re-election of President Grant, and the resident Republicans and committees here been aided by speakers and money and a tithe of the amount North Carolina received, the State would have gone Republican by at least six or eight thousand majority. Indeed, had the election been three weeks later, Georgia would have gone Republican, anyhow, wholly unaided as she was by any outside influence. This is the opinion freely expressed by Republicans, and is largely participated in by Democrats who voted for Greeley. Considering all the circumstances and discouragements of the campaign, therefore, the result is a high compliment to the few Republican leaders here who stood firmest in the time of greatest peril.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Fifty cases of the horse disease have occurred in Columbus, Ohio.

The Milwaukee River was frozen over on Saturday night for the first time this season.

The dropsy has attacked the sick horses in Troy, N. Y., and the epidemic is worse.

The business portion of the town of Abbeyville was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

The first snow of the season at the city of Kingston, N. Y., fell to the depth of over an inch on Saturday night.

A brakeman named Frederick Kirk fell between the cars near Graycourt, on the Erie Railway yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

The annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held at St. Louis, Mo., in Temple Hall, Nov. 20 and 21. Private hospitality will be provided for delegates.

During an affray on the Brewer Bridge, Bangor, Me., on Saturday night, one Downs was stabbed in five places by one Clark, eighteen years old, inflicting injuries which will prove fatal.

A young man in Buffalo, who, while taking care of a horse sick with the prevailing epidemic, received a small portion of the virus in the eye when the horse snorted, has lost the use of that eye in consequence, and will also lose the use of the other.

The Army of the Cumberland will meet in Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday next. The indications are that the attendance will be large. Gens. Sheridan, Hooker, and Meigs, Gov. Noyes, Senator Morton and other distinguished persons have announced their intention to be present.

WESTCHESTER.

Progress of the Work of Improvement in the County.

The New Suspension Bridge—The Recent Surveys by the Park Commissioners—The New Boulevards and Other Improvements.

In a former article on the subject of the improvements in the southern part of Westchester County, Harlem River, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and which have been planned with a view to facilitate communication between the Counties of New-York and Westchester, a general view was given of what this suggested system must ultimately become. It is intended now to make some statement of the present progress and actual status of those parts of the work which are actually in process of execution, and an idea of others which have gone no further than the map of the topographical engineer.

The whole town of Morrisania is now completely surveyed, and the plans have been filed in the Town Hall. This work was done by a local Commission, appointed by act of the Legislature, passed in May, 1868. The Park Commissioners were forbidden to interfere with the work of this Commission, though power was given them to survey other parts of Westchester County. The local Commission was authorized to adopt and retain, or to reject, with certain specified exceptions, any avenues or streets then existing; and when they had completed and filed their maps, all subsequent opening of streets or roads was to be done in accordance with them. By this map it appears that the main avenues of travel through the town will run in a north-easterly direction, and, therefore, in more or less direct continuity of those of New-York. A wide avenue, called the Southern Boulevard, begins at a point near the end of Third-avenue, and sweeps in a bold curve round the south-eastern part of the town, and, near the east town line, turns north, and continues in that direction till it reaches the south line of West Farms, through which town it is also continued. On the west side, another broad road (Sedgwick-avenue) begins at Central-avenue, near the present Central Bridge, (which crosses the Harlem River at the end of Seventh-avenue,) and follows the shore of the river till it reaches High Bridge. This is the north line of the town of Morrisania. As mentioned in a former article, the County of New-York has jurisdiction over the line of the Croton aqueduct, and a portion of land on either side of it. Sedgwick-avenue passes under the first arch of High Bridge, and the Department of Public Works is doing the work on the portion of land it controls. The property-owners of West Farms are extending the avenue through their town along the line of the river, in accordance with the plans of the Park Commission; and they have also cut through the Fordham road to a junction with Sedgwick-avenue under High Bridge. The piece of work done by the Department at the junction will increase the attractions of this favorite recreation ground. The Fordham road starts from the level under the bridge, and begins the ascent of a hill north-easterly, on the right, looking north; the avenue turns down to the river on the left. The open space between the avenue and the river, north and south of the bridge, will be laid out by the Department as a park. Work was commenced about three weeks ago, and that part of the avenue which the West Farms people are doing is already cut out for nearly half a mile north from the bridge. When completed it will make a noble highway, and one well in keeping with the many magnificent avenues which will eventually adorn this future part of New-York.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, TUNNELS, AND SURVEYS BY THE PARK COMMISSION.

In accordance with the suggestions in the reports of Mr. Green, made when Controller of the Parks, and which were referred to in a former article, the Legislature passed an act in April, 1871, empowering the Park Commission to make surveys of a large portion of Westchester County, including the towns of Morrisania, West and East Chester, West Farms and part of Yonkers. They were to make grades, lay out roads, devise plans for the proper sewerage and drainage of the land, and for the provision of a water supply. In addition to this, they were authorized to make all necessary plans for the improvement of the navigation of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and for all bridges and tunnels over and under the same. But by the same act they were forbidden to interfere with the plans of any Commission already constituted, and working on the same ground, except so far as concerned the shores of the Harlem River, and the sewerage and water supply. This exempted the town of Morrisania from the operation of the act, for the survey commission, which recently completed the plan of that town, was already at work. Subsequently, however, the East and West Chester people obtained a repeal of the act as far as it related to them, and these towns are now free to lay out their streets as eccentrically as they [illegible]

[illegible] marsh of dreary mud flat intervenes between the edge of the water and the firm ground, on the Westchester side. This will be filled in when the tunnel and other improvements are completed. Other soundings and surveys have been made during the Summer at King's Bridge. The second tunnel is projected to be sunk at this place, but it is not yet settled whether a bridge or tunnel shall be built. When completed, it will connect the King's Bridge road with a noble avenue planned to run north through Yonkers. By the terms of the act, only two bridges or tunnels can be in progress at the same time; but when the present projects are finished, others will doubtless be taken up. The maps of the engineers are marked for bridges or tunnels at the following places: At the termination of First-avenue; termination of Fifth-avenue, or rather a little west of it, as a favorable entrance to Morrisania could not be gained at a point directly opposite the end of the avenue; at the termination of Seventh-avenue; the suspension bridge a short distance north of High Bridge; at the termination of Inwood-street, and the south side of the proposed parade-ground, and at King's Bridge. Another tunnel is talked of to pass under Spuyten Duyvil Creek, as the property-owners in that section are asking for it.

All these projects have assumed definite shape, so far as to be marked on the map of the engineers. But as population increases, as it must increase, in this region, the means of communication must be proportionably augmented. When the means of rapid transit are provided, the magnificent boulevards north of Central Park must be lined on either side by residences finer than those now adorning the lower part of Fifth-avenue. The causes for the crowding together of houses there, will not obtain in the north part of the Island. There will be ample space to allow each house to stand in its own grounds. These avenues are laid out and graded in a style of unexampled magnificence—broad, with smooth, hard surface; straight to mathematical precision, and running through a part of the Island which affords the most charming prospect. The disfiguring features which now exist will be removed in a few years, and with their removal, and the means of rapid transit provided, this section must become the finest residential quarter of New-York, and possibly, as the wealth of the country increases, its tendency to centre here will make it the most opulent in the civilized world.

MR. DARWIN'S NEW BOOK.

The author of the *Origin of Species* has just issued, under the *imprimatur* of John Murray, what is described by the London papers as "a solid and closely-packed volume," on the "Expression of the emotions in man and animals." The following extracts will give an idea of its general scope and purpose:

"Many writers consider the whole subject of expression as inexplicable. * * * No doubt as long as man and all other animals are viewed [illegible]

[illegible] A little gesture made by sulky children may here be noticed, namely, their "showing a cold shoulder." This has a different meaning, as I believe, from the keeping both shoulders raised. A cross child, sitting on its parent's knee, will lift up the near shoulder, then jerk it away as if from a caress, and afterward give a backward push with it, as if to push away the offender. I have seen a child, standing at some distance from any one, clearly express its feelings by raising one shoulder, giving it a little backward movement, and then turning away its whole body. * * *

We have seen that the study of the theory of expression confirms to a certain limited extent the conclusion that man is derived from some lower animal form, and supports the belief of the specific or sub-specific unity of the several races; but as far as my judgment serves, such confirmation was hardly needed. * * *

Weeping is probably the result of some such chain of events as follows. Children, when wanting food or suffering in any way, cry out loudly, like the young of most other animals, partly as a call to their parents for aid, and partly from any great exertion serving as a relief. Prolonged screaming inevitably leads to the gorging of the blood-vessels of the eye, and this will have led, at first consciously and at last habitually, to the contraction of the muscles round the eyes in order to protect them. At the same time the spasmodic pressure on the surface of the eye and the distension of the vessels within the eye, without necessarily entailing any conscious sensation, will have affected, through reflex action, the lachrymal glands. Finally, through the three principles of nerve-force readily passing along accustomed channels—of association, which is so widely extended in its power—and of certain actions, being more under the control of the will than others—it has come to pass that suffering readily causes the secretion of tears, without being necessarily accompanied by any other action. Although in accordance with this view we must look at weeping as an incidental result, as purposeless as the secretion of tears from a blow outside the eye, or as a sneeze from the retina being affected by a bright light, yet this does not present any difficulty in our understanding how the secretion of tears serves as a relief to suffering. And by as much as the weeping is more violent or hysterical, by so much will the relief be greater—on the same principle that the writhing of the whole body, the grinding of the teeth, and the uttering of piercing shrieks all give relief under an agony of pain. * * *

With young children sulkiness is shown by pouting, or, as it is sometimes called, "making a snout." When the corners of the mouth are much depressed the lower lip is a little everted and protruded, and this is likewise called a pout. But the pouting here referred to consists of the protrusion of both lips into a tubular form, sometimes to such an extent as to project as far as the end of the nose, if this be short. Pouting is generally accompanied by frowning, and sometimes by the utterance of a booing or whooing noise. This expression is remarkable, as almost the sole one, as far as I know, which is exhibited much more plainly during childhood, at least with Europeans, than during maturity. There is, however, some tendency to the protrusion of the lips with the adults of all races under the influence of great rage. Some children pout when they are shy, and they can then hardly be called sulky. From inquiries which I have made in several large families, pouting does not seem very common with European children; but it prevails throughout the world, and must be both common and strongly marked with the most savage races, as it has caught the attention of many observers. It has been noticed in eight different districts of Australia, and one of my informants remarks how greatly the lips of the children are there protruded. Two observers have seen pouting with the children of Hindoos; three, with those of the Kafirs and Fingoes of South Africa, and with the Hottentots; and two, with the children of the wild Indians of North America. Pouting has also been observed [illegible]

[illegible] originally distinct species. It is far more probable that the many points of close similarity in the various races are due to inheritance from a single parent-form, which had already assumed a human character. * * *

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Constable in Lackawanna Township, Pennsylvania, Killed and Barbarously Mutilated.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 17.—Thomas McNamara, a constable of Lackawanna township, was found dead on the public highway, near the hotel at Tyroville, in the outskirts of this city, yesterday morning. There is no doubt as to his having been murdered, as his head and face are smashed fearfully, and his hands cut in several places. He evidently received the cuts in trying to ward off the knife of the murderer. The affair is involved in mystery. Mr. McNamara leaves a family. His friends have not the least suspicion as to who committed the crime.

THE MISSOURI MURDERS.

Arraignment of Thirty-Six of the Indicted Assassins.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—The *Times* yesterday contained a full account of the indicting by the Grand Jury of forty-four citizens of Cass County, Missouri, for being implicated in the Gunn City tragedy, last April. In this affair a Judge of Cass County, County-Attorney Hines, and a man named Dutro were taken from a train of cars by a mob and shot, for alleged connection with the fraudulent issue of Cass County bonds. Thirty-six of the indicted men answered the Sheriff's summons, and appeared at Court in Harrisonville yesterday, where they were arraigned. They pleaded not guilty, and were released on bail to appear for trial on the fourth Monday in February next. Of the other eight men, three were sick, and the remainder out of the State, but all will soon report themselves to the proper authorities.

LOUISIANA.

Reported Vote of the Parish of Orleans—Beauregard Elected Administrator of Improvements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The total vote of the parish of Orleans for President gives Grant 18,296; Greeley, 22,686. Greeley's net majority in the State, as far as heard from, is 6,707, including returns, mostly official, from all but two parishes. Beauregard is elected Administrator of Improvements.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over all the Atlantic States, with generally fair weather and north-westerly to south-westerly winds, and north-westerly winds and cloudy weather on the Gulf. On the lower lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley cloudy weather and westerly winds prevail. In the North-west, and thence over the upper lakes, and southward to Illinois and Missouri, westerly to northerly winds, and partly cloudy and very cold weather.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west, and thence to Michigan and to the Ohio Valley, very low temperatures, north-westerly winds, and clear weather; in the Gulf States north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain on the Western Gulf; in the South Atlantic States, north-easterly winds, high barometers, and partly cloudy weather; on the lower lakes and thence by the afternoon over the Middle States, slowly falling barometer, south-westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather; in New-England, north-westerly to south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with diminishing pressure.

The Latest French Tragedy.

Writing from Paris on Nov. 5, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "A trial has just taken place before the Court of Assizes of the Loiret, the details of which are worthy of occupying a conspicuous place among the records of those *causes célèbres* which are so familiar to readers of peculiarly French horrors. The tragedy which formed the subject of investigation took place in May last, at a small farm called Herbage, near Mareau-aux-Prés: the victim was a young woman of twenty-eight, and her murderers were her own parents. The atrocious circumstances under which the crime was committed are amply indicated in the following brief extract from the *acte d'accusation*, which refers to the discovery of the body of Elizabeth Durand in a field close to her own home:

'This unfortunate young woman, (it says,) abandoned by her father, ill-treated by her step-mother, compelled to beg food during the greater portion of her existence, was the victim of a crime unprecedented in its cruelty. Her stomach had been ripped up by a blunt instrument, and the intestines, when the body was found, protruded through a gaping wound; the mouth was filled with earth and gravel; the face, the neck, the breast, and shoulders were covered with wounds; and the murderers, finding that they had not succeeded in dispatching their victim speedily enough, strangled her, after having hacked her about in the most brutal and revolting manner. Under her feet, (which were tied together,) a grave had been dug, into which the body was thrown after the crime had been perpetrated.'

The step-mother, realizing the enormity of the crime, and fearful of the fate which awaited her on its disclosure, committed suicide by hanging herself on the night of the 24th of May. The Police distinguishing some connection between this suicide and the sudden disappearance of Elizabeth Durand, at once arrested the father of the victim, and, on questioning the youthful son and daughter, who witnessed the crime, were informed as to the whereabouts of the body, which was discovered on the 31st. The evidence given before the Court by the brother (a mere stripling) of the victim was such as, the reports of the proceedings tell us, made the flesh of the audience creep. The principal author of the crime, however—namely, the father—although found guilty without extenuating circumstances, escaped the capital sentence, and was condemned to penal servitude for life."

The South Carolina Senatorship.

Hon. R. B. Elliott, the colored Congressman from South Carolina, has published a card in the Columbia *Union* denying with some warmth a report current in that State that he intends to withdraw as a candidate for the United States Senate. He says:

"I am a candidate for the position of United States Senator from this State, and shall remain a candidate until the final vote shall have been reached by the General Assembly. Underlying my candidacy is a question of principle, right, and justice, which I am determined, so far as I am able, to have asserted. I am determined to have the question at once settled as to whether the lack of money shall exclude men from office, or whether those qualities alone that can conscientiously appeal to the higher sensibilities of our manhood shall prevail. My every effort shall [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Indians Ascertained to Have Taken Part in the Loring Massacre.

No Tidings of the Steamer Arizona at San Francisco.

Prayers Offered in France for the National Assembly.

Bodies of the Missing Boston Firemen Exhumed.

Probably the Last Religious Service Held in the Old South Church.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Death of an Associated Press Agent—Thirty-four Indians Engaged in the Loring Massacre—The China Detained till the Arrival of the Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—A meeting of the members of the Press and friends of the late Col. Albert S. Evans, agent of the Associated Press, was held in this city today for the purpose of expressing their regret at his loss and their sympathy with his family, and to extend to them such aid as may be found necessary.

On the occasion of the funeral of Hon. Edward Tompkins, at Oakland, today, the City was draped in mourning.

It has been ascertained that at least thirty-four Apaches were engaged in the Loring massacre, thirteen of whom are known to be Indians from Camp Date Creek Reservation.

Thirty vessels are in this port to load with wheat.

An inward-bound fleet of 188 vessels is due before April 1.

The sailing of the China steamer has been postponed until the arrival of the Arizona.

FRANCE.

Special Prayers for the Assembly—Parties Canvassing M. Gambetta's Speech Condemned by the Conservatives.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—In all the cathedrals of France, today, special prayers were offered for the National Assembly, and the blessing of God invoked on its proceedings. Government officials attended the services, escorted by details of troops as guards of honor. The congregations at all the churches in this city were very large.

The several parties into which the Assembly is divided held meetings here last night, to sum up the events of the past week and decide upon their future policy. The Monarchists confess that they have been defeated, and will secure an honorable retreat by giving their support to the Conservative Republicans. All the Conservative elements have been united in favor of a motion which will be introduced this week by Deputy Changarnier, condemning M. Gambetta's speech at Tours.

BOSTON YESTERDAY.

The Churches Filled—Looking at the Ruins—Recovery of Valuable Services of Plate—Two Dead Bodies Exhumed and Identified.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—The crowded churches today were in remarkable contrast to the thin attendance on the previous Sabbath, when the audiences were composed of a few women and children. The great conflagration was the subject today in all the city pulpits.

WASHINGTON-STREET PASSABLE.

Washington-street is now open for travel, and other streets in the burned district will probably be cleared of *débris* during to-morrow. A small military guard is still on duty. Thousands of people visited the ruins today.

GLUT OF MAIL MATTER.

The Post-office in Faneuil Hall is so swamped with mails that the officers are obliged to send a large amount of matter to other offices for distribution.

THE LOSSES OF HARVARD.

Harvard College has lost so heavily by the fire that it asks for $80,000 for immediate use and $200,000 for rebuilding.

VALUABLE PLATE SAVED.

The most interesting locality among the ruins today, and one to which hundreds were attracted by the operations there in progress, was the rear of the store of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low. Beneath the sidewalk was a brick vault, fifteen feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet deep, which contained between $75,000 and $100,000 worth of silver, including the altar service belonging to Trinity Church, a portion of the sacramental silver of the Brattle-square Church, a service of silver presented to Col. Wm. Aspinwall by the merchants of London, whose names, inscribed thereon, include those of Geo. Peabody, Baring Brothers, and others; a pitcher presented by Daniel Webster to Peter Harvey, and other mementoes, besides silver-ware belonging to the firm. The goods were placed there after the fire was got under on Summer-street, the vault being considered the most secure place in the neighborhood. When the building was blown down by the explosion of gas, at least 300 tons of granite were piled upon the top of the vault. But, upon opening the vault, the sacramental silver presented to the Trinity Church by King George III., the Brattle-square Church pitcher, bearing date of 1704; the Webster pitcher, and other silver-ware were brought forth in good order. In some parts of the vault exposed to the hottest of the fire articles were melted. Later in the afternoon search was continued under the sidewalk with the hope of finding a service of silver which had been sent down to the workmen on Saturday to be cleaned, but with what success has not transpired.

RECOVERING THE DEAD.

The remains of Daniel Cochrane, late second foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, was exhumed from the ruins on Washington-street today. They were charred beyond recognition, but identified by a tag, with keys attached. He was thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Shortly after finding Cochrane, Capt. William Farris, of the same company, was exhumed and identified by a gold chain belonging to his wife.

Michael Cuddy has been missing since Saturday night, and was last seen at the falling of the walls on Summer-street.

This forenoon William Kelly had his right leg broken by the falling of a wall which he was engaged in removing.

Among the irreparable losses by the fire is that of the beautiful collection of armor and arms bequeathed by the late Col. Lawrence to the Athenæum, intended to be placed in the new Art Museum—a great loss to that institution.

UTAH.

Suicide of a Book-Keeper—A Burglar Shot in Salt Lake City—Snow in the Cañons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 17.—W. T. Bowers, book-keeper of the *Tribune*, of this city, was found dead, this morning, near the Hot Springs, having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a Derringer. His wife committed suicide several weeks ago, and he has been drinking heavily since. Delirium tremens was probably the cause of the deed.

Five men attempted burglary at the house of a Mr. Cummings last night, their object being to steal certain valuables in the house. One of the men entered a room in which Cummings was, and Cummings shot him. He fired at Cummings in return, and then escaped with his comrades.

The weather is cold and clear, and the cañons are filled with snow.

OUR OWN DANGER.

Evidences of the Alarm Felt by Our Citizens.

Is New-York Safe?—The Question as Considered by the People—Hints from Practical Men—the Remedy—What is Necessary for the Safety of the City.

The Boston conflagration, although not so extensive nor so disastrous as the Chicago fire of 1871, has created more excitement in this City among merchants and business men than was evinced by them last year, when the intelligence of the destruction of a great portion of the commercial capital of the West was announced. Then their only concern seemed to be how best to afford aid to the sufferers in Chicago, and their prompt response to the call for help showed how they sympathized with their countrymen in the West. They are not less disposed now to offer and extend the same practical sympathy to their New-England brethren, but fortunately those requiring assistance are comparatively few. The destruction of solid buildings in Boston has led the citizens of this City to consider their own position in the event of a similar conflagration. They see that neither granite nor iron buildings are a guarantee of safety in case of fire; they see, in fact, that granite buildings, surmounted by wooden towers, are only an invitation to flames to attack them, and that these buildings are almost as dangerous as if they had been wholly constructed of wood.

Experience has proved that there is really no such thing as a fire-proof building, and that granite, when exposed to the action of heat, cracks and explodes, as it contains, like all rocks of primary formation, a certain quantity of water. Numerous communications have been received from correspondents in reference to this question. No one knows when the subject may become a personal one, and all feel a deep interest in so important a matter. The question of a proper supply of water in case of fire absorbs much attention, and causes considerable anxiety for the future.

A fire department—no matter how well organized—is powerless if it has not command of a proper supply of water when an emergency arises for its use, and any suggestions tending to promote such a supply are well worthy of attention.

Many of our correspondents discuss the Building laws, and some advocate a change, so as to prevent the erection of dangerous buildings, while others consider the existing laws quite sufficient if properly carried out.

Other correspondents call attention to the danger resulting to buildings from the explosion of gas in case of fire, and advocate a system of stop-cocks on the side-walks similar to those which exist for the Croton water, so that the Fire Department could turn off the gas on the occurrence of a fire. Below we give extracts from several communications bearing on the whole subject, all of which will be found well worthy of perusal at the present moment.

THE USE OF SALT WATER AT FIRES.

In reference to a plan for utilizing the waters of the North and East Rivers for quenching fires, a correspondent writes as follows:

"I propose that the pumping engines for forcing the water through our streets should be made large and powerful enough to deliver a sufficient volume of water, and with sufficient force to permit its being used to drive water engines, and thus displace as many as possible of the steam engines now running in this City. Our small manufactories, our printing-presses, and the elevators in our warehouses and public buildings, have brought into use numberless steam-engines of small power, each having its boiler and furnace, and a very large proportion of our fires may be traced to this source. The recent conflagration in Boston originated about one of these boilers, and it is evident that it is quite time we should aim to reduce the danger from this almost omnipresent evil. Probably there is not one block in the City, near the business quarter, which has not several of these boilers set within its limits, and in view of their occasional explosion, nervous people would have but a sorry promenade upon Broadway and neighboring streets, did they know how many they pass over in a mile's walk.

I do not, of course, pretend that water-power so furnished would be as cheap as steam-power when a large amount would be required in any one place; for the loss by friction of water in the conducting pipes would be large. But the use of this power would save the wages of numbers of men now employed in tending the present boilers and engines, and with all small powers that saving would more than offset the loss in transmitting the water-power. Besides, as in case the City should introduce water, it would need to keep it under a live pressure, to provide for the contingencies of fires, it could well afford to furnish the small powers referred to at a price which would cause them to be preferred by the greater number of the parties requiring them. Our need of having the water under control in our streets is unquestionable; and if made available for applying power it would be so generally introduced into our warehouses, manufactories, &c., &c., that it could be used to quench fires at a moment's notice."

Another correspondent writes on the same subject:

"My plan is to connect the East and North Rivers by pipes, having the openings in the sluiceway of the river piers to prevent any detriment to vessels or injury to pipes, the pipes to be placed as near the end of the pier as the bulkheads will allow, and far enough above the bottom to be submerged at low water; the pipes to be laid by branches through all crossing streets, and the water can be carried by lateral branches to sidewalks at the middle of each block, and at the corners, where a wood or iron pipe will rise to the surface, or hydrants with a valve to empty after using to prevent freezing. The water from the smaller supply can be used in buildings for the bath-rooms, thereby largely lessening the demand on the Croton. The gutters can be washed down by the same process without fear of overtaxing the supply. This would, no doubt, add a large debt to the City, but the advantages would compensate for the cost."

RAISING WATER TO THE TOPS OF BUILDINGS.

W. A. M. proposes a plan for raising water to the tops of buildings. He says:

"Make a new and separate connection with the street water main; place a stop-cock at the curb, and continue the pipe into the basement to the side of a chimney or some other eligible position out of reach of frost, and extend it up to the highest point of the roof; then run a suitable size pipe—say one and a half or two inch—the full length of the highest ridges of the building; this pipe to be perforated with holes on each of the two sides, about, say, one foot apart. Let the pipe from the street be connected with the ridge pipe, and at the point of this connection place a small side stop-cock to which a hose can be attached if desirable. Have a short hose with a nozzle on one end, always ready in the stair, near the roof-scuttle. In case of fire in your own building, or so near as to endanger it, let the stop-cock at the curb be opened, and in a moment the whole roof and outside will be flooded; and water will be king thus far at least, and give the firemen a better chance of making it so inside. If the fire should be in the next building, the roof hose might be used to advantage. A difficulty to be overcome is the freezing of water in the roof pipe in Winter; and at present I don't think of a better remedy than a temporary wooden gutter, in shape of a V, six or eight inches deep, open or covered at the top, and full of small holes at the sides; and have the pipes and stop-cocks below the roof so arranged that the water can be run through the wooden gutter instead of the iron pipe, when necessary, which would only be for a small portion of the year. The advantages of the plan for ten months of the year would certainly be worth the trial."

On the same subject an architect writes:

"I would advise that all stores of great height shall have large tanks in the upper stories, with three-inch pipes from them, and with fire-plugs and hose on each floor. This would enable the inmates to put out all fires. The engines used for the elevators could be applied to a force-pump, which would force the water in large quantities into the tank, and thus render the spread of a fire almost impossible."

A. W. writes as follows on this matter:

"The following simple and cheap plan is proposed to prevent the spreading of fires: A hose of suitable size is to be suspended by hooks attached to the cornice or gutter of houses; the hose to be perforated on the upper and inside next the buildings. A tight hose is thus to descend to the engine, by which means water can be forced up against and over the cornice, and, if the windows and doors are plain, all over the front of the building. In buildings having projecting window casings and doors, additional but much smaller hose are to be attached to the horizontal hose, six or eight feet apart, and hang down to the lower story, these hose also to be perforated on the side next the houses. These vertical hose, by hanging over every window and door, where the fire usually enters, would keep them wet with a uniform sheet of water, and prevent them from taking fire. Even the lofty lumber-yards and Mansard roofs could be covered and reached by this network of hose. These would be called protection hose, and should be kept on hand in sufficient quantities in all large cities. As soon as a fire occurs that cannot be readily controlled, and is in danger of crossing the street, the protection hose are to be put up opposite and extended to the whole block if necessary. An engine is then to be put on to each of both ends of the hose, and the whole front of the block kept wet. This, together with other engines playing upon the tops of houses, would prevent the fire from crossing the street. If the fire continued to extend to the whole block where it commenced, the protection hose should be put up on each block facing the burning square. In this way the fire would be confined to one square. In this plan it will be observed that the water is forced, not ejected, to the top of the buildings, by which it can be raised to a much greater height by the same power. Also, the engines can be placed back out of reach of the fire, and would continue to force a steady sheet of water all over the front of the block long after the firemen were driven from the street. Again, in ordinary fires where one or several buildings only are burned, the protection hose would prevent scorching of windows and doors, and breaking of glass by the heat on the buildings opposite, which in a year or two would alone more than pay the entire cost."

THE DANGERS OF GAS.

In reference to the dangers from gas in case of fire, Knickerbocker says:

"When a fire catches in a building what happens? If it is near a gas-meter or a gas-burner it takes but a short time to melt off the fixture, and if it is further off, but a short time longer, and a volume of gas is poured into the building, the supply of which is continued so incessantly as to render futile all the attempts of the firemen to put it out. Even if the wind should blow it out the flames would instantly relight it; and as this occurs on every floor, the fixtures being distributed everywhere, and in some buildings metres being placed in every office, the whole building becomes finally filled with a material so inflammable that nothing can put it out. Of course under such circumstances the whole interior of the building, together with the contents, would be burned, and it would only require that the accumulation of gas should be sufficient, with the heat, to make the building explode, or the existence of Mansard roofs on the adjoining buildings, with a moderately high wind, to secure a general conflagration. People would be thought lunatics who should lead a train of gunpowder into their stores, and conduct it along under all the floors, and behind all the wood-work of the door-jambs and wainscoting, so that, if an accidental fire should break out, it would be sure to be ignited; but this would be a perfectly sane proceeding in comparison with doing the same thing with a highly inflammable gas—the gunpowder would simply explode, and the mischief would end with the consequences of the explosion—but with gas, the supply would be continuous, and all efforts to put it out would be vain. The remedy I propose is, to force all the gas companies by law to place a stop-cock on the sidewalk or anywhere outside, such as we have for the Croton water, and let it be the first duty of the Fire Department on arriving to turn off the gas. I propose that the placing of the stop-cock should be obligatory upon the gas companies and be paid for by them, for the following reasons: First, The stopping off the gas sources to their benefit, inasmuch as it prevents the tremendous waste of gas that they would otherwise be subjected to; and, secondly, because they are bleeding the community to such an extent by their monopoly (their dividends to their stock-holders being so large that they either dare not or are ashamed to publish their amount) that they can well afford to make the outlay of placing the stop-cocks."

THE BUILDING LAWS.

Relative to the building laws, another architect states that we have here a very fair building law, and our buildings constructed according to it are better than those of any city save Paris. He says:

"There is no such thing as a fire-proof building. All materials known can be reduced by heat, and it is, therefore, merely a question of the superior resistance of a less inflammable material to that of one easily consumed. Iron, all metals, all stone, can be destroyed, melted, and reduced by heat. Brick possess superior resistance to any material used in building. If a building be constructed as is called fire-proof of stone and brick, with iron beams, or iron columns and beams, it is only fire-proof so long as no inflammable goods are deposited in it. Many such buildings in England and this country have already been destroyed by fire.

Cast-iron columns are less safe than wooden ones, for the reason that the moment they are subjected to heat they lose their strength, and break when subjected to a stream of water, while fire on wooden column can be put out by water; and it is perfectly well known that firemen will readily enter a building with wooden columns, for this reason, though they avoid entering one supported by iron. Brick arches supported on iron-beams, will give way when subjected to heat, as the beams loose strength, bend, and finally the whole structure falls.

With regard to Mansard roofs, if they are built of iron or of wood coated with plaster of Paris, or other equally good material, and then slated, they will resist fire as well as the walls of the building. They should never be constructed of wood, with the slates laid on planks."

Our correspondent does not believe that large "fire-proof warehouses," filled with goods, would contribute to economy or safety in case of fire, as fires generally originate inside a building. In conclusion, he says that the best preventive for fires will be found in a properly-organized Police and Fire Department, commanded by intelligent officers. He has no doubt that the fire in Boston was spread quite as much by wooden cornices and narrow streets as by the Mansard roofs, bad as they were. He does not think it would be prudent to compel this City to build thicker walls to its buildings than any city in the world, especially as the bricks of which they are built are of very superior quality.

J. S. W. calls upon the Legislature to prevent the erection of dangerous buildings, which are the primary cause of our large fires, and to give the citizens power to erect on the East and North Rivers auxiliary steam-engines of sufficient power to give a stream of water from special hydrants to reach any required distance. A Mansard roof, he says, may be made as safe as any other, if not too high, and by presenting externally no object which can be ignited. A fire-proof building, second-class, will, our correspondent asserts, burn clean out without injury to its neighbors. As most of the existing buildings cannot be made even second-class fire-proof, he suggests that the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce for an efficient engineer corps to check conflagrations should be adopted.

A FIRE BRIGADE FOR LARGE STORES.

A correspondent suggests that a regular fire brigade on a small scale be organized in all our large stores and warehouses, composed of men to be taken from the porters and salesmen on each floor throughout the building.

THE MANSARD ROOFS.

"An Old Underwriter" strongly condemns the wooden Mansard roofs, and urges an increased rate of insurance, so as to prevent their erection. Let the elevator and dumb-waiter chimneys, he says, be closed when warehouses are closed for the day. Then, with iron shutters on doors and windows, there will be a hope that extensive conflagrations will not be frequent.

Another correspondent calls attention to the danger arising from the Mansard roofs on the offices along the North River piers, and to the large quantity of inflammable goods stored in that locality, which can be easily set on fire by careless employes, who are permitted to smoke when moving about among the goods, and who frequently throw away lighted cigars and matches, without caring for the consequences.

"One of the People," in alluding to the stringent law forbidding the erection of frame or wooden buildings within certain defined limits of this City, remarks that in a part of our City embraced within the limits of the Fire law, bounded west by Fourth and east by Lexington-avenue, south by Fifty-first and north by Fifty-fourth-street, surrounded on three sides at least with miles of compactly-built dwellings, filled with a teeming population, may be found today an area of two or more acres of the finest and dryest lumber in the State, tiered up in close order in cribs or piles, ranging from twelve to thirty feet in height. Is dry lumber, he asks, any less inflammable in stacks than made up into open sheds or dwellings?

The above extracts, taken from a few of the many letters received at this office during the past week, contain many good suggestions, and exhibit the great interest which our citizens evince in this important matter.

The Horse Disease.

No material changes occurred in the general condition of the horses in the car stables yesterday, and there is yet considerable uncertainty as to the result of the new form of the epidemic. On this point the veterinary surgeons differ, although they are almost unanimous in the opinion that the dropsy will not cause, by any means, such inconvenience and loss to trade as arose from the first stage of the epidemic. Some of the trotters have been attacked [illegible] before recovering from the primary attacks of the epidemic. The mortality among the affected animals is evidenced by the large number of dead horses awaiting removal from the public streets. No perceptible change in this respect has taken place since the first appearance of the disease four weeks ago.

BROOKLYN JUSTICE.

A Remarkable Case—Judge McCue's Knowledge of Law and Terms—An Investigation Needed.

Certain of the proceedings in the case of Frederick Diny against Conrad Geier, an action for trespass on real estate, commenced in the City Court, Brooklyn, June 11, 1870, appear from the statement given below, to have been in direct violation of the code of procedure, and of the statute law of the State. The case was tried three times; twice before Judge Thompson and the last time before Judge Neilson, when a verdict for the plaintiff was given for the full amount of the damages claimed, $100, and costs, $171 82; total, $271 82. On the return of the verdict by the jury, judgment was entered, due notice of the fact being given to the defendant, who then applied to Judge Neilson for a new trial. The motion was heard, on the minutes of the Judge, Oct. 13, 1871, and denied, with $10 costs. Notice of the entry of this order was also given to the adverse party, and execution was issued, and returned unsatisfied by the Sheriff. Supplementary proceedings were then begun, and Geier was directed to appear before Judge Neilson and make discovery concerning his property. This order he disobeyed, and was adjudged guilty of contempt of Court, but no attempt to bring him to punishment appears to have been made. Then came the usual examination, followed by the appointment of a receiver of the defendant's property, in the person of George Kimber, Deputy Clerk of the City Court. Now comes the remarkable phase of the case. Geier, at this stage of the proceedings, employed a new lawyer, who moved before Judge McCue for the opening of judgment. Judge McCue thus far had not had anything to do with the case, but he granted the motion for a new trial on payment of $10, the cost of the judgment, the subsequent proceedings to stand. From this order, Diny appealed to the General Term of the City Court, in September last, before Judges Neilson and Thompson, and the order granting a new trial was affirmed with costs. Judge Thompson presided at the General Term, and his individual opinion was that the order should be reversed on the ground, first, that Judge McCue had no jurisdiction to open judgment; and second, no merits were shown which entitled the defendant to relief. The case has excited no little comment among the members of the bar in Brooklyn.

MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A Young Man Stabbed Through the Heart and Instantly Killed—Escape of the Murderer.

A murder was committed in J. William Drewes' liquor-saloon, Williamsburg, shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The facts, as stated, are as follows: Drewes keeps a grocery-store at the corner of First and South Fifth streets, Williamsburg. Attached to his store is a bar, where young rowdies of the neighborhood congregate, particularly on Saturday nights. Shortly before 12 o'clock Saturday night, James Whalen, aged sixteen years, residing with his parents at No. 90 South Fifth-street, visited the place, and, going alone up to the counter, called for a drink. A number of young men who were in the room, commenced to annoy him for drinking alone. Whalen, however, paid but little attention to them at first, took his drink, paid for it, and turned to go away, when the other parties became more insulting, and commenced to push Whalen somewhat roughly. He attempted to defend himself, and, while grappling with one of his assailants, received a stab in the left breast with a knife, the blade of which penetrated to his heart, causing almost instant death.

Another statement is made to the effect that the parties all went into the store together, Whalen, a young man named O'Brien, and another being a little in the rear of the others. The parties in advance had passed through the grocery to the bar counter, which is separated from the main store by a screen, when they heard the cry "I'm stabbed" proceeding from one of the three who were still in the grocery department. On coming out from behind the screen they saw Whalen lying on the floor near the counter where the cheese-box stood. He had been stabbed to the heart with the cheese-knife. O'Brien had disappeared, and it is supposed that he inflicted the wound. Whalen died almost immediately. The Police arrested those of the party who were present. They gave their names as Wm. Duffy, Charles Cunningham, Michael Rodgers, John Connolly, and Henry Steffels, the clerk in the grocery-store.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on: Hotten vs. Hotten.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 946, Jex vs. Board of Education of City of New-York; 1112, Semer vs. Cullingworth; 1244, McLain, an infant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 766, Weston vs. Wilson et al.; 830, Curry vs. Darling et al.; 2318, Lelance et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 6614, Atlantic Mail Steamship Company vs. Central American Transportation Company; [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Leonard and Brady, JJ.—[illegible] The People; [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—[illegible] The American Manufacturing Company.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, William J. Sharkey, murder; 2, Nicholas White, murder; 3, Michael Ryan and James Murphy, robbery; [illegible] grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Held by Barnard, J.—Nos. [illegible]

CITY COURT.—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 18—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 16, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans.....[illegible]
Increase in Specie.....[illegible]
Decrease in other Legal Tenders.....[illegible]
Increase in Deposits.....[illegible]
Increase in circulation.....[illegible]

	Nov. 18, '71.	Nov. 9, '72.	Nov. 16, '72.
National Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 9, '72.	Nov. 16, '72.	Nov. 18, '71.
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Required 25 ₩ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Actual basis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate of money	7 ₩ ct.	7 ₩ ct.	[illegible]

Considering the agitation in Money and Stock affairs incident to the calamity in Boston, the Bank averages for the week past show much better than might have been apprehended. The least encouraging feature is the loss of Greenbacks, which continue to be drawn to the South and West.

The Gold average, after the shipment of $3,550,000 gold coin to Europe, (exclusive of $425,000 other Specie,) stands very slightly changed from last Monday. The Loans are steady and the Deposits partially increased.

Money ruled dear most of the week, both on the Stock Exchange and on Merchant Paper on the Street; but the Brokers, as a rule, made up their Bank accounts without serious trouble. A bonus of 1-32 ₩ cent. a day was demanded on Monday and Tuesday, but the later transactions were mostly at 7 ₩ cent. The Discount rates on paper not accommodated at Bank are high and irregular, being affected by a number of heavy failures relating to losses in Boston. They close 9@12 ₩ cent. per annum.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $5,717,907, against $4,659,682 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,565,829, against $4,703,905 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $3,975,449, against $620,605 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,942,408.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

[illegible]

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since Jan. 1, is as follows:

[illegible]

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

[illegible]

The fluctuations in Gold through the week were not so violent as the ups and downs in the Railroad and other speculative Shares. The latter went off into panic on Monday morning on the Boston news, and our table above marks the lowest decline 5 to 8 ₩ cent. on that day. But the extreme depression lasted only a few hours, and for the rest of the week the Bull element had, practically, the control of the market, North-west Common and Western Telegraph leading the speculation. The effects of the Boston fire and the influence of the peculiar stringency in the London Money market were against a full recovery in prices as compared with Saturday week. The resulting differences, at the close, are 1¼ ₩ cent. against New-York Central, 1½ against Rock Island, 1½ against Ohios, 3¾ against St. Paul, (exceptionally weak,) 2 ₩ cent. against Wabash, 3 against Union Pacific, 4½ against Pacific Mail, and 2¼ against Lake Shore. The market left off with much steadiness, the favorites noted above, North-western and Telegraph, being decidedly strong. The combination on North-western is in a singular condition, as well on account of the elements in its support as in the relation of the movement to Mr. Tracy and the majority of his Board of Directors. These gentlemen know nothing in the financial or traffic affairs of the Road, to put the non-dividend Common Stock to 85@86 ₩ cent., or within 2@3 ₩ cent. of the Preferred Stock. But the contesting party—said to be a close alliance between Mr. Clark, of the Lake Shore and Union Pacific interests, and Jay Gould—have the power and command of means to buy up and keep up, and if need be, hold over the entire Common Capital of $15,000,000, and although the next annual meeting of the Company is nearly seven months off, a change of administration is already intimated, and if this design be really entertained, the probability is the Stock will nearly disappear from the active list, in the mean time. The outside public will let the fight go on to its conclusion, whatever that may be. The finances of the Road are said to require about three and a half million of dollars to pay for extensions and improvements, and this sum may be subscribed to a general mortgage by the new owners of the Common Stock in place of an additional issue of Stock, as first suggested by the Tracy Board of Directors.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

We receive deposits and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit, make collections in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment stocks and bonds. We buy and sell, as usual, Government and Central Pacific and Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds.

We especially recommend to the attention of investors the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. The smaller denominations are nearly exhausted, and of the $1,000 bonds we have only a small supply remaining. At their present price they yield over seven per cent. income in gold.

This great work is about completed; there is now nearly 400 miles finished, and only about 30 miles remain to complete the uniting of the Atlantic tide waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest route possible.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

The quantities of white oak, chestnut, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries in the United States.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Flour steady; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Lake Imports—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Quercitron Bark—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Flour steady at [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—Tobacco active and [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—Flour quiet and [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Cotton in fair demand; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—Cotton quiet but firm; [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand; [illegible]

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—Cotton quiet and easy; Good Ordinary, [illegible]

The Paterson Silk-Weavers' Strike.

The weavers of Mayenberg, Proll & Colby's mills, yesterday, resumed work, and the only employes now out are those of Messrs. [illegible] have utterly declined to return to the old rates, and have threatened a still further reduction of ten per cent., making thirty per cent. in all from the old rates. A committee from Louther's mill, on Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, on Saturday, visited Paterson, and stated that their employes would resume today at the old rates. The weavers in Strange's mills have agreed to contribute ten per cent. of all wages to the support of the strikers. Messrs. Tilt & Son have advertised for workmen at the reduced rates. A meeting of the broad silk-weavers was held at Continental Hall last evening, but nothing of importance was done, the men agreeing, however, to hold out.

Mysterious Affair in Williamsburg.

At about 11 o'clock Saturday night, Philip Belinstein, aged about thirty-five years, and resident of No. 235 North Fifth-street, was found lying insensible in a peddler's wagon, at the corner of North First and Tenth streets, Williamsburg. He was removed to the Fourth-street Station-house, when an examination by Police Surgeon Bradly revealed a fracture of the skull. Belinstein was afterward taken to the City Hospital. Last evening he was still alive, but unconscious, and the probabilities were strong against his recovery.

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*** For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and the adjacent counties, are requested to call at the office of Gen. H. Raymond, No. 4 City Hall place, daily, to hear the report of the Committee on the Celebration of the 25th November (evacuation day.)
GEN. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for their patent spring-back account-books, stationery and printing.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of Mr. DANIEL E. MORAN, the firm of MORAN BROTHERS is dissolved. The business will be continued under the same firm by the surviving partners.
CHARLES MORAN,
D. CONRYN MORAN.
NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1872.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM CORner Beekman and South sts., on the morning of the 15th inst., a large black switch-tail spirited HORSE, white star in forehead, and attached to country spring BUCK WAGON, containing barrels, one filled with spinach. By returning property to WM. PITCHER, Greenville, N. J., the reward will be paid.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.

We are now offering an elegant assortment of Cloaks, in which will be found the following:

Cape Basques, with postillion back; Cape Sacques, with or without hoods; Cape Sacques, with fur trimmings, very rich; Sacques and Basques in Velvet Beaver, Beaver, Velvets, and fine cloths of every desirable shade and color, both plain and embroidered; Talmas, in all styles; the "Dolman Sacque," a great favorite; Postillion Basques, with sleeve-cape; Opera Cloaks in Cashmere and Silk, and a general assortment of Capes, Basques, Sacques, &c., &c., both imported and of our own manufacture. The "Lord & Taylor" Jacket, in different styles, from $20 upward. Cheap Sacques, Basques, and Jackets, from $4 upward. Also, English and American Waterproof Cloth Cloaks, in six different styles, at reasonable prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY & 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY, SILK, AND FANCY GOODS TO SELECT FROM IN AMERICA.

E. Ridley & Son,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Receive daily, direct from Paris, Vienna, London, and other European markets the Latest Novelties selected by their own representative.

Also, bargains from the Auction-room.

Gros Grain Ribbons, 15c., 20c., 25c., and 31c.
Colors and Blacks.

Silks, Satins, Turquoise, &c., &c.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard.
Mantilla Silk Velvets, $4 50, $5 50, $7, yard wide.

Velveteens, 50c., 75c., $1.

FOR CLOAKS.

Large line of Velveteens Frilled Backs at 90c. and $1 per yard; half price.

Silk Fringes cheap, 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c. up; large stock.
Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Tips.
Passementerie Bands, twenty-seven inches long, 20c. and 25c. each.
Windsor Ties at 45c.
1,000 new Ties, at 25c. each.
Scarfs, Roman Ties, from 25c. each.

Cheapest lines of Real Laces this season.
Black Guipure, super qualities, from two to five inches wide, at 25c., 40c., 75c., 85c., $1 to $1 50 per yard. Examine.

Pelerines Lace, Barbes, Collars, superb assortment.
Cheap lines of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
LOOK AT OUR HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests.
Drawers from 65c. up, finest grades.

TRIMMED BONNETS,
ROUND HATS,

At $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 to $20.
White, Black, Brown, and Drab Felt Hats at 35c., at 50c., at 75c.

OUR OWN SHAPES,
"ORIENT,"
"LEO."
Every color at $1 35, finest quality.

Silk Velvet Round Hats, newest shapes, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, finest qualities.

FURS, FURS,

Children's Sets $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
Coney, Alaska, Mink, Sable, Ermine, Seal and other Sacques, Sets, Muffs, and Boas, very much under regular prices.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
Very desirable bargains today.

YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT.
200 new styles in Jet Ornaments.
100 dozen Leather Satchels, at 50c., 65c., 80c., and $1 up.

OUR CURIOSITY ROOM.

CURIOSITY ROOM
IS NOW OPEN.
It contains the largest variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Vases, Clocks ever exhibited, to which we are adding daily.
We cannot enumerate. Inspect the
CURIOSITY ROOM.
CURIOSITY ROOM.
CURIOSITY ROOM.

SPECIALTY:

KID GLOVES.

Five Thousand Dozen
Of One, Two, and Three-Buttons,
At 50c., at 75c., at $1.
Our Edward Two-Button Glove, $1 25 pair, warranted.

E. Ridley & Son,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand.
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

THE
LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT
IN AMERICA
IS THE

GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
OF
R. H.
MACY
& CO.

MACY'S We are now closing our stock of SALE
MACY'S MILLINERY GOODS, HO- SALE
MACY'S SIERY, UNDER-WEAR, SALE
MACY'S LACES, AND EMBROIDER- SALE
MACY'S IES, Housekeeping Goods, SALE
MACY'S Trimmings, &c., SALE
MACY'S to make room for our SALE
MACY'S Holiday Goods, which are now SALE
MACY'S arriving. Received this week SALE
MACY'S from London direct, cases of SALE
MACY'S SWANS' DOWN SALE
MACY'S Quilts, Ladies' Swans' Down SALE
MACY'S Under-skirts, Ladies' SALE
MACY'S Swans' Down Jackets, &c., SALE
MACY'S which are very desirable, SALE
MACY'S and will be cleared at very low SALE
MACY'S prices, to make room for SALE
MACY'S HOLIDAY GOODS, SALE
MACY'S TOYS, &c. SALE
MACY'S A DISCOUNT SALE
MACY'S will be made to SALE
MACY'S parties purchasing for Fairs, SALE
MACY'S Sunday-schools, and to sell again. SALE
MACY'S R. H. MACY & CO., SALE
MACY'S Grand Central Star Establish- SALE
MACY'S ment, 14th-st. and 6th-av. SALE

BLACK GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

FROM AUCTION.

FRENCH CASHMERES, $1; worth $1 30.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 [illegible]; worth $1 [illegible].
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 75c.; worth 90c.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, $1; worth $1 30.
OTTOMAN CLOTH, 80c.; worth $1 25.
CRAPE CLOTH, 50c.; worth 75c.
ALPACAS, 60c.; worth 75c.
SILKS, $1 25; worth $1 50.
SILKS, $1 50; worth $2 25.
DRAP D'ETE, $1 25 to $3 50.
SATIN STRIPES, 60c.; worth $1.
QUEEN'S CLOTH, 40c.; worth 50c.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 25c.; worth 40c.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SILK VELVET, ONLY $1 50 PER yard. Velveteens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Woolens, Blankets, Robes, &c. [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

FROM AUCTION,
IN
SILKS, SATINS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SHAWLS,
AND
DRESS-GOODS.

Prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than 30 days ago.

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE SUITS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
GENERALLY.

W. K. PEYTON,

272 and 274 BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN EVERY
DEPARTMENT.

CLOSING GIMPS, FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, PASSEMENTERIES, &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK GIMPS, from 5c. to $1 50 yard.
SILK FRINGES, 5c. to $1 50 yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK VELVETS, 20c. piece up.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 10c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c. up.
VELVETEENS, 39c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
HATS, FEATHERS, AND FLOWERS, CHEAP.
FINE FELT HATS, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
WIDE YAK LACES, 25c. up.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES, 5c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
TRIMMING LACES, 3c. &c. &c. yard up.
FRENCH LACES, 12½c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
NEW EMBROIDERED MUSLIN and LACE TIES, IMPORTED, 10c. to 50c.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE LACE COLLARS, 10c. to 50c.
FINE LINEN COLLARS, 3c. to 15c.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE LINEN SETS, 21c. to $1.
REAL LACE GOODS, CHEAP.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. up.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. up.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
EMBROIDERIES, CLOSING OUT.
LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, CLOSING.
AT KINZEY'S.
25,000 YARDS OF RIBBONS OF EVERY KIND, 3c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c. up.
EXTRA ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, 40c.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOTS OF SILK TIES, 10c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 75c., 85c., worth double.
AT KINZEY'S.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
WORKED WORSTED PATTERNS.
AT KINZEY'S.
60,000 PAIRS LADIES' MISSES' ONE AND TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 25c., 35c., 42c., 50c., 60c., 75, and 75c. pair.

NOW OPENING OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION OVER 100 CASES FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, FROM EVERY PART OF EUROPE, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST GOODS. THE LARGEST SHOW-ROOM, AND THE FINEST DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS EVER SEEN IN NEW-YORK NOW READY. ALL ARE INVITED TO VIEW THE DISPLAY, WHETHER THEY WISH TO PURCHASE OR NOT.

WAX DOLLS, FROM 5c. to $10.
KNIT WOOL DOLLS, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
FANCY JEWELRY, CHAINS, LOCKETS, PORTEMONNAIES, BAGS, &c., &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
SWISS CARVED WOOD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND KIND.
AT KINZEY'S.
PARIAN STATUES FROM 5c. to $5.
TOILET SETS, 75c. set up.
AT KINZEY'S.
WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, GAMES, BLOCKS, &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
TOYS OF EVERY KIND.
BOHEMIAN GOODS VERY LOW.
AT KINZEY'S.
CHINA, MARBLE, AND PARIAN ORNAMENTS AND SETS.
AT KINZEY'S.
FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
WILLIAM KINZEY.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 4TH AND AMITY STS.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

HAS

BARGAINS

IN
GUIPURE CAPES,
GUIPURE LACES,
THREAD BARBES,
REAL TRIMMINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Beautiful changes. New Designs. Compare our styles with SUIT IMPORTERS before you buy. Patterns FITTED to the form and warranted perfect. Come early in the day.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

YAK LACES,

JUST ARRIVED.
NEW, DESIRABLE, AND CHEAP.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 BROADWAY, near 18th-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN CARPETS,
AT THE POPULAR CARPET-STORE,
NO. 128 BOWERY,
Near Grand-st.

The stock comprises all the new designs and patterns, and of the best kinds, and will be offered at
GREAT BARGAINS.
10,000 yards of Remnants of Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets at half price.
Also Remnants of Oil-cloths.
Ingrain Carpets from 50c. to $1 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels from $1 to $1 25 per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS SOLD AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

IMPORTANT BARGAINS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 772 BROADWAY,
Has received from the recent forced auction sales and will sell at a very small advance,
Real Thread and Chantilly Laces.
Real Guipure and Yak Laces.
Real Point, Point Applique and Valenciennes Laces.
Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Veils, Shawls.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Initial Handkerchiefs, full assortment.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops, Ornaments, &c.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1; worth $1 50.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE NORMAL CALIFORNIA and New-York Employment Exchange, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store, constantly a carefully selected assortment of competent and strictly reliable German, English, Scotch, Swede, American, and Irish servants, both male and female; references thoroughly investigated.

A YOUNG PERSON OF SUPERIOR ACcomplishments desires an engagement as companion or maid to a lady; would instruct children in German, French, and music; good home preferred to high wages; understands all kinds of needle-work. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT SEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS Rooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 6th-av., will be found a large number of first-class servants to suit all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near [illegible], formerly with Sedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Nurse.—By an industrious young Scotch girl in a private family; can care for a child from its infancy; willing to make herself useful; for a good home pretensions very reasonable; good references. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Light House-work.—By an accomplished young English Protestant girl in a private family; is industrious and not afraid of work; no objection to the country; pretensions reasonable; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Danish Protestant Woman; prefers a hotel; understands her duties in every branch; is willing to make herself generally useful in every respect; will give best recommendations as to character, ability, &c. Call at No. 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Is also an excellent laundress; is competent, sober, honest, and of good character; can give her recommendation from last employer. Call at Servants' Institute, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or first-class Waitress.—By a young woman who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; will give best City recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her duties perfectly; over four years' excellent City reference. Apply at No. 253 6th-av., butcher's store, corner 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman, Swede, as chamber-maid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from present employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—By a girl with a very good City reference, as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist in washing; no objection to the country; can be seen until engaged. Please call at 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a well-recommended Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG woman for chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and waiting, or general house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 200 West 27th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is thoroughly competent and has excellent references. Inquire for L. R., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS or to assist in washing; would also take care of children; has filled each capacity and has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 217 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for light chamber-work and sewing; best of City reference of fourteen years. Apply at No. 3 North Washington-square; can be seen for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By an American Protestant young woman; very respectable, or will do general house-work; good testimonials. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART GIRL not afraid to work, as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist in washing; can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 209 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN girl, to do chamber-work and sewing in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 63 Canal-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two industrious American Protestant girls; one as cook; understands meats, game, vegetables, pastry, &c.; other as chamber-maid and waitress; both experienced and competent; would do the work of a small private family; good references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a clean, tidy, respectable young woman; is an excellent family servant in every respect; is a good bread and biscuit maker and baker; will go in the country; will give best recommendations from former employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, Chamber-work and Waiting Wanted.—By two neat, tidy young girls, sisters; both have excellent recommendations; will do the work of a family between them; will go in the country if required. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON DEsires to go to the country; farm-house preferred; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands milk and butter; is obliging, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 234 [illegible]-st., place, west, first floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT family cook; can get up some nice dishes, if required; willing to do washing and ironing for a small family; is an excellent laundress; has first-class City references; late employers can be seen. Apply at office, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO competent girls, sisters—one as cook; is an excellent baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do the washing together, or the work of a private family; good City references. Apply at No. 361 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By an industrious young girl in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing; looks more for a home than wages. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—By a neat, tidy Welsh Protestant girl, who understands her duties in every respect; will be generally useful in a family; has no objections to a home in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; very respectable, and an excellent family cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, or will assist in washing; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two industrious colored girls, in a private family; one understands cooking in all its branches; the other understands chamber and light housework; will do the work of a small private family; good references. To be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged woman, (Scotch Protestant,) as first-class cook; understands boning and larding; also French and English cooking thoroughly; has excellent references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO can bone and lard; understands her business in all its branches; excellent baker; first-class references. Inquire for B. J., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, as cook; understands soups, meats, game, desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; can give satisfactory reference from first families; will go South. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing; country preferred; excellent reference. Call at No. 27 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls to go together; one as cook, other as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 138 West [illegible]-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND BAKER IN a private family; willing to assist in washing; three and a half years' reference. Apply at No. 213 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A private family; understands her business perfectly; excellent references. Inquire for K. M., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 East 41st-st.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS HER BUSINESS and will assist in the washing if required; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 13.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good baker, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 33 Grand-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 41 West 25th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant English person as first-class cook; is a good manager; can take entire charge. Call for two days No. 132 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; private or public, City or country; City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT girl in French and American cooking, as such in private family; has the best of references; wages $25. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a strong, willing and obliging girl; is a good washer and ironer and a plain family cook. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT COOK; first class; has excellent references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 156 West 25th-st.

COLORED HELP.

First-class cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, and seamstresses, waiter men, &c., at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 159 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, work in a few families by the day or week. Call or address No. 200 East 49th-st., corner 3d av.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP,
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a very neat, tidy young girl; has excellent recommendations from last employer; is willing to be generally useful in a home; wages $12 per month; will take a place as child's nurse. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl (Protestant;) will be willing to do anything required in a family; is very kind to children; will give excellent recommendations from last employer; has no objection to a home in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ACTIVE, strong girl, a good plain cook, and nice washer and ironer; City references; late employer to be seen. Apply at office No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN middle-aged Protestant woman to do light house-work or as nurse; is willing and obliging, and has good references. Inquire for M. W., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do house-work in a small private family; excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 439 West 43d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; excellent references. Inquire for L. V., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD WOman to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, neat girl, to do general house-work in a small private family in the City; good reference. Address House-work, Box No. 195 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant American girl, to assist in light house-work, or upstairs work in a small private family. Inquire at No. 747 10th-av., Room No. 7.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, Protestant. Call or address No. 125 York-st., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—BY an accomplished young person, not long in the City; would instruct children in the German, French and English branches; can teach music; good home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 138 6th-av. (over drug-store.)

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or Nurse for Growing Children or Young Ladies. —By a North German girl, highly recommended; is willing to do light chamber-work, or teach growing children in German. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant as maid and seamstress; is an excellent hair-dresser and has the highest reference from first families; would assist with children. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FULLY COMPEtent French maid, who is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; has the best of City recommendations; is very respectable and neat. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTestant girl, as lady's maid and to do sewing; is a good operator; excellent references. Inquire for W. L., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant woman; very respectable, and an excellent laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress; does up ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen in the best style; thoroughly understands French fluting, puffing, and plaiting; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 206 East 28th-st., in the candy-store.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK, WASHER and Ironer.—By a respectable Swedish Protestant woman; understands each in every respect; will give one year's recommendation from last place. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who understands her business in every branch, fluting, &c.; will give recommendations from best families in this City. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, washing and ironing to take in, or to go out by the day; understands fluting and puffing in the finest manner. Call or address for two days No. 85 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED and thoroughly-qualified woman, with first-class City references; late employer can be seen. Apply at office, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes to take washing at her own house. Call at No. 270 Avenue A, between 17th and 18th sts., in the bakery.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day to do cleaning; excellent reference. Apply at No. 322 East 42d-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; excellent City references. Call at No. 213 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands fluting and does up linens and fineries in superior style; excellent reference. Call at No. 306 East 13d-st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNdress; understands polishing, fluting, &c.; either City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or chamber-maid and washing; private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at 2-3 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS DEsires to take in a few gents' and families' washing; best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 25th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 250 9th-av., near 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WOULD LIKE a few gentlemen's washing; can do up clothes nicely. Call at No. 414 West 25th-st., first floor, room 2.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a colored woman. Call or address L. S., No. 136 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman, as laundress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 428 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 6, between 28th and 29th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes washing at the house. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., two stairs, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as laundress; or will do plain cooking and assist with washing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 West [illegible]-st., first floor.

NOTICE.—NO. 3 WHITEHALL-ST. IS the best place to obtain reliable help, male or female; no fees required in advance.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young Scotch woman; is very willing to be useful in a home; a permanent place preferred; will give excellent recommendations as to character, honesty, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LAdies' Maid and Seamstress, or Chamber-maid.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable and capable nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children; is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as dry nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; has a little girl of her own eight years old, whom she wishes to have with her. Call at 401 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse for an invalid person, or will take the entire charge of a child from its birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG genteel American girl as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid; is first-rate seamstress; can operate on different machines; best of testimonials; country preferred. Apply at office No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT woman; thoroughly understands the care of children; is also a plain seamstress or would do light chamber-work; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman young woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Apply at No. 3 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY EFFICIENT PROTestant nurse; has four years' unexceptionable reference from last employer and six years previous. Inquire for L. T., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NURSE AND SEAMstress; has good references; can take care of children at any age. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (ENGLISH Protestant,) as nurse for an infant or growing children; willing to sew; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 216 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as nurse for growing children, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; would be willing to do light chamber-work. Call at 528 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—HAS TAKEN THE ENTIRE CARE of infants in first-class families; is Protestant; can sew; if required; reliable City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH NURSE; A PROTestant; has good references. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; willing to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 23 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A respectable tidy young woman; is very careful with children; can operate on sewing-machine; is willing to be generally useful in a family; will give best recommendations as to honesty, competency, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady of good education (is a perfect seamstress) as lady's maid, or to take care of children and teach them the German language; City reference. Address P. P., No. 708 Washington-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Capable of filling a man's place; her references speak of her as fully competent, trustworthy, neat about her work, and obliging; late employer may be seen. Apply at office, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is neat and nice-looking; has best City reference; left last place on account of family giving up house-keeping; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman; very respectable; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, or will do chamber-work; country preferred; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; can serve up salads of all kinds; has excellent references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTler. Apply or address J. A., at florist's No. 802 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—House-work, or Care of a Gentleman's Place. —By a respectable Protestant man and wife, with good recommendations; can care for and drive horses, milk, garden, do farm-work, and handy as a carpenter; wife is a good cook, also a nice washer and ironer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY an industrious German; understands the care of horses, cows, and garden thoroughly; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good home preferred to high wages. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COLORed young man; very respectable, fine appearance, and first-class coachman and groom; good careful driver, thorough horseman and keeps his carriages and harness in the best order; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses; a perfect City driver; married, without incumbrance; trustworthy in every respect. Address F. V., No. 27 Union-square, saddlery.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and drive four-in-hand; has the best of reference from last employer. Address or call at No. 709 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman; understands his duties thoroughly in every respect; has references which will bear strict investigation. Call or address L. S., No. 136 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant; can also make himself generally useful; best reference given. Call or address care D. M. & Co., No. 255 Canal-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; understands his duties thoroughly in every respect; five years' excellent reference. Address H. M., 1,230 Broadway, corner 30th-st., saddler's store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young married Englishman; is a good and stylish driver; first-class City reference. Apply at J. Rilck's, No. 426 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, without incumbrance; has seven years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address J. W., at No. 10 West 29th-st., saddler's store.

FOOTMAN, WAITER, GROOM, &c., In City or country, by a respectable Protestant young man; good City recommendations; willing to devote his time to his employer's interest. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A situation as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; good reference; single. Address D. B., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

PACKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as an experienced packer of bronzes, clocks, glass shades, &c.; first-class reference. Address JOHN, No. 34 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

PORTER OR FIREMAN, IN HOTEL, boarding-house, or restaurant, or kitchen-work, by a respectable, honest, and temperate German; will engage for the Winter at moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, hotel, &c., in City or country.—By a respectable Englishman, aged twenty-two years; wages not so much an object as a good home; can build fires, black boots, milk, tend furnace, take care of horses, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS useful or general-work man about a gentleman's place; understands farm-work and is a good plain gardener; understands the care of stock and milking; has good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 250 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVenteen years old; recently left school; has a knowledge of French and German; is willing to make himself generally useful; salary no object; good reference. Address S. X., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED and industrious German, a situation; is anxious and willing to do any kind of work; is very handy about a gentleman's place; has good references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, who speaks no English, and will go for reasonable wages. Call at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; PROTestant, and single; is competent, sober, and honest; is tall and well built, and has the air and appearance so often sought by stylish families; his recommendations have been investigated, and found correct by this office. Apply at office No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., upstairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (Protestant,) in a private family; from four to ten years reference from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 13 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman, as first-class waiter; understands the duties of the position perfectly; can be well recommended by the last family with whom he lived; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG Frenchman, who speaks four languages, and is a thoroughly competent waiter; has the best of testimonials; in a private family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER; speaks English perfectly, and has strictly first-class references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., in the French Office.

WAITER.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter; speaks English perfectly; best City references; wages $30. Address Charles, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; discharged on account of former employers going to Europe. Address M. P., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SUITABLE POSITION BY A young man eighteen years old, educated in German and American schools, with some knowledge of architectural drawing and book-keeping; anxious to learn, and living with his parents; but a moderate salary required. Address George, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO canvass for the HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON, by Col. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and must sell rapidly.
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, THOROUGH salesmen for the wholesale boot and shoe trade; one to sell Western and one New-York State and near-by trade; none but those having a good trade already established need apply. Address Box No. 1,377 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND MAN, IN A PRIvate family where a butler is kept; an English man preferred. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, between 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESmen for a wholesale cloth-house. Those having experience and a reliable trade, address JOBBER, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house, and to assist with washing. Call at No. 155 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO SEW ON (Wheeler & Wilson) machine. Call at No. 443 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUYER OR salesman in a woolen goods house. Address M. N. O., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Short Central Trunk Route.

This road has been in operation from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202 miles, for two years. Its earnings have rapidly increased, and are now ample sufficient to pay all current expenses, interest on all its Bonded Indebtedness, including that made for its Extension, and, in addition, a dividend upon its Stock.

The Extension is 217 miles in length, and connects Champaign with the Mississippi River at Keokuk. It passes through a well-developed part of the State of Illinois, abounding in resources for a great business, and it must in a short time equal in receipts the other part of the Road, with which it is consolidated, making a total line of 420 miles. Intimate western connections make this route the most direct between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The entire road traverses a very fertile region, and possesses the best subsidy a road can have, viz.: IMMENSE BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY AT COMMAND.

Under a fair valuation, the property of the older part of the road, above prior obligations, is fully equal in amount to the Bonds now issued, which are further and completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension, one-half of which is near completion, and the remainder will be finished early in 1873.

The Bonds are Seven Per Cent. Gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par at the option of the owner, and may be registered without charge. PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

We recommend the Bonds to all classes of investors as an undoubted security.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS

ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND

AND

FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON,

CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY BONDS.

(Sevens) Water Loan Bonds, due 1902. JERSEY CITY SEVENS. A prime investment.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for directors of "The New-York City Rapid Transit Company," will be held at No. 25 West 4th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1872.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the corporators.
C. VANDERBILT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE

AND

REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $16,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 8 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 8 per cent. interest. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. This Road will be entirely completed by the 1st of January next, and we confidently recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-Street.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TELEGRAPH CREDITS

Arranged by cable to our Paris House, ANDREWS & CO., for parties traveling in Europe.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

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10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,280,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $[illegible].

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mariposa Securities that the option, at present rates, to take the Mariposa Land and Mining Company's Stock will close on the 30th inst., at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 24 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of December next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M., Nov. 18, to the morning of Dec. 3.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,352,309 88.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON GIOVANNI. (Italian Opera)—Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss E. Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—Mr. Louis James, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALADDIN—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben Cotton, Emerson.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—IL TROVATORE. (German Opera)—Mme. Lichtmay and company.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME.

APOLLO HALL.—FAIR for the Baptist Home for the Aged.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

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Official returns have now been received from all but eleven counties in this State, and, taking the reported figures in New-York and Kings, the total vote in fifty-one counties on President is 787,978, Gen. Grant having a majority of 49,889, which will be increased by the full official returns to over 53,000. On Governor the vote in these counties is 765,570, Gen. Dix having a majority of 57,194, which will be increased in the remaining counties to about 60,000. The Empire State can hardly ever be expected to make a better showing than in these figures, which must be the reverse of satisfactory to those apostate Republicans who spent the Summer in prophesying 75,000 majority in the State for Mr. Greeley.

The Constitutional crisis in Prussia hangs fire. The struggle, so far, has been a curious renewal of the political contests familiar to the student of English history of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is King and Commons arrayed against the feudal pride and privileges of a territorial nobility. The Prussian Baron has been accustomed to exercise, by hereditary right, the functions of magistrate in the smaller towns and villages adjoining his domain, as well as in the purely rural districts. He and his peers have been long intrusted with the control of the county police, and have been the predominating power in provincial assemblies. County government in Prussia has thus been regarded for generations as the privilege of a few noble families, exceedingly conservative, somewhat arrogant and utterly incapable of being influenced by the public opinion of the masses. The Government scheme for reorganizing the local government of the six Provinces of Prussia includes the abolition of the hereditary magistracy; the institution in the smaller towns of Mayors and Aldermen elected by popular vote; the transfer of police control to the Provincial Governors, and the popularizing of representation in the Provincial Assemblies. The Lower House of the Prussian Diet passed the measure last session by 256 votes to 61. In the Upper House there is, at this moment, a no less decisive majority opposed to it. The Government threatens to swamp the opposition by a wholesale creation of new Peers, but evidently hesitates about so revolutionary a step, and probably finds it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of eligible men with the required property qualifications. It is not at all improbable that a still shorter way out of the difficulty may be found in the abolition of both Houses of the Prussian Legislature, and the intrusting to the Imperial Parliament of the legislative affairs of the Prussian Kingdom.

Our Government is only doing its duty in seeking to obtain such treaty stipulations from the Austrian Cabinet, as will fully protect the rights of the American inventors who may send their goods to the Vienna Exposition. As success is reasonably certain, it may be considered settled that our inventive genius and mechanical skill will be fairly represented on that great occasion. The interests of the most advanced civilization require, in addition to such temporary makeshifts, that there shall be some international arrangement by which inventors can enjoy common rights in all countries in the protection of their patents, and we are glad to notice that our Government has under consideration the propriety of making a proposition to this effect to the various Cabinets of Europe. Nations ought to be honest no less than individuals, and it is not probable that any one of them can afford to decline to accede to a proposition of this kind. Assuming that it becomes established in the law of nations, our Government will be entitled to the credit of the practical organization of one of the most beneficent reforms of modern times.

No one of those having an immediate interest in the matter seems particularly well pleased with the proceedings of the Columbus Conference, which undertook the task of forming a new party out of the remains of the coalition. Mr. Halstead is especially disgusted to find that the Democracy "still tremble in their shoes lest, perchance, this is not a white man's Government." The Democrats do not seem inclined to give up their distinctive dogmas, and the Liberals seem decidedly averse to making terms with them unless they do. The Conference succeeded indifferently in mixing oil and water, but it was a complete success in demonstrating how dishonest was the alliance between the Liberal and Democratic factions during the Presidential contest.

Considerable anxiety is naturally felt regarding the probable fate of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Arizona, now several days overdue at San Francisco. As yet there is no reason for believing that the vessel has been lost, for it is very probable that she has sustained some injury to her machinery, and is endeavoring to make port under sail. Until something definite is heard, the friends of those on board should remain hopeful.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

A Convention is now in session in Harrisburg for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The selection of members has been, on the whole, a good one, and the body contains a very large amount of the highest legal and legislative talent of the State. It cannot be denied that the Constitution of the Keystone State is susceptible of improvement. The present document is, in many respects, far from being perfect, and there is a very fair probability of the Convention making it better. But we are more than doubtful whether that assemblage will effect all it is expected to accomplish. Were the selection of members not only a good one but the very best that can possibly be imagined—were every particle of undue personal interest or ambition, every shadow of political partisanship, and every trace of prejudice or passion entirely absent from the deliberations—and were the results of the revision such as should meet with the unqualified approval of all patriotic citizens, and the amended instrument be a model to all time, both for the wisdom of its provisions and the clearness with which they were expressed, the principal evils which the public have hoped to remedy by the calling of the Convention would still remain, in a very great measure, if not entirely, unalleviated.

Admitting all that can possibly be said against the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, the principal things of which the people complain—and in very many respects with perfect justice—are not at all, or at most in a very slight degree, owing to defects in that instrument. For many years their Legislature, although it has always contained some men of high and irreproachable character, has, taken as a whole, been conspicuously destitute of principle. We desire to make no sweeping charges. We wish to give full credit to the cases—and in the aggregate they have been not a few—of members who were, in every way, both as to integrity and abilities, fit for their position. But making all allowance for this, the Pennsylvania Legislature of the last twenty years stands before the American public as among the most corrupt of all our legislative bodies. And that Legislature has, in the main, been the fair choice of the people. Illegal votes have, indeed, occasionally sent men there who had no right to go; but it would be absurd to say that so much as one-tenth, or even one-twentieth of the members were thus elected. If all, or anything like all, those who went there by unquestionably legal means, had been fit for their position, there would have been little trouble from those who had unlawfully obtained seats. Some of the very worst representatives have not only been among those whose majority was indubitable, but have also been elected, year after year, with full opportunities on the part of those who voted for them to know what their conduct had been.

There has been, within a few years past, in all quarters of the land a great overhauling of State Constitutions. Some of this was needed; and the alterations made have—excepting the remarkable want of skill in English composition manifested by those who indited most of them—been generally judicious and beneficial. But the changes most wanted in our State governments cannot be made merely on paper or parchment. Good constitutions will no more secure good legislation, than an unexceptionable deed of a farm will give the owner large crops, or the most carefully drawn articles of partnership insure to the firm a prosperous business. If the people elect bad men, they must be governed by bad men, whatever the constitution is. If they send a second, a third, a fifth, or it may be a tenth time, to their legislative bodies men who are well known to have been repeatedly bribed, they must take the consequences of encouraging bribery. There is no virtue in constitutional amendments that can possibly protect the citizens of a State from the results of their own neglect of duty in the exercise of that authority at the polls, to which the power of legislators and public officials, under a Republican form of government, entirely subordinate.

Concerning Mr. Greeley.

It is desirable that the late candidate of the Democrats for the Presidency should be fairly and generously dealt with. His incredible misfortunes as a politician appeal to the universal American good-nature toward public men. Moreover, the canvass necessarily involved a great deal of comment on matters very unpleasant to Mr. Greeley, which it is no longer appropriate to discuss. When we were asked to make Mr. Greeley President, it was not only becoming, but necessary, that the people should be informed on such matters as his personal associations, his habit in trusting sharpers, his dealings with office-seekers, his susceptibility to flattery, and even his manners. On all these points a great deal had to be said which the people ought to know, but it is no longer necessary to say anything about them, and nothing will be said, unless Mr. Greeley himself should have the bad taste to compel it. It is certainly the desire and purpose of the Republican Press, so far as can now be judged, to revive nothing from the recent canvass which does not bear upon Mr. Greeley's actual position, as he shall himself from time to time determine and announce it.

It is evident, already, that he does not court oblivion of the immediate past. He has gone back into the business of adviser by profession to the public, with reference not less to politics than to other matters. He has advertised this fact, and catalogued his qualifications in a manner which shows that he counts on no forgetfulness and no ignoring of his recent political career. "Independence," "judicial fairness," "judicial candor," fearlessness, "deprecating the wrath of no one," disinterestedness, "since he will never again be a candidate for any office," and amiability, in that "he will not be provoked into indulgence in bitter personalities"—these are the superior inducements which he presents to the country to obtain their political judgments, or so much of them as an editor can supply, from his hands. Mr. Greeley's position is still a public one, and by his own volition. Had he elected, at the close of his mortifying experience as a candidate, to retire to his farm or his study, and devoting himself privately to any pursuit whatever, everybody would have respected his choice. He would have been as safe from public criticism as he would have been withdrawn from public notice.

He has chosen the opposite course, and returned publicly and with something akin to ostentation to a calling, in which, at every step, he must provoke public remembrance of his past behavior. He does so at the outset with his parade of superlative virtues. Neither he nor any one else must blame the people, if, thus challenged, they refuse to forget all that Mr. Greeley has done to forfeit their confidence in him as a political adviser. He has consented to abandon his principles; he has engaged in a disgraceful and dangerous coalition; he has sanctioned some of the most wicked assaults on our public men, whose reputations, where they are good, are the precious possession of the country; he has tried to revive the dying Tammany Ring, and lent the support of his journal to the worst Ring candidates; he has done all this to procure gratification for his own ambition; and when he has failed, he comes unabashed to his old place, and asks the public to believe that he is qualified to dispense a purer, better, safer article of political wisdom than he has ever before dealt in, or than any one else can hope to furnish. The public are not prepared to renew business on any such assumption. A lawyer who had been turned out of Court for ignorance in pleading and for disreputable practices, does not, on that account, add to his clientage. Is there any reason why Mr. Greeley, in an analogous position, should profit by his own incapacity and bad conduct?

Police Raids.

For the fiftieth time, more or less, in the last ten years, the citizens of New-York were treated on Saturday night, to an exhibition of one of those intermittent moral spasms on the part of our Police authorities, which terminate with what reporters with war reminiscences delight to call "raids." These raids, which usually occur about once in three, four, or six months, according to the supposed necessities of the raiders, are sometimes made upon the faro banks, sometimes upon the keno players, sometimes upon the policy shops, sometimes upon the Sunday liquor dealers, sometimes upon the houses of prostitution, and sometimes upon the concert saloons and dance-houses. The last one appears to have been directed exclusively toward the concert saloons situated on Broadway.

This noble street—the pride and boast of New-Yorkers—has of late years been desecrated by some of the vilest dens of pollution to be found anywhere in the City. The so-called "concert saloons" that have been established on this great thoroughfare during the last five or six years, and are rapidly increasing in numbers, rival in the indecency and immorality of their management, the lowest dens of the Five Points and the "Hook" in their worst days. Aside from the evil influence which they exert upon young men and strangers who visit the City, they are destroying the character of Broadway as a fashionable, or even reputable street, depreciating the value of its property, and disgracing the Metropolis that tolerates their existence. Every consideration, whether of business, morals, public order, or decency, demands that they should be immediately suppressed.

But is any one so foolish as to think that this will ever be done by such periodical raids as that which, for the twentieth time, engaged the attention of the Police on Saturday night? Does not everybody know that within a week or ten days at the farthest, the proprietors of these places will be [illegible] infamous traffic unmolested for months to come, or until the time arrives for another "raid"? One would think that a farce, so often repeated as this has been, would finally become stale even with its authors. Do our Police authorities imagine that the public is so stupid as not to see through the hypocrisy and the thinly-veiled pretenses of their periodical raids on vice in this City?

During the reign of Tammany and the Ring, (not yet wholly overthrown in all the Departments of our Municipal Government,) it was a fact well known to all who had opportunities of seeing beneath the surface of events, that these Police raids were nothing more nor less than "strikes," or ingenious methods of blackmail, resorted to by impecunious officials who were desirous of "raising the wind." If the necessity arose for a little ready money for political or other purposes, or if a Ring Magistrate desired to take a trip to Europe, and needed to replenish his exchequer, he would forthwith institute a "raid" on the faro-banks, or policy-shops, or "disorderly houses." No one ever heard of any prosecutions or convictions before the Courts of these violators of the law; neither did any one ever hear of their stopping business, except, perhaps, for a day or two. On the contrary, there is no form of vice, and no unlawful avocation, against which the Police of this City have been raiding at intervals for the last ten or fifteen years, that is not as rife and prosperous today as it was in the beginning.

We submit, therefore, that it is about time to stop this old blackmailing trick of the Ring. If the Police authorities are actuated by any purer motives now than they have been in the past, it is time they made it known in some practical and effectual way. If they desire to suppress concert-saloons, let them do it in fact, and not longer attempt to humbug the public by making a show of doing it. They know well enough how these and other resorts of vice and crime can be suppressed, if there is any honest desire to suppress them. It is not by ordering the Police to make a sudden "descent" upon the concert saloons at a given hour of the night, and by arresting 150 poor waiter-girls and march them off, in a "semi-nude state," to the Station-house, that the evil is to be cured.

The only parties to be arrested or prosecuted, if the design of the authorities be to break up these dens, are the proprietors and the landlords. This the Police authorities understand full well. It is the combined and unscrupulous avarice of the owners and lessees of these places, that keeps them agoing. There is a plain law on the statute-book forbidding the owner of any building from leasing it for immoral or illegal purposes. Why is this law not enforced? While these one hundred and fifty abandoned and unfortunate girls were being arraigned before the Police Court yesterday morning, there were, doubtless, owners of the premises where they were arrested, engaged in attending divine worship, with their families in our fashionable up-town churches. Let the owners and lessees of these "concert saloons" and other resorts of vice be arrested, their names published to the world, and themselves subjected to the full penalties of the law for "each and every offense" against its provisions, and the public will soon witness an end of the evil, while justice will no longer be mocked and outraged by these Police raids against the victims of the depravity whose real authors and promoters are permitted to go scot free.

Hints for Apostates.

Ever since the election, indications have been multiplying in certain quarters, that Gen. Grant will soon have no supporters so fulsome and unquestioning as he will find among those who sought most strenuously to secure his defeat. It will not greatly embarrass these men that they spent nearly a year in endeavoring to convince the people that the President is a man of mean capacity, reprehensible habits, and disgraceful manners. They want office, and can get it from no one else during the next four years. They will not be troubled by their frequent declarations that the Republican Party is one of hatred, corruption, and imbecility, for that party now seems to have a long lease of power unexpired, and to win its favor they are ready to admit they knew not what they said when they uttered these charges.

There are a few facts which cannot be too soon or too fully understood. The Republican Party is ready to take all the support it can get; it is as ready to receive recruits from among the Liberal Republicans as from among the Democrats. Everybody is at liberty to champion its cause and vote its ticket. It may be that it will find more pleasure in welcoming returning prodigals, filled only with dry husks, than in receiving the stranger who has never been within its fold. There is even a chance that for some the fatted calf will be killed, and rejoicing be had over their return, forced as it is by destitution. All this may occur without the Republican Party feeling a particle stronger because of the return of the prodigals. Some of them are endeavoring to force such an invitation, by assertions that the sweeping victory is due to Greeley's weakness and not to Republican strength, because, as they say, the vote for Gen. Grant is very little larger than in 1868. They wish it to be inferred that the Republicans may feel the need of them in the future, and would only be prudent in opening the way for their return. But they forget to say, that before the election they were constantly assuring us that the vote of Gen. Grant would be incomparably less than in 1868, and that the fact that it is larger, as they admit, shows that their apostasy has been a matter of no consequence.

After doing their utmost to destroy the party, after traducing its good name, maligning its purposes, denying its achievements, and doubting its integrity, such men can hardly expect to be allowed to dictate its measures or control its policy. If they do expect anything of the sort, they will be bitterly disappointed. The temper of the Republican [illegible] is evident to [illegible], and it is plain they are determined that its [illegible] shall be intrusted only to those who have been faithful to its cause. The nation has suffered too much from apostasy to permit it to carry magnanimity beyond the point of safety, and in the sense that it is the controlling power, the Republican Party is the nation. Duty to itself, duty to its trust, requires, that it shall not again admit to a share in its direction any of those who allied themselves with the Democracy to secure its destruction.

Revival of American Shipping Interests.

The unsatisfactory condition of American shipping interests has been for the past eight years the theme of wearisome debate, and the occasion of fruitless effort; but now, for no other reason than that the great law of demand favors it, the occasion of all this unhappiness is in course of removal, and the ship-builders along our eastern sea-coast find themselves called into almost forgotten activity. The latest reports from Maine state, that in the ship-yards there more work has been done during the last few months, than for years past, while preparations for the future are as extended in their character as they were during the most successful periods before the war. Statements equally favorable in tone, come from the builders on the Massachusetts coast, and though little has yet been done in this way in New-York, there is every reason to think that our ship-yards will not be found voiceless and tenantless at the beginning of another season. South of us, at Chester and Newcastle, the work of building iron steam-ships has been commenced, and is being prosecuted with great diligence and success. These indications justify the most sanguine hopes of a large increase in American tonnage by the end of the approaching year.

This sudden and unexpected demand for American vessels arises from a number of special causes, of which, perhaps, the most important is, that for five or six years the rates of freight money that the sailing-vessels of any nation could earn, were hardly more than sufficient to pay their running expenses. During this time, by some singular operation of natural law, no country has produced a sufficient amount of crops, either of cotton, rice, or wheat, to warrant a very large exportation, while, on the other hand, the home supply has been so large in countries usually dependent, that little has been needed from outside sources. The customary means of employment being cut off, the number of vessels in search of charters increased, freights necessarily declined, and merchants ceased to order new vessels to replace those wrecked or worn out. Within twelve months, a great change has taken place in this particular in several places; such, for instance, as California, where the yield of crops has been enormous, and the producers have been obliged to send large quantities of wheat out of the country, or leave it rot on their hands. In the mean time, the supply of wheat is short in England, and for this reason the present rate paid for transatlantic shipment is more than double per ton what it was two years ago. An increase in prices at one point, naturally tends to raise them at another, and thus, for some time to come, there is a promise to ship owners of profitable business.

Another cause for this change can be found in the fact, that the total substitution of steam for wind power has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the great increase that has lately taken place in the price of coal in England. Until this occurred, steamers were fast taking the business away from sailing-vessels, by running at an almost equal rate, and in very much shorter time; but as the price of coal has increased at least one-half, and the cost of building steamers one-third, there is a fair margin for sailing-vessels—in which American merchants are mainly interested—to claim paying rates. More than this, as we have just intimated, the cost of building vessels in England and America is fast being equalized, and as our advantages for obtaining the proper kinds of wood—which has been proved to be the only fit material for the construction of sailing-vessels—are infinitely superior to those of any other nation, it will be contrary to every precedent if we do not speedily outstrip them all in the race for maritime supremacy.

The Staten Island Ferry Difficulty.

The feeling of apathy which has in the past been so fatal to Staten Island enterprise, bids fair to be very thoroughly shaken off before the end of the present year. The narrow-minded policy of the directors of the North Shore Ferry Company, as recently predicted by the Times, has produced effects that must in time prove disastrous to them. The passenger rates having been increased fifty per cent. for all traffic below New-Brighton, the residents of all the other villages on the north side of the island, arose in arms to resist the injustice. Already, it appears that two new projects have been commenced with a reasonably encouraging prospect for both. The entire amount of stock required for the purchase and running of a ferry-boat, to connect Port Richmond with New-York, by way of Bayonne City and the New-Jersey Central Railroad, has been subscribed, and the public-spirited men of West New-Brighton, or Castleton, have met and engaged thirty-one thousand tickets for a ferry-boat, to run in opposition to the present North Shore line. The money has been paid into the fund, and nothing remains but to charter a steamer. It seems the *Thomas P. Way*, a vessel long and favorably known to the Sunday passengers for Newark, New-Jersey, is to be selected, and placed upon the route immediately.

Now, a word of advice for the directors of the new Company. All former efforts to bring the old Company to reason have failed, through bad management. The accommodations were ridiculously inferior from the start, and though there was a strong desire on the part of the public to sustain them, the drawbacks were too great to admit of it. [illegible] good and convenient landing-place must be secured in New-York, and its location well advertised. Then it will be necessary, above all things, that the rule in the matter of time shall be faithfully enforced. Unnecessary delay in the starting of boats will not be submitted to. In short, if the enterprise is to be successful, nothing should be left undone to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers. The Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry, it is only right to point out, is much the better scheme of the two. It opens a new field, and, having the advantage of being alone in it, the chances for prosperity are greater. However, apart from this, it is quite evident that a healthy spirit of virtuous indignation has, in a comparatively brief space of time, done wonders for Staten Islanders of the North Shore. What may come of the awakening will depend entirely on themselves, and if they fail to break down monopoly, and vastly increase the value of property by improving the sanitary condition of the island, we can only say that they will deserve to continue in the background.

The Comic Clodhopper.

Wit is not an agricultural product, neither is humor among the successful crops of the farmer. The average rustic may occasionally imagine that he is amused by the efforts of the venerable Joe Miller, but he very rarely ventures to imitate them. The only form of joke which he undertakes with genuine zest is that pleasing performance known as the practical joke, and, as a rule, it is only the dullest and most objectionable type of the young countryman who indulges even in this diversion. The farmer is usually a staid, manly, sensible person, who finds that too much of hard and unceasing labor has fallen to his lot to leave him either time or inclination for joking. It is the idle, half-grown boys, who lounge away their evenings in the country store, and display their manliness by interlarding their conversation with apostrophes to "gosh," and other rural divinities, who play upon their enemies practical jokes as dull and dreary as their own clay-clogged intellects.

Among these jokes that of administering a coat of tar and feathers is one which, to the bucolic mind, never loses its freshness and its charm. It is only a few days since that a company of humorous yokels played this uproarious joke upon a young man in one of the smaller villages of Long Island. His offense is said to have consisted in his attentions to a young lady possessed of the enormous sum of thirty thousand dollars. That any man could contemplate such an heiress without mercenary views was inconceivable to the Long Island yokel. The latter has, of course, a delicate sense of honor, and his chivalrous instincts were outraged at the thought that a possible fortune-hunter lived and loved and had his generally objectionable being on the sacred soil of Long Island. It was, therefore, determined that a joke should be played upon him which should convince him of the error of his ways. In pursuance of this decision he was seized in the dead of night, by a troop of rustic humorists, and furnished, at their gentle hands, with a coat of tar and feathers.

It was, of course, an excellent joke while it lasted, but its sequel does not seem quite so comic to the hilarious jokers. Their victim has disappeared since the night of the outrage, and the finding of certain bloody garments belonging to him on the sea-shore, has led to the suspicion that either he has been murdered, or that, crazed by the torture inflicted on him, he has committed suicide. Wherefore the comic clodhopper has had his joy turned to sadness, and is now trembling in his capacious boots lest the law should require of him the blood of his unfortunate victim. It is certainly to be hoped, that the law will convince him that he is not the divinely-appointed censor of morals and manners, and that he will not be permitted to play his favorite tarry and feathery joke unpunished. Whether or not, in the present case, he has been guilty of the grave crime of murder, it is certain that he has committed a brutal and cowardly outrage, and for this he should be made to feel the vengeance of law and the indignation of the community.

MINOR TOPICS.

The oldest of existing Republics celebrated its five hundred-and-fifty-sixth anniversary yesterday. It is curious to find the tenacity with which the average Swiss clings to the mythic legend of Tell as the opening scene of the Republican history of his country. The historical students of Switzerland, as of the rest of the civilized world, have long abandoned the story of Tell and his unerring bow to the same limbo that holds the fables of the death-dealing shafts of Apollo, the sun-god. The victory of Morgarten and the formation of the federal compact between the Cantons of Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden are surely a glorious enough beginning of republican annals to satisfy any patriot. We owe, however, too much of the heritage of modern freedom to the Swiss to quarrel with them over the possession of their legendary hero, if they will insist on the acceptance of their historical traditions, Tell and all.

At the time of the loss of the *Missouri* the Times took the ground that the loss of life consequent upon the swamping of all the boats except one was due, in a great measure, to the failure of the officers to enforce discipline. The result of the official investigation fully justifies this assertion. There was no effort made to prevent the cowardly crew from rushing into the boats, and no attempt, so far as can be learned, on the part of the Captain and his subordinates to compel order. There also seems to have been a violation of duty on the part of the owners of the *Missouri*. The boats, instead of being furnished with a compass, a breaker of water, and other necessary articles, were provided with none of them. The condition and facts of the *Missouri* reflect no credit upon the line to which she belonged. Nevertheless it is not probable that it will lose anything in the estimation of the public. Our people are so constituted that they are quite as ready to patronize steamers badly furnished, and officered by incapable men, as they would be were the vessels officered and equipped by the best possible owners.

Most people must have observed upon the letter-boxes attached to lamp-posts, a small enamel panel, intended for a metallic plate engraved with the hours at which letters ought to be removed from the boxes. In many cities of the Union such information is duly offered, but in this, the largest of all, it is omitted. Why? The absence is a source of constant inconvenience, as no one, when placing letters in the box, can in the least tell when they will be taken out of it. Some, judging by a sad experience, declare that the emptying of these receptacles is altogether spasmodic and uncertain, dependent upon the compassionate mood or degree of fatigue experienced by the letter-carrier; and consequently have so little confidence in the lamp-boxes as to send or carry their letters all the way to a distant office, when they are urgent. The authorities should lose no time in looking to this point. Postal facilities cannot be too great, and ours are, at present, in many ways, far less than they should be.

The Tennessee boarding-house keeper has an emphatic way of compelling the respect of his boarders which other persons elsewhere engaged in the same business do not show. In this City, for example, if a boarder complains of the badness of his food, he is either wept over by a sympathetic landlady, or merely insulted by a bold one. In Tennessee they manage these things better. A landlord in Fulton, in that State, was recently exasperated by the inconsiderate conduct of a boarder who objected to the quality of his matutinal hash. The first offense of this kind was met with a decided reprimand, couched in language to which the boarder might have objected on the score of taste, but which he could not fail to understand. The repetition of the complaint was, however, more than the landlord's sense of duty to his hash could bear. He, therefore, solemnly rose up from the breakfast table, and, taking down his gun, shot the rash boarder dead. There will probably be no more fault found with that landlord's table.

New-York hair-dressers have of late commenced a practice which, across the water, has deprived some of their *confrères* of their best customers; we mean an insufferable touting of unguents and perfumery upon the part of their assistants. The ball is generally opened by the question, what you use on your hair, and it is needless to say that a smile of scorn generally plays over your persecutor's features when you timidly falter forth the name of the preparation. Even should it be from the very shop where torment is being inflicted, you are not safe; for whereas you, acting under the advice of a former assistant, have been using the Balsam of Noroh, it now turns out that "our Patagonian Emollient" is the only article—and a very expensive treasure it is, too—which can possibly efface the ravages time has made. There are a few men in prominent barbers' shops here today, who almost drive a sensitive customer frantic. They entertain him with personal memoirs of their own hair, all leading up to that critical moment when a happy chance throws them into the channel of capillary salvation, and, as this climax, a big, bushly decorated, bottle is produced and shaken before the victim's eyes, with the words, "You will allow me to put you up a bottle of our," &c. One shop in London is said to have gained quite a large trade by low rates and never boring its patrons to buy anything. *Verbum sap.*

OBITUARY.

Thomas Keightley.

We have to record today, says the London *Times* of Nov. 7, the decease of an honest, careful, and laborious historian, Mr. Thomas Keightley, which happened at his residence at Belvedere, near Erith, Kent, at an age extended beyond eighty years. He was, we believe, of Irish extraction, being a native of Dublin, and was educated, like so many of his countrymen, at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in the Spring of 1808. His original destination was the Bar, for which he read during a short period; but circumstances arose which altered his course of life, and he resolved to abandon the labors of the law for those of literature. With this view he came to London when about five and twenty years of age, and joined the late Mr. Crofton Croker in the production of his *Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland*, at the same time filling his leisure hours by contributions to the periodical literature of the day. To most of the present generation his name will be familiar as the author of several useful and able school-books, though rather dull and dry in point of style, more especially his histories of Rome, Greece, and England, and his *Outlines of History*, which formed one of the early volumes of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. He also edited the *Fasti* of Ovid, and compiled a work, which enjoyed very deservedly no small popularity in its day, *Fairy Mythology*. This, however, is far from a complete list of Mr. Keightley's labors, the full amount of which is recorded in the pages of the British Museum catalogue. Besides his classical works, Mr. Keightley was known as the translator of at least one work from the Dutch, and as the editor of *Milton's Poems* and of the *Plays of Shakespeare*, his edition of the latter having appeared about eight years ago. Mr. Keightley was for the last few years of his long life in receipt of a literary pension, which it is hoped may be continued to his sister—a septuagenarian lady, if not older still—who used to help her brother in the production of his learned and painstaking works.

Persecution of Legal Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following paragraph appears in the New-York *Tribune* of the 14th inst., and presents a case, though somewhat incorrectly, which is entitled to consideration:

"Joseph S. Madden and his son, of Washington, D. C., who were arrested for voting illegally in the Sixth District of the Second Ward, were acquitted by Justice Walsh, yesterday, who remarked: 'The next time those people of Washington want you to vote, vote where you belong; you have no right to vote here.'"

The parties above alluded to are residents of Brooklyn, and have voted there whenever they have exercised the right of suffrage. They are connected with the bindery of the Government Printing-office, and hold to a voting residence in the ward where they had formerly voted. They are members of the New-York Republican Association of Washington, whose members, with a very few exceptions, vote in the State of New-York, being all engaged in the Government service at the national capital.

Mr. Madden and his son were arrested, not for illegal voting, but on the charge of illegal registration, and were thrown in prison. They were acquitted, however, by the Justice who caused their arrest, and with a benediction on the part of the Court as libelous as ignorance or prejudice could well devise. That these two men are legal voters at the precinct where they were registered there is not a shadow of doubt. They were arrested before they voted and thrown into prison, whereby they were deprived of the privilege of exercising their rights at the ballot-box as citizens. This was an outrage which must yet be redressed, and in that connection it will be well to settle the question by the Courts whether or not a citizen of Brooklyn, or any other locality in the State of New-York, is to be disfranchised with impunity because he is employed in the service of the Government at Washington, and has not voted elsewhere than in his State.

This should be made a test case by the New-York Republican Association of Washington, for the future protection of its members, and no doubt will be. The Justice who discharged these prisoners undoubtedly knew that they were wrongfully held, but he could not forego the opportunity of insulting them as he sent them from his presence.

NEW-YORKER.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at [illegible] drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., [illegible]; 6 A. M., [illegible]; 9 A. M., [illegible]; 12 M., [illegible]; 3 P. M., [illegible]; 6 P. M., [illegible]; 9 P. M., [illegible]; 12 P. M., [illegible]. Average temperature yesterday, [illegible]

SCENES IN HUNGARY.

On the Rail—Railroad Talk—Klausenburg—Hungarian Cuisine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KLAUSENBURG, Transylvania, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872.

I have spoken of the politeness of the Hungarians. On one matter only have I never seen them kind—that is the giving up temporarily the smoking habit. The true Magyar smokes from the rising of the sun to its going down, and, indeed, much later. The last thing even of his doings at night is a cloud of smoke rising from his pillows. He even has the disagreeable German habit of lighting his cigar in a public eating-room before the others have finished eating. Only one other habit has he, inconsistent with his usual nicety and good breeding—a kind of awkward digging way with his knife and fork. One even sees ladies, in hotels of a very nice class, thrusting their knives in in this awkward style. But such a thorough gentleman is the Hungarian by nature that I have no doubt he would yield even his smoking if it were disagreeable to others.

I was struck with the opposite characteristic on our train. In my carriage was a young Hungarian student and a Transylvanian Saxon from Bistritz. The Hungarian had the grace to ask if smoking was offensive to me before he lit his cigarette. Soon, however, with the heavy pipe of the Saxon, the air became thick with smoke, and I saw that the wife of the German, who sat at the other window, was becoming ill. We both said something to the Saxon, and the Hungarian threw his cigarette out of the window, but the Saxon only shrugged his shoulders, with a kind of self-satisfied grunt: "Oh, she wouldn't have me give up anything which pleases me!" The woman did not reply, but opened her window wide and leaned her head out of it.

I have often related in Hungary a certain incident which occurred on board our steamer coming over, that may be called "a triumph of civilization."

There were some seventy passengers on board—every soul American, and, of course, some very fond of the cigar. We had a delightful smoking-room on deck—a convenience, as every smoker knows, indispensable during the high winds of a sea voyage. And nowhere, as old smokers know, is a cigar so delicious as under shelter during a "nasty night" on sea board.

This charming little convenience, however, was given up entirely, and almost unconsciously, by our gentlemen, during the whole voyage, to the sea-sick ladies. They occupied and kept it, and no one ever even thought of complaining of the invasion. I have often told it, as a good instance of "American consideration."

RAILROAD TALK.

The Hungarian student had been in Prague studying Technik, or preparing for some practical branch. The conversation turned on the intended University in Klausenburg.

"It's all *verfluchte* nonsense," said the Saxon. "They haven't Magyar Professors for it, and if they exclude German, as they say they will, it will be of no value at all."

"Yes," said the other, "the Pesth University is enough; besides, let them go to Out-land if they want more. They can't support one in Transylvania."

"They seem determined to Magyarise us," said the Saxon. "What could we do in our district with the Magyar language? Not one man in a hundred understands it. Suppose I bring a suit against a person, must I make my *protocol* (complaint) in a language I don't understand?"

"Ach! Ich bitte sie sehr. I beg your pardon," said the student; "every protocol now by law can be drawn up in three languages, (Wallach, German, and Hungarian,) but the judicial proceedings must be in one."

"I would leave the infernal Wallach out," replied the German. "What can we do with that stupid race?"

"Ach lieber! We may yet have the Wallachians of the Lower Danube under the Ausgleich—the Union—and make good Magyars of them."

"Der teufel!" said the Saxon. "What do *we want of those birds of the night?* Let them stay where they are. They would only burden us."

The conversation turned on the Jesuits.

"I hear these Spitzbuben scoundrels are in Pessburg already," said the German, puffing his long pipe rapidly.

"Yes," replied the other; "sixty-four have come, and Satan only knows how many more are on the way!"

"They ought to all be hung at the first lamp-post; but the Protestant clergy are nearly as bad. They are all *pfaffen* priests. They humbug the people."

"Yes," said the student, "they are only paid for what they teach. We ought to be rid of the whole of them." After which sweeping settlement of the matter they mutually subsided under clouds of smoke.

KLAUSENBURG.

This is the old Transylvanian capital, and a most friendly, agreeable little place it is. The seat of government has been transferred to Pest, as Transylvania is now an integral part of Hungary, but many of the magnates reside here in the Winter. There is a flourishing agricultural school here; a very interesting museum, with large collections of local antiquities; another, with specimens of the fauna and flora of Siebenbürgen, and spacious grounds; a Unitarian college, with several hundred students, and now a university is to be founded in the city, so that the town has a good deal of social and mental life. The Protestant Bishop, or Superintendent, of Transylvania and the Unitarian Bishop both reside here and attract large congregations to their churches. Two things struck me as remarkable in a town of this size, (with a few thousand inhabitants,) such as you would seldom see in America.

One was a very pretty little park, where were small cake-and-coffee-houses, and really fine music was given by a band in the evenings. The whole population seemed to be there, strolling and enjoying themselves in the Summer evenings. When will our small towns learn to do as much for their citizens. The little hotel, too, was equally remarkable. It was kept by a member of a distinguished and noble family in Transylvania, a Baron B., who had run out or lost his fortune, and who showed an unusual spirit for his class by opening a hotel. The room which I occupied, with parquet-floor, elegant sofa and furniture, bed with spring-mattress and rich-colored Vienna blankets, was equal to any gentleman's private room in Hungary. The table, too, was excellent, the guest eating by card, and paying for each dish.

HUNGARIAN CUISINE.

There is no cuisine in Europe equal to the Hungarian, except the French. The people have so many preparations of chickens, beef, and mutton, with tomatoes, or red peppers, or salads, and such wonderful *mehlspeisen* or puddings, and such variety both of fruit and vegetables that a Hungarian dinner is a study. I never saw on their tables or in their markets a single fruit or vegetable which we have not, and I missed only two of ours: the egg-plant and sweet potato. Both would do capitally in Hungary, and I trust measures will soon be taken to introduce them. Hungarians are as fond of Indian corn, boiled or roasted in the ear when young, as our people are. Tomatoes, too, grew plentifully. Their plums are better than ours; their grapes and peas are delicious; melons abound. Formerly fat used to be employed too much in their cookery; now they are using cream and milk much more. The first meal is merely a cup of "morning coffee," with rich milk, (of buffalos,) and a roll crumbled in it. At one or two the people dine in the upper and middle classes, with some eight or ten courses; the pudding coming in the middle, and fruit at the end; soup always opening it. Several varieties of native wines are in use; for dessert, generally, Tokay, or some Ausbruch.

At 5, again, comes the *[illegible]*, which is cold or iced coffee, with cake and fruit. At 9 or 9½ the supper, a very substantial meal of a number of courses, terminating often with Indian corn, cucumbers, or radishes, after which the people apparently retire with undisturbed mind and body, and rise with their old vigor in the morning.

PHYSIQUE.

How the children bear this late meal is mysterious. I have seen lovely children of from six to twelve years partaking of a succession of dishes, beginning with crabs, going on to roast duck, beef, pig, *galuska*, (pudding,) cucumbers, melons, and green corn, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the evening! No physician was called in during the night. Still, everywhere the children looked pale and peaked. I think these absurd habits must be undermining the vigor of the race. The parents often admitted that the children had not the vigor of themselves, and that they were troubled with bad dreams. "Yet," they say, "we were brought up in just this way, and you see what we are!" I incline to think, however, that natural selection has come in, and that only the vigorous survive this treatment. The population of Hungary must be increasing very slowly. Families are small, and many children die. I was in a small village near Debreczin, where this year the deaths were forty-five more than the births. The peasants shut themselves in close, hot rooms in Winter, and then come out in the mud and wet, and get cold. Many die from consumption. Almost every peasant has the fever and ague, so bad is the drainage of both town and country. The peasants who work so hard take, however, much food; they eat half a dozen times a day. This accounts for their vigor. The Hungarian is not a tall race, but exceedingly wiry and muscular, and very well made; I think it is unusually handsome—the countenances of the lower class, however, indicating hot tempers and much excitability. The peasants are best for "spurts" of work in harvest times. They are a hard-working people at all times. A boer will begin field-work at 3 in the morning, and, sleeping a couple of hours at noon, will work till 8 in the evening. I have seen mechanics work fourteen hours a day. The Hungarian is not a lazy race. So far as I heard incidentally, Hungary suffers from the want of prolific power in the higher classes, just as every other country does. Mothers frequently cannot nurse their children. The women of the aristocracy, however, in middle life, are the most superb women I have ever seen—large and very vigorous, with fine forms. They ride on horseback a great deal.

CLIMATE.

The climate is a very trying one, and much resembles ours, with cold, unpleasant Spring, very hot Summer, fine Autumn, and very cold Winter. The Autumn is not equal to that golden season in America, and, indeed, I know of no country where it is. Winter begins with Hungary often in the middle of November. The heat this Summer, for a week, was greater than any I ever experienced in America, the thermometer showing from 98° to 105° in the shade in the hottest hours, and not falling below 90° at night. In Winter the temperature falls at times to 25° below zero. The houses are heated by the great porcelain-covered stoves, so well known in Germany, and the fuel is generally wood, which is dear enough. Coal, however, is being brought now by rail from near Tokay, and from Petroger, in the south, so that some of the new large buildings in Pesth are heated by hot-air furnaces, and some by hot water, the fuel being coal.

C. L. B.

THE CLYDE OF AMERICA.

Launch of the Pacific Mail Steamer Colon—41,500 Tons of Steam Shipping Building on the Delaware.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHESTER, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 16, 1872.

This afternoon the new iron screw steamer Colon was launched from the yard of the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Works, in the presence of thousands of people. Among the notables present were Commodore J. R. Mullany, United States Navy, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard; J. W. King, United States Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington; Chief Engineer Benjamin Garvin, United States Navy, and others. The Colon was built for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, under the superintendence of Capt. F. R. Baby, its general agent, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 300 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet 6 inches, and is a four-decker, of 2,724 tons measurement, and a carrying capacity of nearly 5,000 tons. In model she is very attractive—her lines showing that she has in her the elements of speed, stability, and large stowage capacity. She is to be brig-rigged, and her internal arrangements will be faultless. The dining-saloon will be amidships, and she will be fitted up in a style of elegance not excelled by any type of ocean steamers.

Her machinery has been built by Randolph & Elder, of Glasgow, Scotland, and her engine is of the compound type, with cylinders 51 and 88 inches in diameter, with 48 inches stroke of piston. She has four boilers, 9 feet 9 inches in length and 12 feet in diameter, connected to one smoke-stack; each boiler is made of 12-16 inch boiler-iron, double riveted, and capable of carrying a working pressure of 70 pounds of steam. She has a super-heater and surface-condenser. The line shafting is 13½ inches in diameter, the propeller-wheel being 16 feet 3 inches in diameter, with a varying pitch from 23 to 26 feet. The engine occupies a space of 13 by 19 feet, and the boilers 28 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, all inclosed in iron bulkheads, extending from the floors up to the top of the hurricane-deck, so that in event of any accident to the vessel her entire motive power is beyond the reach of either fire or water. In this respect she is the most perfect vessel yet afloat in our waters.

When the hour for the launch arrived, Miss Linda Baby, daughter of the general agent of the line, took her station on the hurricane-deck at the prow of the steamer, and as the vessel fairly entered the water she broke a bottle of California wine over the bow. Amid stirring cheering the noble ship glided steadily down the ways, and into the dark waters of the Delaware.

This launch marks an era in our national history, especially as regards iron ship-building. Few are aware of the fact that 41,500 tons of iron steamers have and will be built on the Delaware in the space of a year, of which 24,000 tons are for foreign trade.

The keel of the Colon was laid last March, and next month the Colima will be launched, so that both of these vessels will be delivered ahead of contract time. Capt. Samuel Harding, the United States Surveyor for the Bureau Veritas, has thoroughly examined these vessels, and pronounces them to be first-class. Builders from the Clyde have seen them also, and pronounce the work first class in every respect.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

MISS NEILSON'S DÉBUT.

The début, in this country, of Miss Lillian Adelaide Neilson, is to be the dramatic event of the present week. It will be effected at Booth's Theatre, this evening, "Romeo and Juliet" being the play. Miss Neilson has been ill for some days, and up to yesterday, her appearance on Monday seemed rather uncertain. The very large audience, whose presence is assured by recent transactions at the box-office, will rejoice to learn that the lady has recovered, and that their pleasure will, therefore, not be deferred.... Mr. Johnny Thompson will this evening commence an engagement at Wood's Museum. He is to act in "Our Colored Brother," a new drama.

NEW NIBLO'S GARDEN.

We are advised that new Niblo's Garden will be opened to the public on Monday evening next, with a spectacle called "Leo and Lotos," and founded on the story of Camaralzaman and Badoura in *The Arabian Nights*. The house, while bearing a great resemblance in shape to the familiar theatre destroyed by the flames, has been improved during the progress of its reconstruction. The means of entrance and egress have been augmented, so that the auditorium can now be emptied in two minutes. The galleries have been so arranged as to make all seats satisfactory to the occupants. Finally, the acoustic qualities of the place have been bettered. The plans for the decoration of the interior are promising. The prevailing colors are to be white and gold. A fine proscenium has been built; a new drop curtain has been painted, Mr. Maraton being the artist. To revert to the piece, we may mention that we believe it to be from the pen of Mr. Dion Boucicault. Most of the magnificent scenery prepared for its production has been supplied by Brew Bros., of London, but sets have also been ordered from Messrs. Voegtlin & Getz, and Mr. Matt Morgan is to contribute a panorama of Paris under the Commune. Among the performers are named Mlle. Diani, a beautiful songstress, and Mlle. Rosetti, also a vocalist; Miss Lulu Prior; Mr. Collard, a "dwarf tenor," and Mme. Lanner, who will lead the dance. The intended co-operation of two hundred persons in the performance; the recital of a quantity of fresh and vivacious music, by a complete orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Michael Connolly, and the exhibition of an immense number of dresses, made for the occasion by Parisian costumers, are the remaining points of a manifesto from Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, two well-known and popular managers.

Musical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

At the Academy of Music "Don Giovanni" will this evening be recited, for the last time during the present season. Mme. Lucca's singing of "Batti, batti," and of "Vedrai, carino" will repay any *dilettante* for attending the performance, assuming, even, that the excellences of a very satisfactory general representation of a most difficult work, are devoid of the special attraction which most persons now look for. ....The season of German opera, at the Central Park Garden, will be commenced this evening. We heartily wish that a fresher opera than "Il Trovatore" had been selected for the occasion, but as the bill will be thrice changed this week, we can be patient in the hope of better things.

SATURDAY'S PHILHARMONIC.

The Academy of Music was filled in every part on Saturday evening, when the first Philharmonic concert of the present season occurred. The announcement that Mr. Rubinstein would play exerted a powerful influence upon the numbers of the audience, as the gentleman's performances afterward did upon their sentiments. In spite of the unsatisfactory programmes of last season, the subscriptions for the present series of entertainments were, it is true, as large as ever. But the crowded condition of the house, on the occasion we write of, offered an unusual spectacle, and was only attributable to the presence of the eminent pianist. The orchestral selections were not of marked interest. Surely a less worn overture than "Die Tannhaüser" might have been chosen, and surely, too, a less perilous experiment might have been tried than interpreting Beethoven's seventh symphony a week after the delivery of that magnificent work by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, with which Mr. Bergmann's men cannot be expected to cope. Nor are the responsible parties to be congratulated on the one novel element of the bill. Erdmannsdorfer's overture, called "Prinzessin Ilse," and divided into two parts, an andante and an allegro, is as pretentious a specimen of programme music as was ever listened to, and one of the most tiresome. Mr. Bergmann's talent and industry as a conductor insured a capital interpretation of all these numbers, but we cannot compare the rendering of the symphony to that exposition of the masterpiece already alluded to. Happily, Mr. Rubinstein's contributions atoned for all weaknesses of selections and recital. The cordial greeting of which the eminent artist was the object, and the enthusiastic applause which the assemblage and the members of the orchestra bestowed upon his efforts were not without effect. Mr. Rubinstein's execution was never fraught with more significance than during the delivery of Chopin's "Preludes," and the reading of his own concerto in D minor quite surpassed, thanks partly to the excellent orchestra, an already admirable interpretation of the composition on the night of his first appearance in this country. Mr. Rubinstein supplemented these works by his arrangement of the march from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," in which, with the wonted aid of a splendid Steinway, a *decrescendo* equal, in its gradation to silence, to that produced by a string-band, is wrought by a touch as marvelous for its delicacy as for the might.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Two interesting concerts took place yesterday. At Wallack's Theatre, Mr. Maretzek's Italian opera artists interpreted a most varied programme. At the Grand Opera-house, Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski, Mlles. Liebhart and Ormeny, and the Ninth Regiment Band supplied an interesting entertainment. Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski played admirably. The pianist executed, among other pieces, Liszt's "Erl King" and Beethoven's "Turkish March;" and Mr. Wieniawski delivered Vieuxtemps' "Air Varié," his own "Legende" and "Airs Russes," and Paganini's "Carnival." The great violinist never played better than during yesterday's concert. The pure beauty of the singing of the bow in the andante of Vieuxtemps' composition; the mysterious charm cast over the andante of "La Légende;" the simple pathos of the delivery of the melody become familiar by its harmonization by Thalberg; and the wondrous staccato passages and tunes in harmonics in the "show-parts" of the selections, left no doubt as to Mr. Wieniawski's place in art, and wrought an impression which no violinist's efforts, in our recollection, have ever made. Both Mr. Wieniawski and Mr. Rubinstein were summoned to the footlights again and again. They will be applauded in Albany to-night.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The question as to the future of the Church Music Association has frequently been discussed in musical circles since the opening of the present season. A satisfactory answer is given by the Executive Committee, who, through their Secretary, Rev. W. H. Cooke, have announced their first concert, at Steinway Hall, on the 26th of December, when an overture by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Haydn's third or "Imperial" mass, and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" will be given. The new conductor, Mr. C. E. Horsley, composer of the oratorios "David," "Joseph," "Gideon," the cantatas "Comus," "Euterpe," &c., and organist of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, will then make his first appearance in this City as music director of the Association. From Mr. Horsley's great experience as a conductor, a very good performance may be awaited.

A Curious Snake Story.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Nov. 15.

On last Friday a citizen of Danville, Ill., was buried. After the funeral cortege had started a snake of the [illegible] species was observed following behind. It continued thus to follow until the cemetery was reached, when the serpent jumped into the grave and coiled himself around the box containing the coffin. It there remained until the sexton dispatched it and laid it out upon the ground. A band of music headed the procession, and the question is whether it was that or some other cause which led to the singular conduct on the part of the snake.

NEW-YORK.

Official Vote by Counties for President and Governor.

We give below the official vote for President and Governor in this State on the 5th inst., so far as the same has been received. The figures are taken mainly from the local journals in the several counties, and although probably in the main correct are subject to revision:

	Grant.	Greeley.	Dix.	Kernan.
Albany	14021	13781	14367	14037
Allegany	[illegible]	2281	6123	2107
Broome	[illegible]	[illegible]	5704	[illegible]
Cattaraugus	5614	3505	5585	[illegible]
Cayuga	7904	4768	7958	4978
Chautauqua	8121	4080	8230	4018
Chemung	[illegible]	3779	4266	[illegible]
Chenango	[illegible]	4230	5588	[illegible]
Clinton	4560	[illegible]	4341	[illegible]
Columbia	5457	5347	5458	5119
Cortland	3576	[illegible]	3647	2378
Delaware	5387	4244	5537	4303
Dutchess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	17631	12466	17730	12419
Essex	....	....	....	....
Franklin	[illegible]	2076	[illegible]	2177
Fulton	3551	2927	3541	2991
Genesee	4044	2350	4051	2204
Greene	3442	3713	3436	3718
Hamilton	....	....	144	[illegible]
Herkimer	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	8401	5780	8452	[illegible]
Kings	....	....	....	....
Lewis	3407	[illegible]	[illegible]	3170
Livingston	4734	3760	4707	3478
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	13022	9231	12814	9572
Montgomery	4113	3742	4103	[illegible]
New-York	....	....	....	....
Niagara	5404	4396	5321	[illegible]
Oneida	12377	10098	12021	10765
Onondaga	12706	9754	12582	10191
Ontario	6578	4647	6626	[illegible]
Orange	8471	7709	8729	7497
Orleans	3857	2291	3872	2518
Oswego	[illegible]	6142	9292	6052
Otsego	....	....	....	....
Putnam	....	....	....	....
Queens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5417
Rensselaer	11871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	2371	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockland	....	....	....	....
St. Lawrence	11331	4305	11327	4567
Saratoga	6955	4733	6958	4904
Schenectady	[illegible]	2241	2817	2324
Schoharie	....	....	....	....
Schuyler	2475	1996	2475	2137
Seneca	2903	[illegible]	2917	2290
Steuben	8551	[illegible]	8529	7089
Suffolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2201
Sullivan	....	....	....	....
Tioga	4081	3285	4100	3283
Tompkins	4318	3369	4291	3422
Ulster	8672	7780	[illegible]	7913
Warren	2901	1908	2851	1986
Washington	6535	2765	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	6164	2765	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester	10234	11112	11029	10807
Wyoming	3910	2201	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yates	2765	1468	2776	1912

Official Canvass of the County Votes.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	3576	2347	1229
Governor	3647	2375	1272
Lieutenant-Governor	3641	2400	1241
Canal Commissioner	3643	2394	1249
Inspector of Prisons	3645	[illegible]	1252
Congressman at Large	3630	2419	1210
District Congressman	3658	2360	1298
Assembly	3494	2402	992

Court of Appeals—For, 1173; against, 113.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Governor	5537	4303	1234
Lieutenant-Governor	5408	4464	[illegible]
Canal Commissioner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inspector of Prisons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Congressman at Large	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
District Congressman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assembly, First District	[illegible]	[illegible]	447
Assembly, Second District	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ERIE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	17631	12467	[illegible]
Governor	17730	12419	[illegible]
Lieutenant-Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Commissioner	[illegible]	13079	4620
Inspector of Prisons	17694	13065	[illegible]
Congressman at Large	17740	[illegible]	[illegible]
District Congressman	17924	12714	[illegible]
Assembly, First District	2341	2873	[illegible]
Assembly, Second District	3425	2779	[illegible]
Assembly, Third District	4437	2586	1851
Assembly, Fourth District	2955	2201	754
Assembly, Fifth District	3106	2866	[illegible]

Canal Fund—For, [illegible]; against, [illegible].

Court of Appeals—For, 4914; against, [illegible].

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	3271	2076	1195
Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieutenant-Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Commissioner	3361	2187	1174
Inspector of Prisons	3360	2186	1174
Congressman at Large	3380	2154	1226
District Congressman	3443	2102	1341
Assembly	3364	2150	1214

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieutenant-Governor	3885	3576	[illegible]
Canal Commissioner	3881	3679	202
Congressman at Large	[illegible]	3605	215
District Congressman	3746	3678	68
Assembly	3818	3594	224

MONROE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	13022	9231	[illegible]
Governor	12814	9572	3242
Lieutenant-Governor	12875	9673	3202
Canal Commissioner	12882	9681	3201
Inspector of Prisons	12887	9674	3213
Congressman at Large	12822	9681	3141
District Congressman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assembly, First District	2700	2387	[illegible]
Assembly, Second District	5076	[illegible]	173
Assembly, Third District	3285	2300	985

NIAGARA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	5404	4396	1008
Governor	5281	4649	632
Lieutenant-Governor	5411	4538	873
Canal Commissioner	[illegible]	4568	[illegible]
Inspector of Prisons	[illegible]	4566	[illegible]
Congressman at Large	5345	4575	770
District Congressman	[illegible]	[illegible]	640
Assembly, First District	2973	2431	542
Assembly, Second District	2461	2052	409

Court of Appeals—For, 3021; against, 1.

ORANGE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	8471	7709	762
Governor	8729	7497	1232
Lieutenant-Governor	8605	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Commissioner	8591	7859	732
Inspector of Prisons	8580	7864	716
Congressman at Large	8488	7979	509
District Congressman	8527	[illegible]	592
Assembly, First District	4251	3353	[illegible]
Assembly, Second District	4109	[illegible]	[illegible]

Court of Appeals—For, [illegible]; against, 18.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	2809	2241	568
Governor	2817	2234	583
Lieutenant-Governor	2807	2326	481
Canal Commissioner	2810	2329	481
Inspector of Prisons	2810	2324	486
Congressman at Large	2795	2342	453
District Congressman	2798	2361	437
Assembly	2771	2321	450

Canal Fund—For, 62; against, 63.

Court of Appeals—For, 1607; against, 31.

TIOGA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	4081	3285	796
Governor	4100	3283	817
Lieutenant-Governor	4091	3331	760
Canal Commissioner	4186	3341	845
Inspector of Prisons	4085	3340	745
Congressmen at Large	4067	3338	729
District Congressman	4153	3205	948
Assembly	4038	3327	711

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	4318	3369	949
Governor	4291	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieutenant-Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]	849
Canal Commissioner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inspector of Prisons	4334	3514	820
Congressman at Large	4304	3558	746
District Congressman	[illegible]	3568	712
Assembly	4176	3663	513

Canal Fund—For, 223; against, 2.

Court of Appeals—For, [illegible]; against, [illegible].

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	[illegible]	4305	[illegible]
Governor	11327	4567	[illegible]
Lieutenant-Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Commissioner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inspector of Prisons	[illegible]	4600	[illegible]
Congressman at Large	11288	4464	6824
District Congressman	11292	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assembly, First District	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assembly, Second District	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assembly, Third District	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canal Fund—For, 7528; against, [illegible].

Court of Appeals—For, 7194; against, 34.

WARREN COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Electors	2901	1908	[illegible]
Governor	2851	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieutenant-Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Commissioner	2852	2010	842
Inspector of Prisons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Congressman at Large	[illegible]	1969	[illegible]
District Congressman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assembly	[illegible]	1943	[illegible]

Canal Fund—For, 417; against, 114.

Court of Appeals—For, [illegible]; against, 15.

Ex-President Johnson to Remove to Nashville.

From the Nashville Banner, Nov. 14.

Ex-President Johnson left last evening for East Tennessee, but expects to return to Nashville in a short time. It is not improbable that he may take up his residence in this city permanently. Many of his old personal associations about Greenville have been broken up, and many of those with whom he grew up have gone away, while at the capital of his State he will doubtless, within a year's time, meet with a dozen old acquaintances where he would encounter one in the remote but pleasant little East Tennessee village, where his earlier years were spent. The ex-President is in good health, with the exception of a cold, contracted during the canvass. He looks to be in the vigor of health, and wears the good-humored aspect of a man in whom there would seem to be a good many years of useful service yet. For his age and wear and tear, he is to-day the youngest man in the State.

FOREIGN NOTES.

On several estates in the neighborhood of Bath, in England, scores of deer, hares, and many pheasants have recently been picked up, and it being thought at first they had been poisoned, Mr. Broad, veterinary surgeon, made several post-mortem examinations of the game. In each instance he found the liver of the animal was full of worms. He concludes that this strange disease is the cause of death. Mr. Broad has likewise examined some of the pheasants which have been picked up dead, and he also attributes the disease of the birds to the presence of parasites in their bodies.

The *North German Gazette* says: "In the last few days several Berlin papers have stated that it is not the design of the bill which is about to be submitted to the Chambers by the Ministry to make civil marriage obligatory; on the contrary, it is to be purely optional. This view must be incorrect. Nothing is known in Government circles of any change in the intentions of the Ministry; on the contrary, it is taken for granted that the bill, as prepared and discussed by the commissaries of the Government, and finally elaborated in the Ministry of Public Worship, undoubtedly aims at the introduction of obligatory civil marriage."

The *German Correspondent* says: "On the occasion of the launch of His Majesty's iron-clad corvette Hansa, Fräulein von Treskow, daughter of Gen. von Treskow, announced the name of the new ocean-child in the following words: 'By order of His Majesty the Emperor, this corvette is to be called the Hansa. She is the first iron-clad ever built in a German dock-yard, and her launch is a memorable event in the history of the German navy. Her name is also a significant one; it reminds us of a time when German fleets entirely commanded the North Sea and the Baltic. May this name be of good augury! and may it be granted to the Hansa to witness such a sight once more! May she always preserve the honor of our flag unstained, and be as victorious against her enemies as her royal master! With these wishes and hopes, let us give three cheers for his Majesty the Emperor and King!' After three cheers had been enthusiastically given, Fräulein von Treskow performed the ceremony of baptism by breaking a bottle of champagne on the bow of the vessel, which glided smoothly and rapidly into the water amid the renewed cheering of the crowd."

The Italian Government has decided on forming a new corps of militia for the defense of the northern frontier of the country. This corps, which is to be called the "Alpine Militia," will, according to the *Rivista Militare*, consist of fifteen companies, and the number of the military districts has been increased by a royal decree from fifty-three to sixty-two in order to provide recruiting centres for the new troops. The Alpine companies are to be distributed as follows: Three in the Cuneo district (valleys of Vermenagna, Stura, and Vraita;) six in the Turin district, (valleys of Pellice, Chisone, Dora Riparia, and Dora Baltea;) one in the district of Novara, (Doce Valley;) two in the Valtelline, (Como district;) one in the Valcamonica, (Brescia district;) one in the Piave Valley, (Treviso district,) and one in the valley of the Tagliamento in the Udine district. These companies are to constitute the first line of defense in case of invasion, and in time of peace they will provide garrisons for the frontier fortresses. They will be recruited and organized on the 'territorial system,' i.e., each company will consist of men residing in the valley where it is stationed, and will form a distinct body of troops, with an independent commander, and its own storehouses supplied with all the necessary war material, so as to enable it to take the field fully equipped at the shortest notice."

The Paradise of Forgers.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 7.

The fancied Paradise of a bank-note forger—if such felons can imagine an Elysium at all—must be a country where the majority of the population are unable to read, but where there is to be found, in every populous centre, an adequate supply of skillful engravers. Cruel Fate, however, while frequently granting one of these conditions, can, with extreme rarity, be induced to vouchsafe both. In the United States, for example, bank-note engraving has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection; and unhappily, among a number of skilled artisans, there has generally been found an average proportion of chalcographers unscrupulous enough to assist in the fabrication of "bogus" dollar bills; but, on the other hand, illiterate Americans are rare, and the people are, in most cases, shrewd enough to detect forgery. Turning to Russia, we find, *per contra*, that the great mass of the peasantry cannot read, and that they will accept with blind confidence the most clumsily-forged note as long as its numerical value in roubles is expressed by a given hue in the paper. Muscovy would be the forger's paradise were it not for the fact that skillful engravers are with difficulty to be found. The fraudulent negotiator of notes is fain to make a journey to England; and his transactions there usually lead to an interview with the sitting Magistrate at Bow-street, and a conversation, in which Inspector Druscovitch and M. Albert, the interpreter, take part. By all accounts, however, the Madras Presidency must have been as a land flowing with milk and honey for forgers. Capt. Weldon had been deputed to hunt down a gang which, for a length of time, had carried on operations to a singularly successful extent, and we now learn that he has captured the last two members of the "school"—Telugu Brahmins, it is said. The leader jumped into a tank some time since, and was drowned; but the surviving and accomplished gentlemen now in custody were the actual manufacturers of the notes. They disdained the elaborate and costly processes of copper or steel-plate engraving, and, aware that they were among people who knew little about the difference between incised and surface printing, were content to adopt the rougher and readier means of lithography. Soft lithographic stones abound in many parts of the Presidency, while, as for the tools required, any one with a little soap and lamp-black, some gum, and a reed pen or a camel's hair-brush, can set up as a lithographer. What is wanted in addition are unflagging patience and amazing imitative adroitness. These qualities the manufacturers found among the humblest native handicraftsmen in a hundred little towns and villages. They carried the stones about with them, and got the forgeries executed bit by bit, yet with well-nigh unerring skillfulness. The notes may be said almost to have been woven. The artisans, indeed, may have been first cousins to those wonderful Orientals who weave rainbow-tinted shawls in the corner of a darksome hovel, and make iridescent carpets on looms resembling nothing half so much as dilapidated clothes-horses, with hoop-sticks for shuttles.

Rochefort's Reappearance.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 7.

In a fitful, shadowy, ghost-like manner, the intractable pamphleteer, Henri Rochefort, whose bitter gibes neither Empire nor Republic could tolerate, has made his reappearance at Versailles. He has been heard of as an inmate of the Prison of St. Pierre, the motive for his removal to Versailles being withheld by the Government; but, according to the *Temps*, the hopeless political offender, condemned last year to transportation for life within a fortress, has been permitted by the authorities to visit the neighborhood of Paris for the purpose of being married to a lady with whom he had long lived "maritally," and thereby "legitimizing" his children. The bride, it is said, was lying dangerously ill in a convent when this Spectre Bridegroom, with a squad of gendarmes, we suppose, as his "best men," came to woo her. She is now Madame la Marquise de Luçay; and did fate ever devise anything more horribly ironical? To some the phantom-like passage of Rochefort across the page of contemporary history, which, it was thought, had quite done with the incorrigible journalist, may be in a double sense astonishing. It was generally thought that he had been transported beyond the seas many months since; but it is scarcely possible that he should have been brought back from Cayenne to New-Caledonia, for his dismal wedding. Where has the man been all this time? Unhappily, there are a great many State prisons in Republican France, and Rochefort may have been hidden away in a secure casemate of the Château d'If, or at Mont St. Michel, at La Rochelle, or at the Castles of Amboise or Goux. English people unfamiliar with the French system may be amazed to learn that a convict under sentence of transportation should be permitted to contract a matrimonial alliance, and that the course of his punishment should be interrupted to allow him to get married. The grant of such a privilege would be, however, quite in accordance with French jurisprudence.

European Vagrants in India.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 11th ult., says:

"Many of your readers are aware that European vagrancy is fast becoming a gigantic difficulty to the Indian Government. In no country in the world is a vagrant so much out of place as a European is here. The laws of India, down from the 'good old times of the good old Company,' took special care of Europeans. The difficulty remains, and, as I have stated above, has been only partly removed from the revised Criminal Procedure Code. But then the old Company took care whom it admitted into India. The missionary or merchant could not enter the charmed circle without a special indenture, binding him in all manner of ways. Questionable persons gained admittance in spite of the indentures, but they were not vagrants; gentlemen in danger of vagrancy were shipped off immediately. Now our ports are free, and we have a very discreditable and by no means small class of vagrants. They are provided for in the prisons, or work-houses, tantamount to prisons, and employed at stone-breaking, their food being regulated by their work—a course of treatment which no honest professional vagrant ever did like since the world began. Some reports on vagrancy are published in the *Gazette of India* this week, and though they are imperfect, and give only a very partial idea of the great fact, they will show your readers something of that fact and the manner in which it is now being dealt with. Wherever a man with a white skin is found living without means of subsistence, he is arrested. In one quarter of the year, in the Madras Presidency, thirty-three persons were arrested—twelve railway engine-drivers, plate-layers, &c., five engineers, five artisans, four overseers of public works; the rest made up of sailors, retired soldiers, &c. Most of these were shipped away to the colonies and elsewhere. In one quarter of the year Bombay had sixty-three vagrants, and in the next forty-two more. Of the forty-two, nine were clerks, eight laborers, seven sailors, six grooms, four plate-layers, four stokers, one a missionary, &c. In Bengal a like state of affairs is reported, but with fewer arrests. The Governor-General has called for fuller returns in the future. When the men are shipped away they are supplied with a small sum—ten shillings, in most cases—so that they may not land in a strange country without the means of providing for their immediate wants. It is an unpleasant fact, but there are, under the present conditions of Indian life, no other means of meeting the evil. Some of the men are respectable workmen, formerly employed on railways or elsewhere, and discharged for some petty offences, as drunkenness, which also, I believe, would cause them to forfeit their right to a passage home. Some are blackguards, pure and simple, and could not be allowed to run loose over the country any more than a band of brigands could. These latter are increasing at an alarming rate, and it is surprising how soon even respectable men deteriorate in character in this country. Once they are cut off from the body of their countrymen all their hope seems gone, and the greatest mercy that can be bestowed upon them is to ship them away elsewhere. In fact, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon English parents that the day when the best thing to be done with a scapegrace was to ship him to India in Government employment was gone. Government employment is now somewhat hazardous if one kind of character is wanting—the character of pecuniary honesty. Grant that, however, and there is a wide margin. Apart from official life or stable employment, a person had better seek his fortune in Africa than in India."

The Cholera in Russia.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 26th ult.:

"The ravages produced by the cholera and the small-pox in all parts of Russia have given rise to numerous complaints of the defective sanitary arrangements in the Empire. It appears from official statistics that the number of persons who died from cholera alone in Russia during the past year was upward of 90,000, and this year we are threatened with an epidemic of small-pox as well. It is alleged that the chief cause of the spread of these terrible diseases is the negligence of the authorities. There are, it is true, so-called sanitary commissions in all the capitals of the provincial districts, composed of the heads of the Governments; but though they meet occasionally to discuss sanitary matters, no one has ever heard of these discussions having produced any satisfactory result. These gentlemen think they have done their duty when they have collected the facts as to the spread of any particular disease; it is very rarely that they ever make any attempt to check it, and people are so accustomed in Russia to Government interference that no private individual will venture to introduce any sanitary reform even in the largest towns. The consequence is that although there are plenty of sanitary officials, no real work is done to check the spread of contagion, and that in some districts the population is decimated by the cholera and small-pox, while in others it is half starved by the destruction of its cattle by the rinderpest."

Hot Iron as a Tree Preservative.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Nov. 15.

There was a venerable elm tree near the residence of Hon. John W. Sanborn, of Wakefield, whose life Mr. Charles W. Sanborn attempted to preserve by boring a hole through the tree some distance from the ground and inserting a red-hot iron. The tree took fire from the iron near the heart, and burned for two or three days, when it fell to the ground.

Diamonds.

There were many persons, no doubt, who fancied, as soon as the stories of the new Diamond fields discovered in South Africa were confirmed by the sale of many thousand carats of Cape Diamonds in London, that there would be a general fall in the value of Diamonds, and that it would soon become as discreditable to a person of character and social position to wear a real Diamond as to wear a false one. For, as to the mere splendor and brilliancy of the Diamond, it must be admitted, that in modern times the art of fabricating what the French call "strass," or false brilliants, has reached such perfection that one may buy in the Palais Royal false Diamonds which none but a skillful lapidary can distinguish from the genuine gem. The superiority of the true Diamond consists in its hardness and durability, and in the comparative rarity which gives these qualities value. A person who sports false brilliants is not only guilty of a petty false pretense, but he invests in the gratification of a ridiculous vanity money which is wasted in the investment. If the true Diamond from any cause should lose its high and permanent value, it would still be more honest, no doubt, to wear true Diamonds than false ones, but it would not be at all more sensible to buy them. The influx of new Diamonds from the Cape, however, has had no such effects as were anticipated. Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John-street (up-stairs,) have on exhibition now a number of Cape Stones, set and unset, which will afford the Diamond fancier an excellent opportunity of measuring the real effect of the Cape discoveries. The new supply from the Cape has simply lowered the price of the inferior qualities of Diamonds while enhancing the price of the very finest brilliants. The peculiarities of the Cape Stones are that they are on the average larger than the Brazilian are found to be; that they are less pure (that is, less achromatic) than the Brazilian, and that they are more easily made brilliant and effective. While these peculiarities insure to the Cape Diamonds a permanent market, they also guarantee the finest qualities of Diamonds against any loss of value.—*World.*

DON'T WAIT FOR A COLD to go away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough, that bronchitis or consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, as well as for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

American Insurance Company, of Boston.

Chartered 1818. Capital of $300,000.

C. E. GUILD, President.

Will pay all its loss by yesterday's fire out of its reserve fund, leaving capital unharmed, and balance of surplus of over $200,000.

For over half a century this Company has paid all its losses in full, including those in New-York in 1835 and 1845, and the undersigned, in pointing to such a record, respectfully ask for it a share of the public patronage.

GLYNN & GOODRIDGE, Agents,

—*Advertisement.* No. 312 Broadway.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

NO. 686 BROADWAY,

are now opening fifty cases of Real Bronze Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, &c., being the latest productions of the Paris workshops.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment, upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE has perfected his new improvement in atmospheric-pressure plates, for artificial teeth. They are the smallest and most compact plates ever worn, unsurpassed for strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, and are almost immovable in the mouth. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Immediate relief in BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

A New and Remarkable Base for Artificial Teeth.

DR. M. LEVETT, Dentist, invites inspection to this remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air cells, far surpasses and entirely supersedes the use of gold plate, platina, rubber, &c. Rubber is well known to be dry, heating and unhealthy; this base, however, is perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

NO. 20 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Boston Fire.

At the late fire in Boston, two banks, out of the fifteen that are protected by Holmes' Bankers' and Brokers' Electric Protection Company, or the central office system, were burned, but all the books and papers outside of the vault were removed to a place of safety by the employes of this Company, while the officers and employes of the banks were out of the city.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Is there a Balm in Gilead?—There is balm in DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL, which soothes and cures all irritation of the throat and lungs.

MARRIED.

BLYDENBURGH—SEABURY.—At the Church of the Annunciation, in this City, on Thursday, 14th November, by Rev. Wm. J. Seabury, WILLIAM JUDSON BLYDENBURGH, of Shanghai, China, to FANNY, daughter of the late Charles S. Seabury, of Stony Brook, Long Island.

HUTCHINSON—BIRDSALL.—In Somerville, N. J., Nov. 13, by Rev. J. P. Messick, D. D., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Samuel B. Birdsall, Esq., H. W. HUTCHINSON, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., and Miss IDA BIRDSALL, of Newark, N. J.

PALMER—BELKNAP.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Miss ELLA T. BELKNAP, only daughter of Mr. James G. Belknap, to Mr. JOHN C. PALMER, all of this City.

STOCKTON—PECK.—At the Centenary Church, in the City of St. John, N. B., on the 5th inst., by Rev. D. D. Currie, ROBERT-GLENFIELD STOCKTON, LL. B., Barrister-at-law, to FLORENCE LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Edwin Peck, of this City.

LATROBE—MACTIER.—At Trinity Chapel, on the 14th day of November, 1872, by Rev. Dr. Swope, R. STEUART LATROBE, of Baltimore, Md., to MARY T., daughter of the late Samuel Mactier, also of Baltimore.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On Friday morning, Nov. 15, after a short illness, MARSHALL WILLIAM BLAKE, son of Marshall B. Blake, aged 21 years and 1 month.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

POST PHIL. KEARNEY, No. 8, G. A. R.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1872.

Members of this post, and other comrades of the order, are invited to attend the funeral of our late comrade, M. W. BLAKE this day.

G. H. PATRICK, Commander.

FRANK B. MORGAN, Adjutant.

COLMAN.—Nov. 16, CALLIE MELISSA, wife of Joseph Colman, aged 30 years 5 months.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. [illegible] Quincy-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.

DEMOND.—At Ware, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, LORENZO DEMOND, aged 60 years.

DU VIVIER.—In Paris, on Friday, Oct. 25, MARIE DU VIVIER, widow of E. G. Du Vivier, in her [illegible] year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d-st., on Tuesday next, 19th inst., at 9½.

ELLIOTT.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 16, WILLIAM S., only son of William Elliott, late British Vice Consul at Boston.

Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 18, at 12 M., at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Friends are respectfully invited.

GEERY.—On Friday evening, Nov. 15, of a lingering illness, MARY, daughter of William and Mary Geery.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 245 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 17, 1872, SAMUEL W., aged 17 years, youngest son of John B. and Anne W. Harris.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 287 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, 16th inst., JAMES HUNTER, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., and Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 343 West 24th-st.

The members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge-room, No. [illegible] 8th-av., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. JAMES HUNTER. By order of

R. S. WILLIAMS, M. Acting.

JAS. S. [illegible], Secretary.

LOCKE.—At Harlem, Nov. 16, Mrs. CHARLOTTE T. LOCKE, aged 42.

Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 18, at 4 P. M., at the residence of Charles W. Gore, No. 27 West [illegible].

MILLER.—On Sunday, 17th inst., at 2 A. M., of congestive scarlet fever, EDDIE, son and only child of Edward and Anna R. C. Miller, aged 6 years and [illegible] days.

Funeral Monday, 18th, at 2 P. M., from residence, No. 124 2d-av.

STERLING.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 16, 1872, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, MARGARET E., wife of Dr. John W. Sterling, in the 73d year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given in Tuesday's papers.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, after a short illness, JONATHAN THOMPSON, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Madison-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN HORN.—At Orange, N. J., Nov. 16, CHARLES SHELDON, eldest son of Cornelius and Johanna C. Van Horn, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, Day-st., Orange, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., [illegible] o'clock; returning, leave Orange 4:12 and 4:22. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot. Members of Second Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully requested to attend.

ARMORY, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.,
Nov. 16, 1872.

B COMPANY.—The members of this Company are invited to attend the funeral of their late comrade CHARLES SHELDON VAN HORN, in citizen's dress, from the residence of his father, Day-st., Orange, N. J., on Monday, 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

C. S. VAN NORDEN,
Captain Commanding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A GOOD THING STARTED."

"We took occasion in a recent issue to speak of the miserable lettering of the street names upon the lamps of this City. Last evening there was an exhibition at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st. (Fifth-avenue Hotel) of a new improvement which seems to meet the wants of the people—the addition of a circle (or band) of ground glass raised upon the globe above the light gives a prominent place to the name of the street. The letters, three inches in height in round-faced characters, stand out boldly, and when it is done throughout all the streets, New-York will be the best lighted and best street-lamp directed City in the Union."—*Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 25.*

THE "NEW DEPARTURE" IN STREET LAMPS.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
IRVING-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

J. W. Bartlett, Esq.,
No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion in writing of the street lamps introduced in this City by you.

I give it with pleasure. I have not seen any to equal them either in this country or in Europe. They are stronger and in every way superior to any other with which I am acquainted, and not only better, but far more sightly in appearance.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES ROOME, President.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

23d-st. and 4th-av.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The most important and beautiful Collection of Paintings ever brought to America.

Nearly Four Hundred Pictures, by the First Modern Masters.

Open day and evening. Admittance, 25 cents.

The whole to be sold by auction, Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, IN ASSORTED denominations, for sale at par, at the cashier's desk, *Times* Office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

DR. SCHENCK PROFESSIONALLY in New-York on TUESDAY next. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather during his last two visits, Dr. SCHENCK will again be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 19.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, Cards and Envelopes, Seals, Monograms, Ball Cards, Badges, Medals, &c., by A. DEMOREST, No. 182 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No real estate business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 16, the auctions noticed for today, in charge of E. H. Ludlow & Co., being postponed until Saturday of this week. Muller, Wilkins & Co., however, disposed of a large number of stocks and bonds, particulars concerning the sale of which will be found annexed.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

It was thought at the beginning of the week that the Boston fire would exert a depressing influence upon the market, and that probably, owing to a stringency in money, the majority of the sales projected would be postponed. Such was not the case, we are glad to note, and the sales of the week have been the heaviest of the season. The transaction attracting the greatest share of interest was the sale of a lot on Fifth-avenue, opposite Central Park, 50 feet north of Sixty-sixth-street, sold by Muller, Wilkins & Co. on Thursday for $[illegible], a first-rate figure, as showing the great strength of the market. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 16, amounts to $324,[illegible]—a very good average—as against the sum of $[illegible], thus showing a large increase of business.

In addition to the above, the following suburban property has been disposed of during the week: Monday, Nov. 11, forty-four lots at Bayonne City, Bergen Point, N. J., sold by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. H. Gibson for $34,547; Wednesday, Nov. 13, forty-five lots at Newark, N. J., sold by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. for $25,280; same day, at the Exchange, manufacturing property located at West Bloomingdale, N. J., sold by B. P. Fairchild for $19,350, and part of ten acres, located on Central-avenue, White Plains, Westchester County, sold by Winans, Sands & Garretson for $4,[illegible]. Total, $83,[illegible].

The general result of the week's business is gratifying, and cannot fail to affect the market favorably. For this week the auctions projected are quite numerous, and many of them, from the character and value of the property to be sold, will undoubtedly attract the attention of capitalists.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

During the present week the following auctions are expected to occur, at which the real estate described will be offered for sale as noted.

Today, Monday, Nov. 18.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a legal sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 227 West Thirty-eighth-street, north side, 310 feet east of Eighth-avenue, lot 20.7 by 98.9.

By the Sheriff, at City Hall, at three adjourned sales, an interest in the following properties: One house and lot, on the north side of West Twenty-fourth-street, 203.6 feet west of Eighth-avenue, lot 18.6 by 98.9; house and lot No. 246 Monroe-street, lot 20 by half the block, and a house and lot on Cherry-street, south side, 225 feet west of Jackson-street, lot 25 by 81.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, James W. Cairns, referee, a valuable plot of ground, 50 by 98.9, with four-story brown-stone house thereon, situate on the south side of East Twenty-third-street, opposite Madison-square, about ninety-three feet east of Broadway; also, one lot, 25.8 by 98.9, with stable thereon, in rear of above, on the north side of East Twenty-second-street, about fifty feet east of Broadway. The same firm will in addition offer at public auction the lot of land, with the three-story brick house and brick and frame sheds thereon, situate on the southerly side of Cedar-street, between Greenwich and Washington-streets, known as No. 126; lot about 25 by 46, and the two-story house and lot situate on the westerly side of Roosevelt-street, between Water and Cherry streets, known as No. 111. Lot 22 by 25.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at three several Supreme Court sales, City real estate, as follows: Chas. Price, Esq., referee—House and lot on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, lot 25 by 80. M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee—House and lot on the south side of East Eighty-eighth-street, 134.5 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 25.6 by 100.8; and F. V. S. Oliver, Esq., referee—House and lot adjoining above, on the south side of same street, 210 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot same size.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, a house and lot on the south side of West Thirty-second-street, 221.1 feet east of Seventh-avenue, lot 18.11 by 72.8.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one lot and building thereon known as No. 384 Water-street, north side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets. Lot 25.2 by 85 by 25.8 by 78.2.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Exchange, at public auction, 120 desirable Brooklyn lots, situate respectively on Eighth-avenue, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, adjoining the city limits. Lots in size each 20 by 100. This is the most important sale of Brooklyn property projected thus far this season, and offering, as it does, superior inducements as an investment, it should attract attention. Terms of sale liberal.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 380 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at a legal sale, by order of City Court G. J. Murphy, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 317 and 319 Washington-street, Brooklyn, a three-story and cellar brick building, 50 by 75, lots 50 by 107 feet, now occupied by the Post-office, Pension Office, and Lodge rooms. Also, Nos. 321, 323, 325, and 327 Washington-street, adjoining the Post-office, a four-story and cellar brick building, occupied by stores, billiard-saloons, and Assembly Rooms.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, W. M. Martin, Esq., referee, six four-story brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the north side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 85 feet east of Tenth-avenue. Lots each in size 20x100.5; houses new with modern improvements. Also at public auction, by order of Thomas McSorley, Esq., two lots, with two-story frame houses on the front, and three-story brick houses on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known as Nos. 437 and 439, being within a short distance of the new Manhattan Market. Lots each 25 by 98.9.

By Winans, Sands & Garretson, at the Exchange, at an adjourned auction, seventy acres of land, in plots of from eight to ten acres each in extent, together with a desirable suburban residence, located on Central-avenue, Westchester County, two miles south of White Plains, and in close proximity to the Hartsdale Station of the Harlem Railroad; a very valuable property, and one destined to pay a handsome profit upon investment.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Exchange, at public auction, the desirable manufacturing property located at Saugerties, this State, known as "The Saugerties White Lead-works," comprising six acres of land, four-story stone factory, 216 by 42 feet, with two-story extension; two-story stone warehouse, 60 by 35 feet, two wood buildings, 50 by 30 feet, and one 200 by 25 feet, 400-horse water-power all seasons, situated on the Hudson River, mouth of Esopus Creek, 100 miles from New-York.

By Nathan Hobart, as assignee, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on the premises, at 2 P. M., at an assignee's sale in bankruptcy, the manufacturing property known as "the Lodi Print Works," embracing all the real estate, buildings, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the company lately operating the works.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Louis C. Lewis, Esq., referee, four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.8¼ by 115, on the south-west corner of Second-avenue and Ninety-third-street. Also, by order of Court of Common Pleas, Augustus G. Vanderpoel, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 240 feet west of Fourth-avenue, lot 20 by 99.11. Also, at public auction twenty-four large plots of land in Westchester County, located as follows: About seven minutes' walk from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad depot, High Bridge landing, Macomb's Bridge, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and Fleetwood Park, one mile west of Melrose or Morrisania depots, and Third-avenue horse-cars, three-quarters of a mile south of the proposed suspension-bridge over the Harlem River, two and a half miles south of Jerome Park, and three miles south of the upper end of New-York City.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, two brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 111 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lots each 21.4 by 100.5.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, at a Supreme Court sale, Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, ten lots with buildings thereon, situate on North First and North Second streets, and on First-street, Brooklyn, E. D., three corners being included in the lot.

By the Sheriff, at Elizabeth, N. J., at his office in that city, at 2 P. M., under foreclosure, an extensive line of lots, belonging to the A. W. Dunnock property, Elizabeth, viz: 245 feet front by about 200 feet in depth on South-street, at the head of Grier-avenue; 50 by 175 feet on Grier-avenue, between Grove and South streets; 50 by 200 feet, on Grier-avenue, between Grove and Garden streets; 150 by 150 feet, on the corner of Grier-avenue and Washington-place; 240 by 200 feet, on Broad-street, between Grove and Garden streets; 225 by 200 feet, on Broad-street, beginning 100 feet south of Garden-street, and 160 by 200 feet on Garden-street, between Grier-avenue and Washington-place.

Friday, Nov. 22.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at an assignee's sale, Joseph A. Monheimer, Esq., assignee, two lots on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 26.4 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street, in size each 25.4 by about 100. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on the south side of West Seventy-seventh-street, 115 feet west of Tenth-avenue.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Sheriff's sale, by order of Court of Common Pleas, a house and lot on the south side of West Thirty-second-street, 116.8 feet east of Ninth-avenue; lot 16.3 by 98.9.

(The legal sale advertised for Thursday at Exchange of property on Forty-third-street, 75 feet west of Second-avenue, Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, will not take place, the case having been settled.)

Saturday, Nov. 23.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, C. H. Phelps, Esq., referee, three houses and lots on the north side of West Forty-third-street, and three houses and lots on the south side of West Forty-fourth-street, (rears adjoining,) 325 feet west of Tenth-avenue, the lots together forming a plot in size 75 by 200.10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, a one-half interest in the house and lot No. 892 Third-avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fourth-street—lot 20.5 by 70—and in the premises adjoining above, in the rear, Nos. 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth-street, comprising plot of land 40 by 100.5, with building on same known as Brevoort Hall. This sale, we understand, is made to perfect title. Also, at another adjourned Supreme Court sale, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 230 East Seventy-eighth-street, north side, 152.10 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 13.10 by 102.2.

By the Sheriff, at City Hall, an interest in the house and lot, No. 57 St. Mark's-place, (eighth-street,) north side, 198 feet west of Second-avenue; lot 26 by 112.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, at a Supreme Court sale, B. C. Thayer, Esq., referee, all the right, title and interest in and to the "Long Island Sugar Refinery," comprising the real estate, buildings, machinery, utensils, &c., belonging and appertaining to the said refinery.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Kingston, Ulster County, this State, 260 lots, well located in the city named.

The above, we believe, includes all the transactions proposed for the week.

STOCK SALES.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Nov. 16, an important auction was conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which the following securities were disposed of, at the percentage prices noted:

$8,000 New-York Central Railroad Company six per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 15th December, 1887, interest June and December, 90½.

$6,000 New-York Central Railroad Company seven per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1st August, 1876, interest February and August, 10[illegible]½.

$[illegible] Chicago and Alton Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1st January, 1893, interest January and July, 102.

$7,500 Pennsylvania Coal Company seven per cent. bonds, due 1st August, 18[illegible], interest February and August, 10[illegible].

75 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each, 135¾.

150 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 118.

25 shares Fulton National Bank, $30 each, 164.

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 112.

217 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each, 157⅞.

40 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each, 109½.

17 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 155½.

50 shares City Fire Insurance Company, $70 each, 145.

18 shares Howard Insurance Company, $50 each, 80.

76 shares United States Insurance Company, $25 each, 152.

400 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 212.

42 shares Reading Railroad Company, $50 each, 112¼.

25 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common stock, $100 each, 109.

52 shares Boston, Providence, and Stonington Railroad Company, $100 each, 121⅜.

32 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 115½.

25 shares New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, 113½.

$5,000 Long Dock Company Bonds, due June 1, 1893, interest June and December, [illegible].

$6,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds due May 1, 1885, interest May and November, 100¼.

50 shares National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 145½.

Recorded Real Estate Transactions.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 15.

Chambers-st., s. s., Rose-st., s. s., Friends' Meeting-house property, 84x18x73.6x81; Rose-st., n. s., 74 ft. s. of Duane-st., 73.3x20, 11x24x73.5, running to Chambers-st.	$65,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex-st., 25x50.11; Delancey-st., n. s., 50 feet e. of Essex-st., 25x50.11, Nos. 118 and 120	64,000
2d-st., s. s., 236.8 ft. w. of Avenue D, 23.6x103.3, h. and l.	27,000
29th-st., s. s., 208.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22.6x98.9, h. and l.	30,000
31st-st., s. s., 166.4 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20.11x75	35,700
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.6x49	7,500
50th-st., s. s., 442 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, Columbia College lease	14,000
80th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x80, h. and l.	12,000
98th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11, foreclosure	1,000
115th-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10, half part	18,000
121st-st., s. s., 60.2 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100	12,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner 50th-st., 25.5x100, mortgage $4,000	30,000
1st-av., s. w. corner 54th-st., 51x100, hs. and ls.	22,000
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25.5x100, h. and l.	24,000
6th-av., n. e. corner 49th-st., 100.4x145, 1854	13,200
7th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 121st-st., 25x75, h. and l.	8,500
9th-av., n. w. corner 90th-st., 50.2x100	10,300
LEASES.	
Water-st., No. 409; South-st., No. 253, third and fourth floors, 3 years, per year	1,800
8th-av., s. w. corner 42d-st., No. 287 8th-av., 3 years, per year	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 112 Broadway.
Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—THE large first-class buildings, just completed, Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., with a frontage of 110 feet; only three minutes' walk from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes requiring an abundance of light, especially so for printers desirous of a good cutting light; steam-engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendance to show the buildings. Address or apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 89 South-st.

A SUPERB RESIDENCE ON MADISON-AV. for sale, near 37th-st.; four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, twenty-five feet front, three rooms deep, including extension; in complete order throughout. Full particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, that valuable plot of ground south-east corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., also corner of 5th-av. and 44th-st.; one of these plots will be leased on a long term to responsible parties for improvement. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Dyckman estate, and on all the leading avenues, for sale by G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, high stoop, 22x60x100, in East 24th-st.; price only $[illegible]; terms easy. For sale by OGDEN & CLARK, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$25,000 ONLY—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., 20x55, lot 100; all modern improvements. For sale by OGDEN & CLARK, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TENTH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—Four-story English basement house for sale, with gas-fixtures, &c., $30,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—30 ACRES, and 120 acres situated on the sound, with large water fronts, north of Pelham, for sale cheap. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV., GRAND BOULEVARD AND west-side properties for sale in plots to suit; some bargains. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

WATER FRONTS ON NORTH, EAST, and Harlem Rivers; some entire blocks. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

EIGHTH-AV., FACING THE PARK, AN entire front, for sale at a bargain. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—NO. 214 East 26th-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Apply to L. MENDELSON, 75 Nassau-st.

DYCKMAN LOTS—ON BROADWAY AND adjoining streets and avenues, in plots to suit, by H. W. COATES, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AT Elizabeth, N. J., beautifully located near the depot, a very fine large and modern residence, with four and a quarter acres of choice grounds tastefully laid out; large young orchard of all kinds of fruits; price, $40,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—For sale, four miles from New-York, on the Flushing and Northside Railroad, a plot of ten acres of land, suitable for immediate division into lots, and within five minutes' walk from two depots. Apply to J. H. INNES, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 11.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER H. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

FIRST IMPORTANT SALE OF
120 CHOICE LOTS
on the new
COMMISSIONERS' MAP OF KINGS COUNTY,
adjoining line of
CITY OF BROOKLYN,
on
8TH-AV., 47TH, 48TH, AND 49TH STS.,
by order of mortgagee and owner in fee,
at 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1872,
at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York.

Lots A No. 1 for pretty residences. Must be sold. Great speculation and safe investment; taxes only nominal; finest drive, charming views, splendid avenues. Street-cars. Don't miss your opportunity; good solid land is the only real property—don't burn, blow up, sink, or run away. Title perfect, sale absolute, terms easy.

SIXTY PER CENT. THREE YEARS.

Last chance this season; next Spring lots will be higher. Maps, &c., at the office of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CEDAR AND ROOSEVELT STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CEDAR-STREET—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick house and brick and frame stable and sheds thereon, situate on the southerly side of Cedar-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., No. 126.

ROOSEVELT-STREET—The two-story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Roosevelt-st., between Water and Cherry sts., No. 111.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Six first-class brown-stone high-stoop four-story basement, sub-cellar dwelling-houses, 20x50x100 feet, situate on the northerly side of West 57th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs. The buildings are in every respect first class—hard-wood doors, stairs and trim, replete with all modern improvements. Fifty-seventh-street is 100 feet wide; healthy, elevated position, commanding full view of the North River, overlooking the lower portion of the City, contiguous to Central Park, Boulevard and other improvements, wholly free from the miasma and other nuisances which render the east side objectionable, and being the leading wide street next unto the Park and Boulevard, renders the position permanently select and particularly desirous for residences of the elite; and owing to the present and prospective value thereof for occupation or profitable investment, the property is generally considered the most desirable of any now in the market.

Terms liberal; one-half to two-thirds on mortgage, or free from all incumbrance. For further particulars apply to the office of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWNE, No. 9 Pine-st., or of T. W. SMITH, No. 35 William-st. The premises are daily on view.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
On 23d and 22d sts.,
NEAR BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.,
and opposite Madison-square.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, James W. Cairns, referee:

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—The four-story brown-stone front house and lot, south side 23d-st., 93.11 feet east of Broadway, lot 50x98.9.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The stable and lot, north side of 22d-st., about 50 feet east of Broadway, and directly in the rear of the 23d-st. property.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSES and lots on 1st-st., North 1st and North 2d sts., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 380 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, viz.: Four four-story brick stores and dwellings on 1st-st., commencing on the south-east corner of North 2d-st.; also, two lots south side of North 2d-st., adjoining the above houses on the rear; two lots north-west corner of North 1st and 1st sts.

One lot north side of North 1st-st., 100 feet east of 1st-st. The above property is sold under the direction of Henry Nicoll, referee. For particulars apply to G. T. STRONG and E. G. DRAKE, Jr., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in West 22d-st., near 5th-av.; four-story brown-stone, high stoop, of extra width and depth, in thorough order, to let for the Winter and longer, to private family. Permits only of OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, a first-class, four-story, high-stoop house, situated on East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 5 and 7 Morton-st., near Bleecker-st., apartments of five rooms; rent from $24 to $40. Inquire on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

To lease, one of the best banking-rooms in the centre of the money market; the room is of extra large size, has every modern improvement, private entrance, capacious burglar-proof vaults, light, heating and ventilation perfect; in fact it possesses every requisite for a first-class bank, insurance, or any other moneyed or railroad business. Can only be seen by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE OF offices, furnished or unfurnished, Nos. 13 and 14, in the New-York Life Insurance Building, corner Broadway and Leonard-st. Apply there.

DESK ROOM TO LET—ON FIRST floor of store No. 28 John-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, fifteen or twenty lots in the upper part of this City, suitable for a stone-yard. Address the New-York Stone Company, No. [illegible] Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
INCORPORATED MAY 22, 1841.

Oldest Marine Insurance Company in the State of New-York.

Amount of Losses Paid Since the Organization of the Company,
OVER TWENTY-SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

STOCK AND MUTUAL SYSTEMS COMBINED.

Cash Capital Paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1872	293,185 36
Total Assets	$793,185 36
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
United States bonds	$[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages	[illegible]
Cash in bank	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Premium notes not matured and other assets	172,[illegible]
	$793,185 36

INSURES AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS ONLY.
TAKES NO FIRE RISKS AND HAS NO AGENCIES.

Dealers have the option of participating in the profits, or receiving an abatement from premiums in lieu of scrip dividends, or of insuring on the stock principle at reduced rates.

TRUSTEES:

MOSES H. GRINNELL.
JOHN P. PAULISON.
ISAAC H. WALKER.
JOHN E. DEVLIN, of John E. Devlin & Co.
PERCY R. PYNE, of Moses Taylor & Co.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President Leather Man. Bank.
FRED. G. FOSTER.
ALEX. M. LAWRENCE.
WILLET C. WARD, of Willet C. Ward & Co.
HENRY F. HITCH, of H. H. Swift & Co.
ELIAS PONVERT, of Ponvert & Co.
SIMON DE VISSER.
WM. E. PRESTON, of W. E. Preston & Co.
FRED'K S. ROBINSON.
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE.
JOHN S. WRIGHT.
WM. VON SACHS, of Kirkland & Von Sachs.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of E. C. Cowdin & Co.
A. G. P. STOKES, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
FRED. CHAUNCEY, of [illegible] & Chauncey.
WM. TOEL, of Charles Luling & Co.
PHILIP DATER, of Philip Dater & Co.
T. J. SLAUGHTER, of Norton, Slaughter & Co.
JOSIAH MACY, Jr., of Josiah Macy's Sons.
J. F. PENNIMAN, Pres't [illegible]
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres't Mechanics' Bank.
ISAAC BELL.
LATIMER BAILEY, of Almeida & Bailey.
JOS. V. ONATIVIA, of J. V. Onativia & Co.
A. J. DOVALE, of Dovale & Co.
GEORGE L. KINGSLAND.
FREDERIC STURGES.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN.
RICHARD T. WILSON, of R. T. Wilson & Co.

JOHN P. PAULISON, President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Vice-President.
JOHN P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a special meeting held this day, unanimously pledged themselves to make good any deficiency in its capital caused by the recent conflagration in Boston.

DIRECTORS:

William C. Hoffman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Frederic De Peyster,	James L. Morgan,
Samuel V. Hoffman,	Ferdinand F. Dufais,
George M. Miller,	Edward H. Norton,
Robert Schell,	Albert Ward,
Walton H. Peckham,	Robert P. Perrett,
William O. Giles,	Daniel L. Pettee,
Henry Lewis,	A. D. Williams,
Charles B. Hoffman,	John H. Watson,
Marcus F. Hodges,	John H. Holdane.

MARCUS F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, General Agent.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 164 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

This Company will Pay all their Boston Losses in Full.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to call for an assessment sufficient to make up any deficiency in the Capital of the Company, and to continue business as usual.
BENJ. BABCOCK, President.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, SECRETARY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1872.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARK BANK BUILDING,
No. 22 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

After a careful estimate, made from actual examination of the burned district, and a full list of the policies in force in the Boston fire, assuming every loss as total, this Company will lose not exceeding $310,000, from which is to be deducted whatever salvages may be made. This statement has been delayed until we could get full information from a representative of the Company on his return from Boston.

LOSSES WILL BE AT ONCE ADJUSTED.
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

The following Cable message has been received at this office:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12, 1872.
ADJUST BOSTON CLAIMS PROMPTLY, DRAWING ON COMPANY HERE FOR AMOUNTS AS SETTLED.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Manager.

In connection with the above, the following letter from Julius L. Clarke, Esq., Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, received per Atlantic Cable, will be of interest to the insuring public:

J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Manager, Liverpool:

DEAR SIR: For the information of your directors, I have great pleasure in assuring you that upon official examination into the financial affairs of Queen Insurance Company, including the books, papers, and securities, which I have personally seen, and for which every facility has been freely given, I find its financial statements as published fully verified, and the Company in possession of even larger surplus than it has represented, and consequently abundantly able to meet every liability resting upon it.

Respectfully yours,
JULIUS L. CLARKE,
Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 470 Broadway.
Branch, No. 167 Broadway.

Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, Nov. 11, 1872	299,703 52
Total Cash Assets, Nov. 11, 1872	$499,703 52

UNADJUSTED LOSSES, BOSTON, $45,000.

A. F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$150,000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.
JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO., LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1821.

FIRE ASSETS,
OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS, GOLD.

NO LOSS IN BOSTON.

NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
F. H. CARTER, Manager.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 119 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 11, 1872.

ASSETS, $344,716 08.

Boston losses will not exceed $100,000. A special assessment for the entire amount has been this day voted by the Directors.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	G. K. SHERIDAN,
ALBERT WARD,	A. F. ROBERTS,
LOUIS LORUT,	VINCENT TILYOU,
THOMAS SCOTT,	ALLEN F. HAND,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	MADISON M. CALEB,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOHN M. CONWAY,
DANIEL G. BACON,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
THOS. F. YOUNGS,	JOHN F. SLATER,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,	ROBERT STARR,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
HENRY DAVIS,	S. H. CONDICT,
WM. B. SHEPARD,	E. R. HINSDALE,
L. L. STURGES,	GEO. M. CLEARMAN.

VINCENT TILYOU, President.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.

Nov. 13, 1872.
OFFICE, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held THIS DAY, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment be made on each share of the stock of the Company sufficient to make up any deficiency of capital and to continue business as usual.
JAMES HARRISON, President.
WM. E. MALTBIE, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 153 BROADWAY.
INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital and Surplus	$300,000
Losses by Boston Fire about	65,000

Property of all kinds insured against loss or damage by fire at adequate rates.
J. V. HARRIOTT, President.
F. HANFORD OAKLEY, Secretary pro tem.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
No. 71 Wall-st.
CHARTERED 1806.

NO LOSSES AT BOSTON.

ASSETS, Nov. 1, 1872	$673,741
CAPITAL, Nov. 1, 1872	300,000
SURPLUS, Nov. 1, 1872	373,741

SANFORD COBB, President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICES,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, AND 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000 00
ASSETS	253,363 19

The loss in Boston will not exceed $15,000.
J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 146 BROADWAY.

The capital stock of this Company is unimpaired by the Boston calamity. The entire losses will not exceed $[illegible]. Business continued as usual.
J. H. PINKNEY, President.
WM. H. CHASE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 18[illegible].
Office, No. 161 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
CASH ASSETS	$270,275

DIRECTORS:

W. H. APPLETON,	CH. S. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
[illegible]	FRANCIS IRELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	M. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POILLON,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE RENAUD,
W. H. FOGG,	R. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. B. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. R. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.
JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.—"The RESOLUTE has had its share of the underwriting experience and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment."

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of the City of New-York.
OFFICE
NO. 1 PINE-ST.
New-York, Nov. 13, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have resolved to make good the losses incurred by the Boston Fire. The Company, with an unimpaired capital, continues business as usual.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' Insurance Company,

OFFICE, 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Assets 1st November, 1872	295,000

Boston losses less than $30,000.

JOSEPH BROKAW, President.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

The losses of this Company in Boston will be paid out of the Surplus, and the Company will go on as usual.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 180 Chatham-square.
BRANCH OFFICES,
No. 58 Wall-st., and No. 557 6th-av.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus, Nov. 1, Over	200,000
	$400,000

Have Sustained no Loss by the Boston Fire.
CONTINUE TO INSURE AT REASONABLE RATES.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

NET ASSETS	$429,693 63
AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED THIS DAY BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	170,000 00
	$599,693 63
DEDUCT FOR LOSSES IN BOSTON, ASSUMING THAT ALL THE POLICIES OF THE COMPANY ON PROPERTY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT SHOULD PROVE A TOTAL LOSS	329,644 00
AVAILABLE ASSETS	$270,048 63

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000
Surplus	190,000
	$440,000
Losses in Boston, about	50,000

THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES, AND SOLICITS FIRST-CLASS RISKS.
JOHN B. AMES, President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly, and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.
JNO. D. ARTHUR, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

Capital, $200,000. Assets, $490,000.
Total Liabilities in Burnt District, Boston, $25,000.

JAMES E. LOTT, Pres. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Sec.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are requested to send in their policies for cancellation.
WM. MULLIGAN, Receiver, No. 130 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus	50,000
Assessment Authorized by Unanimous Vote of the Board of Directors	70,000
Total	$320,000
Less Boston Losses	70,000
Cash Net Assets Nov. 12, 1872	$250,000

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM WATSON,	CHAS. L. ANTHONY,
DAVID LAMB,	WM. L. HALSTED,
JAMES E. DUNBAR,	SAMUEL W. JOHNSON,
[illegible]	WM. E. ONION,
BRYCE GRAY,	JOHN E. DEVLIN,
WM. T. GARNER,	[illegible]
WM. S. MOUNT,	WILSON G. HUNT,
A. R. VAN NEST,	F. H. JONES,
THOS. BARBOUR,	JOHN E. HEWITT.

JAMES P. CUMMING.

WM. C. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT.
WALTER K. PAYE, SECRETARY.

INCORPORATED 1835.
1872.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE
MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1872.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1871, to Oct. 31, 1872:		
On marine and inland risks	$[illegible]	
On fire risks	177,[illegible]	$1,0[illegible]
Premium on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1871		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from Nov. 1, 1871, to Oct. 31, 1872:		
On marine and inland risks	$[illegible]	
On fire risks	164,071 14	$1,022,[illegible]
Interest during same period, salvages, &c.		80,770 31
Total		$1,10[illegible]
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and inland navigation losses	$[illegible]	
Fire losses	75,[illegible]	
Return premiums	[illegible]	
Reinsurances	64,350 28	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, &c.	57,[illegible]	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal taxes	[illegible]	
Expenses	24,[illegible]	$[illegible]
		$[illegible]

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1872.

$300,000	United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1897	$341,250 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six per Cent. Loans	215,440 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six per Cent. Loans (exempt from tax)	203,[illegible]
164,000	State of New-Jersey Six per Cent. Loans	169,740 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	24,[illegible]
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	19,500 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan	21,[illegible]
7,000	State of Tennessee Six per Cent. Loan	[illegible]
12,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 shares stock)	[illegible]
[illegible]	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (105 shares stock)	[illegible]
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Company (80 shares stock)	4,000 00
40,000	American Steam-ship Company Six per Cent. Bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city properties	[illegible]
$1,282,200	Par. Cost, $1,257,618 93. Mar. val.	$1,[illegible]
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	[illegible]
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	116,724 96
	Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $10,677. Estimated value	7,100 00
	Cash. Loans on United States Bonds as Collateral $125,000 00; On deposit in Banks [illegible] 17	[illegible] 17
	Total	$[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1872, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of taxes.

☞ No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS C. HAND,	SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS,	WM. G. BOULTON,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,	EDW'D DARLINGTON,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	H. JONES BROOKE,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	EDW'D LAFOURCADE,
H. C. DALLETT, Jr.,	JACOB RIEGEL,
JAMES C. HAND,	THOS. P. STOTESBURY,
WM. C. LUDWIG,	JACOB P. JONES,
HUGH CRAIG,	JAS. B. McFARLAND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,	S. McILVAINE,
GEO. W. BERNADOU,	J. B. SEMPLE, Pittsburg,
WM. C. HOUSTON,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
H. FRANK ROBINSON,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

PEOPLE'S Fire Insurance Co. of New-York.

OFFICES:
Nos. 393 Canal-st. and 165 Broadway.

THIS COMPANY LOSES NOTHING BY THE FIRE IN BOSTON.

F. V. PRICE, President.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.
Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 6 Pine-st., basement.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the offices of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of October, 1872.
SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1872.
GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES H. RAYMOND,
Executors.
oc21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next. Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.
HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.
s9-law6mM*

MACHINERY.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

1 L. P. Beam Engine, with boiler, &c., 22 in. 12 ft., second hand; 1 Propeller Engine, condensing, 24 in. x 28 in. stroke, second hand; 1 Propeller Engine, condensing, 44 in. x 42 in. stroke, new. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 708 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 6th-av., corner 20th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 124 and 126 West 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9 A. M. to 2½ P. M.

LADIES' MORNING LECTURE CLASSES,
No. 24 West 40th-st.
Organized by Miss COMSTOCK to meet the desire for general culture.

Subjects:
Germany, its History and Literature ... Miss Mc[illegible].
History and Development of Art ... Mr. WM. H. GOODYEAR.
Natural Science, Illustrated ... Prof. A. J. EBELL, Ph. D., M. D.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
For circulars apply to Miss Comstock, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., at Scribner's, Appleton's, Lockwood's, &c.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 675 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 47th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Applications may be made by letter, or personally, as above. Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching, common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 22 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 21 EAST 40TH st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen, with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF EDUCATION and refinement, living in most select neighborhood in City, would like to receive into their home three young ladies, to educate under the immediate supervision of a young native French lady; parental care, and every opportunity for improvement without the routine of school. Address MURRAY H., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 38th-st. (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 16 West 14th-st.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies at Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y. Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Principal. The twenty-first year began Sept. 25, 1872. For circulars, address the Principal.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D. will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 650 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 165 East 50th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 135 W. 45th-st.; prepares for College.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST BOYS' schools up-town. Address PRINCIPAL, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS F. S. FRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES pupils preparing for the University at Phillips Exeter Academy; has some experience and City references. Address K. G., Box No. 104 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

ESTABLISHED 1807.
R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Instalments, if Desired.

A.—A.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE at great bargains, to cover cash advances. Call and examine at my sales and storage repository, Nos. 237, 239, and 241 4th-av., corner 19th-st.

FURNITURE.—GREAT BARGAINS! Prices of every article reduced. Also my new Patent Sofa Bedstead, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public. S. L. SOUTHACK, No. 639 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. R[illegible], No. 233 Hudson-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO PILE-DRIVERS AND QUARRYMEN.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1872.
Separate sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 20th of November, 1872: First, for all the material and labor for the construction of a pile foundation; and, second, for all material and labor for the construction of the granite pier for the light-house to be built on the middle ground near Hudson, Hudson River, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications for the same, which with the form of bid, guaranty, and all the information required, will be furnished on application to this office, by letter or in person.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.
Post-office Box No. 4,032, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED for merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.; Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, Publishers, No. 47 Greene-st., and other leading houses. GRIGGS, CARLETON & Co., Financial and Business Agents, No. 95 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from NEW-YORK on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at CORK HARBOR each way.

ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'sday, Nov. 20	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Nov. 23
Cuba....Wed'sday, Nov. 27	
Algeria..Wed'sday, Dec. 4	
Java.....Wed'sday, Dec. 11	
Calabria.Wed'sday, Dec. 18	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, ANDREWS....Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.......Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3½ P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG...Wed'sday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency.
Steerage..........$30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.
IOWA..........Wednesday, Nov. 20.
VICTORIA..........Saturday, Nov. 23.
EUROPA..........Saturday, Nov. 30.
CALEDONIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 4.
ANGLIA..........Saturday, Dec. 7.
INDIA..........Saturday, Dec. 14.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $65, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; [illegible] $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Nov. 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CONNOLLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 12.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Nov. 30, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Wed'day, Dec. 4
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Saturday, Dec. 28
Cabin passage..........$70 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Nov. 20, at 1½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Nov. 27, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Dec. 4, at 8½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Dec. 11, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. [illegible]..........Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Dec. 25, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Nov. 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. L. ROBBINS, via Nassau, Nov. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 5.

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Mon., Nov. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)....Sat., Nov. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)....Sat., Nov. 30
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..........Sat., Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..........3,500 tons
PEMBROKE..........3,500 tons
CARMARTHEN..........3,500 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Leyburn,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin..........$[illegible] currency
Steerage..........$[illegible] currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$[illegible]

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Thursday, Nov. 21.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 23.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff or further information in reference to through freight, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Nov. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Jan. 23, '73

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to [illegible]

The ERIE will touch at Bridgetown, Barbadoes. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. L. ROBBINS, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Taking effect Nov. 6, 1872. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Dundee Lake, Market st., (Paterson,) and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Lodi, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.

For Van Winkles—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Campgaw and Crystal Lake—7, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottsburg, Oak Ridge, Snufftown and Ogdensburg—7, 9 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New Foundland, Stockholm, Franklin, Sussex Junction, Hamburg, Deckertown and Unionville—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Middletown, Pine Bush, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville*—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Ellenville 7:30 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Liberty Falls, 6:55 A. M.; 1:55 P. M. Bloomingburg, 8:30 A. M.; 3:30, 5 P. M. Middletown, 8:55 A. M.; 4:47, 5:45 P. M. Unionville, 6:05, 9:28 A. M.; 4:35, 7:00 P. M. West Bloomingdale, 6:45, 9:09 A. M.; 1:26, 4:27 P. M. Wortendyke, 1:25, 6:52, 8:11, 11:17 A. M.; 1:57, 4:7, 1:10, 10:51 P. M. Paterson, 6:43, 6:50, 7:55, 9, 12:05 P. M.; 3:16, 4:19, 6:30 P. M.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

* To Middletown and Pine Bush only. † Does not stop at Lodi.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:30 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:30 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned Steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. R. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sat'day, Nov. 16..3:00 P. M.	Sat'day, Nov. 16..7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 18th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st..11:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 20th...9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 23d....1:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d.....10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th...2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 27th...2:00 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, November fourteenth, (14,) eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Muller, Wilkins & Company, as auctioneers, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, twenty-five (25) bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed made by said Company, dated July first, (1st,) eighteen hundred and seventy, (1870,) to Charles L. Frost, purporting to cover the canal, lands, franchises, and personal property in Michigan, therein described and duly recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which last-mentioned bonds were issued upon the security of a mortgage purporting to cover the lands in Michigan therein described, such mortgage being made to the Union Trust Company as trustee, and duly recorded in Michigan, all of such bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by William L. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ($18,852) dollars made to him by said bank; and the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell separately, at the same place and time, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum, in all, of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with coupons attached, which were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands, canal, franchises, and personal property in Michigan therein described, which trust deed has been duly recorded in Michigan; and also fifty-six (56) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons attached, which were issued on the security of said trust deed to the Union Trust Company; the last two lots of bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by Perez J. Avery, as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars made to him by said bank; also six (6) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company trust deed for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with unpaid coupons attached, which bonds were held by the Ocean National Bank as security for the repayment of an overdraft of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents, ($967 69,) made by said Perez J. Avery. Also five thousand (5,000) shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, of the par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, which were pledged with said bank by said P. J. Avery, and others, as collateral security for the indebtedness of said Avery and others to said bank. Also forty (40) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, which bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage upon the property of said Railroad Company, made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; and also twenty-six (26) of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of said trust deed to said Frost, which last two mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also seventeen (17) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. And also, forty-eight (48) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, secured by said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($29,460 99,) made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal amount, in all, of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, and unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands therein described, situate in Michigan; such mortgage being made to Martin & Davis, trustees, which last-mentioned fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for the repayment of loans made by said bank to Charles Callender, amounting to twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, with unpaid coupons attached, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two (2) lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Alfred Wild as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Rhinebeck Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars and upward. Also, twenty-nine (29) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage, and eleven (11) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the repayment of a loan upon his check on the Ocean Bank for twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars. Also, thirty (30) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of the said Union Trust Company trust deed, which bonds were pledged to the said bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the repayment of his check on the said Ocean Bank for six thousand ($6,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) other such bonds as those last described, with unpaid coupons attached, which were pledged to said bank by the said Charles Callender as security for the payment to said bank of his check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars. Also twenty-five (25) other such bonds as are last above described, which were pledged to said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Central National Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars; also forty-one (41) other such bonds as are last above described, and twenty-eight (28) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and two (2) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last three mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to the said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Third National Bank for thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars; and also ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also twenty (20) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons secured by said Union Trust Company trust deed, which last-mentioned three lots of bonds were pledged to said Ocean National Bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Union-square National Bank for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. nineteen (19) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Vanderpoel & North, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, of the City of New-York, No. 19 Nassau-street.

The above sale is adjourned to THURSDAY, November Twenty-first (21st,) Eighteen Hundred and seventy-two (1872,) at the same place, at twelve (12) o'clock, at noon. THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver, &c.

Dated, Nov. 14, 1872.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 22d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio, to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as well that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing. WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 656 and 658 Broadway, corner 4th-st., MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 19, and 20, at 4 P. M. Books in AMERICAN LITERATURE. Also, over 3,000 PAMPHLETS, relating to various topics of general interest.

EDWARD L. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 18, at 11½ o'clock, within the store, 1,288 boxes 1868 Malaga Lemons, ex Daniel Draper, and can be seen on Pier No. 11 East River.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice a week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir Square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

BALLET-MASTER DURAND'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Day and Evening classes; all dances taught in one quarter; six in private lessons.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT A SACRIFICE.—HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, At New-York Sales and Storage Repository, Nos. 237, 239 and 241 4th-av., corner 19th-st.

1 pair good coach horses, 16 hands;
1 gray mare, suitable for coupe or clarence;
1 bay horse, good stylish driver;
1 sorrel mare, good roader; also,
Top and No Top Buggies, Road Wagons, Coaches, Close Rockaways, Express Wagons, &c., &c.

Please call and examine.

A. A.—S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Sillack's Boarding Stables, Harlem, (125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.,) the entire outfit of a gentleman about leaving the City, comprising two very fine road horses, Brewster's road wagon, jump-seat rockaway, sleigh; also, extra fine double and single harness, City make, together with robes, blankets, bells, whips, &c., &c. All of the above are first-class and nearly new. S. DINGEE & CO., Sales Stable, [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 305 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THREE HORSES; large farm pasturage, warm stables, good feed and care; sixteen miles from New-York in New-Jersey. Call on or address H. E. PICKETT & CO., No. 8 Old-slip.

A VERY FINE SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—Bay, 15½ hands high, five years old, perfectly sound and kind; can be driven in single and double harness. Call from 8 to 11 A. M. at No. 130 West 24th-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

WANTED—TEN OR TWELVE HORSES for the Winter; will be well cared for, within twenty miles of the City, in Jersey. Apply to J. S. MARCY, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-FRONT COUPE, as good as new, and harness; suitable for a private party; will be sold cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 21 East 13th-st.

HORSE BLANKETS—A LARGE STOCK and assortment at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 73 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.

American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.

LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

APARTMENTS EN SUITE—WITH ALL the conveniences of a dwelling-house and the advantages of a hotel combined, to rent unfurnished, in the STEVENS HOUSE.

They will be rented to perfectly responsible and respectable families.

Plans can be seen at our branch office, No. 21 East 17th-st., or with the janitor on the premises. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 305 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—FURNISHED rooms; elegant suites of rooms in the large double house formerly occupied by Minister Catacazy, near the Arlington and other hotels; also single rooms. No. 1,[illegible] I-st., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING AT NOS. 39 AND 41 West 26th-st.—New rooms, new furniture, excellent table; rooms for single gentlemen, or for gentleman and wife; location near Madison-square; baths, health-lift, and sociables for the benefit of guests.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board can be accommodated with full particulars as to house, furniture, references, &c., free of charge; good list to select from. Apply to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,207 Broadway.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, also large fourth story front room, with board; location central; reference required. No. 51 East 21st-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 114, ONE block east of Madison-square—Elegantly furnished large front room to let without board; price moderate; reference exchanged.

NO. 138 5TH-AV., NEAR 19TH-ST.—Desirable suite of front rooms to let, without board, or with private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 723 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 61st and 62d sts.—To let, with board, very large front room on second floor at $30 per week, or back room on the same floor at $25.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 331, SECOND DOOR below 34th-st.—An elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, with or without private table, and single rooms.

FIFTH-AV.—APARTMENTS, CORNER 21ST-st., second floor, six rooms, completely furnished, with private table, to a small family. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 229 5th-av.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO let with board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife in a New-England family; reference required. No. 218 West 4th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—An elegant suite of rooms, replete with every convenience, to let, with private table. Apply to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,207 Broadway.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; lease of three and a half years for sale; excellent location; full of first-class boarders. Apply only to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,207 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a very desirable furnished room on second floor, southern exposure; also, hall room, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Basement bell.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—A LARGE FRONT room, new and elegantly furnished, to rent to gentleman without board; house first-class; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. [illegible].—A GENTLEMAN, or party of gentlemen, requiring elegant rooms, with first-class attendance, without board, may be accommodated.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-places, and direct boarders free. We solicit boarding-houses to patronize us. GENUNG & CO., No. 66 Broadway.

NO. 258 WEST [illegible]-ST.—A HANDsome large sunny room on second floor to let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references required.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Pleasant front rooms, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, to let with board; references. Apply at No. 115 West 43d-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, also a suite of well-furnished rooms on third floor, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE, ELegantly-furnished rooms, single and connecting; with full board; $20 to $35 per week; references required; rare opportunity.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 263, CORNER 29TH-ST.—Handsome suite of parlors to let, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in 5th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; private family. GENUNG & CO.'S Boarders' Directory, No. 66 Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsome, well-furnished rooms, (unexpectedly vacated,) with every convenience, singly or en suite; with or without private table.

ONE PLEASANT HALL ROOM TO let, with or without board, cheap, to one, with good reference. No. 153 East [illegible]-st.

H. E. OGDEN, NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO let, a parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with private table, and other rooms with table board.

NO. 4 EAST [illegible]-ST.—ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

NO. 54 BOND-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor, suitable for two gentlemen or some light business.

NO. 65 WEST [illegible]-ST.—FOR GENTLEmen—two rooms with modern conveniences, with or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SUITable for house-keeping; also, rooms for gentlemen, at No. 243 6th-av.

NO. 217 WEST [illegible]-ST.—TWO OR three handsomely-furnished rooms; large closets, bath-room, &c., with board; private family.

NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board.

NO. 33 WEST [illegible]-ST.—LARGE THIRD-floor room, also upper side-room. Superior board.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 40 West 21st-st.; house and location first class.

NO. 19 WEST 31ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, third floor, front.

A FLOOR TO LET.—NO. 325 WEST 42D-st.; $25 per month. Also furnished rooms.

NO. 70 5TH-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS suitable for young gentlemen, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A HOME WANTED,

For the Winter or longer, if agreeable to parties, by a gentleman, wife, and daughter; the daughter a young lady acquainted with music, but not a professional; a moderate compensation allowed; location between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address HOME, Box No. 102 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, from the 1st December, a parlor and two bedrooms required, with private table; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not below 10th-st. nor above 35th-st. Address, stating terms, S. R., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 325 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S TO-NIGHT!
P. T. BARNUM'S TO-NIGHT!
P. T. BARNUM'S TO-NIGHT!

EAST 14TH-ST., (Near Broadway.)

THIS, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 18,

GRAND OPENING

Of the spacious

MUSEUM,

MENAGERIE, and

HIPPODROME.

The vast structure, remodeled, enlarged, and elegantly refitted, with its costly collection of

RARE WILD ANIMALS,

And its wonderful Museum of

LIFE-SIZE AUTOMATONS,

And works of

MARVELOUS MECHANISM

From Europe, will be opened to the public at

7 O'CLOCK THIS (MONDAY) EVENING.

The

CHASTE AND REFINED ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT

will commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

Admission, including balcony seat in circus, 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. Sofa seats in parquet, 25 cents extra. Cushioned arm-chairs, 50 cents extra. Box-office open three days in advance.

The opening will be followed by daily exhibitions. Doors open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Hippodrome performance daily at 2 and 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

LAST DAYS! LAST DAYS!

AT EXHIBITION HALL,

On 2d and 3d avs., by 63d-st.

An instructive, rare, and comprehensive exhibit of American skill, ingenuity, artistic development and material progress.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Splendidly lighted by the new OXY-HYDROGEN GAS.

Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND, day and evening.

Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.

Everybody should visit this unequaled display.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

WILL CLOSE NOV. 30.

GEO. F. BAILEY & CO.'S COMBINATION CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

Still at the foot of Houston-st., East River.

In compliance with general request, the

GREAT 25 CENT SHOW

will remain open a few days longer, giving exhibitions

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

each day. Increased attractions have been added.

ALMONTE, the famous LONDON CLOWN, will make his first appearance on MONDAY.

SEIGRIST AND INFANT ACROBATS,

With his PERFORMING DOGS.

WM. MORGAN AND WM. DUTTON,

The sensational Riders,

And Miss BELLE ARMOR,

in their thrilling horsemanship.

The numerous Wild Beasts and Trained Animals are in the finest condition.

Admission to see all, only 25 cents.

On TUESDAY, benefit of G. M. CLARKE, Clown.

Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works

"THE PERFECTION OF HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS."

ASSOCIATION HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.

Reserved seats at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the door.

STEINWAY HALL. FORREST.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST,

the world-renowned American tragedian, will give

TWO SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, HAMLET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, OTHELLO.

ADMISSION TICKETS, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701; Schuberth's, No. 820, and the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square, and at the box-office of the hall.

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS COMMENCES at all the ticket-offices on FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 15.

STEINWAY HALL. CHAMBER MUSIC.

MR. S. B. MILLS, DR. L. DAMROSCH,

have the honor to announce a series of FOUR SOIREES OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC, THURSDAY, Nov. 21; THURSDAY, Dec. 5; THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and THURSDAY, Jan. 2, assisted by the most distinguished talent.

FIRST SOIREE THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

Subscription tickets $4; single admission $2, can now be obtained at Steinway Hall and music-stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st. and 4th-av.

Grand exhibition of Paintings, nearly 300, by the first European modern masters. The largest and most important collection of paintings ever brought to this country. The whole to be sold by auction Dec. 3, and following days. Now on exhibition, as above, day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

APOLLO HALL,

CORNER OF 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

To let for balls, concerts, lectures, fairs, banquets, &c., &c. E. FERRERO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the new road or Public Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 23d day of November, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 11 o'clock A. M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 7th day of December, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the new road, and between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of Eighty-eighth-street half the distance to the next streets thereto, in the City of New-York. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1872.

A. M. SOTELDO, JR.,
JAMES S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
THOMAS W. PITTMAN, }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks and the Department of Public Works, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to acquiring title for the use of the public to all lands required for laying out a new street, running parallel to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in an easterly direction from the Kingsbridge-road, across the Tenth-avenue to the Boulevard near the Harlem River, as laid out by resolution of the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in the above entitled proceeding, to deposit their title-deeds, leases or other documents relating to their ownership or interest in any such lands, buildings or premises, with the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this matter, at their office, Number 32 Nassau-street, (Room 24,) on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

That the street intended to be laid out and opened by this proceeding extends in an easterly direction from the Kingsbridge-road, across the Tenth-avenue, to the boulevard near the Harlem River, and south, parallel to and [illegible] feet northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, known and designated on the map of the Department of Public Parks and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and as laid out by resolution of the Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted December 12, 1868, in said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 9, 1872.

NEVIS W. BUTLER,
WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
JOHN WHEELER,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks and the Department of Public Works for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title for the use of the public to all the lands required for the opening of Tenth-avenue from a point 10,353 feet six inches northerly from the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in a north-westerly, westerly and south-westerly direction to the Eleventh-avenue, as laid out by resolution of the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in the above-entitled proceeding, to deposit their title deeds, leases, or other documents relating to their ownership or interest in any such lands, buildings or premises, with the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this matter, at their office, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated Nov. 9, 1872.

JOHN WHEELER,
NEVIS W. BUTLER,
WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
Commissioners.

MEDICAL.

DR. WILSON, AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, makes a specialty of all chronic diseases. Also, removes Tape-worm with head. Refers to Medical Faculty United States Army, Medical Museum, Washington, and President U. S. Grant, in all cases treated by me, known to them personally, who have been treated for years unsuccessfully. Physicians are invited to call and examine my credentials from Washington, and specimens of Taenia removed by me, and be present during the operation. No. 103 East 28th-st. Hours 8 to 12, 3 to 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

28th-st., near Broadway. Begins at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY, Nov. 18,

last performance this season of Sterling Coyne's comedy

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Characters by Mr. James Lewis, Louis James, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19,

First production here, after long and careful preparation, of Shakespeare's very mirthful comedy, in 5 acts,

The

MERRY WIVES

of

WINDSOR.

To be offered with every scene new, (by Mr. James Roberts,) every dress new; a new arrangement of Shakespearean music by Mr. Harvey Dodworth, and the following

UNAPPROACHABLE CAST.

Sir John Falstaff..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Fenton, a Young Gentleman..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Shallow, a Country Justice..........Mr. D. Whiting
Slender, Cousin to Shallow..........Mr. James Lewis
Ford, } Two Gentlemen dwelling } Mr. George Clarke
Page, } at Windsor.......... } Mr. Louis James
William Page, a boy, son to Page, Miss Jennie Yeamans
Sir Hugh Evans, a Welsh Parson, Mr. William Davidge
Dr. Caius, a French Physician....Mr. W. G. Lemoyne
The Host of the Garter Inn.......Mr. Owen Fawcett
Bardolph, } } Mr. J. A. Mackay
Pistol, } Followers of Falstaff } Mr. Geo. DeVere
Nym, } } Mr. J. H. Burnett
Robin, Page to Falstaff..........Miss Gerty Norwood
Simple, servant to Slender..........Mr. Wm. Beekman
Rugby, Servant to Dr. Caius..........Mr. F. Chapman
Mistress Ford..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Mistress Page..........Miss Fanny Morant
Mistress Anne Page, her Daughter, Miss Sara Jewett
Mistress Quickley, servant to Dr. Caius, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert

ACT I.

Scene I.—View of Windsor, with the Garter Inn and Gateway to Page's Ground. (New.)

ACT II.

Scene I.—The house of Dr. Caius. (New.) Scene II.—Windsor, (as before.)

ACT III.

Scene I.—Frogmore. (New.) Scene II.—The road by Windsor. (New.)

ACT IV.

Scene I.—Ford's house. (New.) Scene II.—Windsor. Scene III.—The Inn. (New.) Scene IV.—Ford's house, (as before.)

ACT V.

Scene I.—The inn, (as before.) Scene II.—The road by Windsor. Scene III.—Herne's Oak. (New.)

MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½ O'clock.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Box Sheet open the entire week, daily, from 8 till 6.

In preparation—A brilliant new Parisian comedy.

Thanksgiving Day—Matinee of "Merry Wives."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av.

Begins 7¾, over at 11. Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF ROI CAROTTE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, AT 1½,
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE of ROI CAROTTE.
MONDAY, Nov. 25,

For the first time on any stage

A

PICTURESQUE LOCAL FOLLY,

IN

FOUR ACTS AND THIRTEEN TABLEAUX

BY

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY,

Author of "Under the Gaslight," "Flash of Lightning," "Divorce," &c., entitled

ROUND THE CLOCK.

Illustrating The Excitements!! The Pleasures!! The Perils!! and The Mockeries!! of the life about us; colored with rosy tints from sketches taken on the spot by Messrs. Heister, Duflocq and Dayton, and represented through personal and life-like imitations by

MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MISS EMMA HOWSON,
THE MAJILTONS,

and all the GREAT COMPANY of the Opera-house.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.

JOHNNY THOMPSON in OUR COLORED BROTHER.

MONDAY Afternoon at 2.	MONDAY Evening at 8.
Owing to the GREAT SUCCESS, The new Burlesque and Pantomime entitled THE SILVER DEMON! THE SILVER DEMON! in which the GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE, embracing all the beautiful BLONDES, WILL APPEAR.	First time this Season, the Great Actor, Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON! JOHNNY THOMPSON! in his own New Sensation Drama of DIXIE, OUR COLORED BROTHER. Cast to the Entire Company. NEW and EXCITING TABLEAUX.

RUDERSDORFF CONCERT.

First appearance in New-York of

MME. RUDERSDORFF,

The greatest exponent of classical and dramatic music at

IRVING HALL, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1872.

Supported by the following eminent artists: Miss ALICE FAIRMAN, the splendid contralto, universally acknowledged to be the equal of Mme. Patey; Mlle. THERESE LIEBE, the charming young violinist, who has everywhere created a furore by her perfect intonation and brilliant execution; first appearance in America of Mr. NELSON VARLEY, the new English tenor, who ranks as an artist with Sims Reeves and Santley.

Mr. A. SPRAGUE, Basso.

Mr. KARL WALTER, Pianist.

Dr. WM. BERGE..........Conductor

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2.

To be had at all the principal music-stores.

A FAIR

For the benefit of the

Baptist Home for the Aged,

will be held in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., commencing Nov. 18, continuing through the week. Children's entertainments, Punch and Judy, every afternoon. Music by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment every evening.

GEORGE MACDONALD OPENS THE Mercantile Library lecture course at Steinway Hall TO-NIGHT. Tickets, 75 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D., at Fifty-third-street M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1872. Subject of lecture—Rough and Tumble Experiences in California. Reserved seats, 75 cents; at B. Stradley's, No. 137 Nassau, and at Book-rooms, No. 805 Broadway. Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURES ON ITALY.—A COURSE of six lectures on Italian Literature and Art will be delivered by Prof. Antonio Bianchi in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 11 o'clock A. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 25. Tickets for course, $5; single tickets, 50 cents.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, (TIMOTHY TITcomb,) will introduce George MacDonald TO-NIGHT at Steinway Hall. Subject of lecture—Tom Hood, with recitations.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of November, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AARON C. BROWN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW T. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of, and before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, pursuant to an order of said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply for a settlement of my accounts, and of the account heretofore filed by me, and I shall also apply for discharge from all liability, as assignee of said estate in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated 16th November, A. D. 1872.

WILLIAM A. HALL, Assignee.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Attorney, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS Y. DAY and BENJAMIN M. DAY, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, before [illegible] Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, New-York, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 28th of October, 1872. JOHN A. HULL, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of October, 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of PHILIP GOLDSTEIN, of the City of New-York, in the said district, who was, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. JAMES G. BENNETT, Assignee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Rensselaer.—INEZ E. McCOY against JAMES LUTHER McCOY.—Summons for Relief.—(Complaint filed.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Rensselaer on the 11th day of October, 1872, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at the city of Troy, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. And if you shall fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Supreme Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. TOWNSENDS & BROWNE, Of Troy, N. Y., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o14-law6wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCCA.

ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

LAST WEEK (BUT TWO) OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, NOV. 18, AT 8 P. M.,

TWENTY-SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

DON GIOVANNI.

MME. PAULINE LUCCA,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

MISS CLARA DORIA,

SIGNORS VIZZANI, MORIAMI, RONCONI, COULON, JAMET.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20,

TWENTY-THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,

HUGUENOTS.

MME. PAULINE LUCCA AS VALENTINE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22, HUGUENOTS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, AT 1 P. M.,

GRAND MATINEE.

Knabe's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—NEILSON.

Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MISS NEILSON.

The management respectfully announces a limited engagement with the celebrated English tragedienne,

MISS NEILSON.

THIS and EACH EVENING during the week she will appear in her renowned impersonation of

JULIET,

In Shakespeare's grand tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

with

MR. JAMES W. WALLACK

As MERCUTIO,

MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK

As ROMEO.

The tragedy will be produced with all the ORIGINAL SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and MUSIC that characterized its first production at the opening of this theatre.

ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 2,

FIRST NEILSON MATINEE.

MISS NEILSON AS ROSALIND,

In Shakespeare's comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT.

MR. JAS. W. WALLACK AS JACQUES.

Seats may be secured one week in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, 711 B'dway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MR. SOTHERN

as

DUNDREARY.

EVERY EVENING,

in conjunction with the

UNRIVALED COMPANY

of this theatre. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

EARLY APPLICATION

for seats is particularly recommended to prevent disappointment.

BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that, in consequence of many applications at the box office, the first

DUNDREARY MATINEE

will take place on

SATURDAY, THE 23D INST.,

to commence at 1½.

SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIRD MONTH

of Sardou's last and best society play, AGNES.

66th to 70th PERFORMANCE of AGNES. MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.	MISS AGNES ETHEL, for whom the play was written, fills the title role. Other characters by Misses Glover, Fowler, Laurens, Holland and Cave, and Messrs. Harkins, Edwards, Lamb, Parker, Laurens, Mackay, Montgomery, Thorp, Burnett, Burroughs, and Wilder.

The engagement of Miss Ethel at this theatre is limited to 100 nights.

Doors open at night at 7¼; overture at 8. Seats secured two weeks in advance. Carriages may be ordered for 10¼. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places secured by telegraph or mail.

OLYMPIC. LYDIA THOMPSON.

SEVENTH ENGAGEMENT.

Eighty-ninth week, and 80th to 85th performance in New-York within four years by the world-famed

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON

AND HER GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.

EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Great Hit! ALADDIN! The Great Hit! with its full cast of characters, two characteristic ballets, splendid scenery, dazzlingly chaste costumes, charming music, and satisfying effects.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

JOHN KOCH..........Proprietor

This new and elegant theatre will be opened with Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY'S GRAND OPERA COMPANY,

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock.

IL TROVATORE.

The company is composed of artists expressly engaged in Europe for this theatre, and the best resident talent.

Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; reserved seats, $1; general admission, 75c.; single seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium boxes, $15.

Tickets at Terrace Garden Theatre office, at corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., and No. 114 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

G. W. JESTER AND HIS HEADLESS MEN.

Signor RIVOLTI, THE FIRE KING.

ANNIE HINDLE

IN NEW SONGS AND CHANGES.

A NEW DRAMA,

JUST IN TIME.

MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2½.

LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON TUESDAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

Every EVENING at 8, and Saturday matinee at 2,

THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.

Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Norman, W. H. Brockway, Chas. D'Alberte.

THE LADIES OF THE "BAPTIST HOME SOCIETY" will hold a Fair for the benefit of the "Home," at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 18, at 2 P. M., and continuing during the week. Entertainments for children every afternoon. Music by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment every evening.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING

AT HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,

No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.

CHARLES COOK, Acting Superintendent.

Preaching every Sunday Evening, 7½.
Sunday-school, 2½.
General Prayer-meeting Tuesday Evening, 7½.
Mothers' Prayer-meeting Thursday Evening, 7½.
Day-school from 9 to 3 o'clock.
Open to visitors daily, except Saturday.

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A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

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NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

THE CONCERT-SALOON RAID.

Extraordinary Scene in the Tombs Police Court—All the Prisoners Committed—Matron Foster's Strenuous Duty.

Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday morning, brought the Broadway concert-saloon keepers and the eighty-three waiter-girls, arrested during the raid of Saturday night, before Alderman Coman, at the Tombs. The girls, many of whom were imperfectly attired, were seated on one side of the Court-room, and fairly crowded the pen known as the prisoners' box. The seats on the other side of the Court were wholly occupied by their friends. Their faces visibly lengthened when Alderman Coman, after holding Frederick Hughes, Charles Wakefield, Richard Baker alias Brown, Elisha Gregory, and Richard T. Campbell, the keepers of the dens, for trial, committed the girls as disorderly persons. The women were at once removed from the Court-room to the City Prison, and Matron Flora Foster was busily engaged for over an hour accommodating her interesting charges, who were cast down with grief and weeping. The "lovers" kept their seats in the Court-room, and evidently expected that there was some hope, but Sergt. Quinn soon dispelled their illusion by saying, "Clear out. No further business in this Court today. The law must take its course." The crowd rapidly left and congregated around the street corners. They sent shyster lawyers to Alderman Coman praying for the release of the women, but the Alderman was inexorable. The only women discharged were two girls, in whose behalf Counsellor Kane produced irrefragable proof that they had very young babies at home and no one to attend them. Counsel Howe and Hummell put in bail for all the concert-saloon keepers, except Baker. The concert-saloon keepers, by their counsel, say they will test the legality of the arrests.

The girls attached to the saloons situated in the Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts, who were arrested by Capts. Byrnes and McCullough, were taken before Justice Kane, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The waitresses, who presented a miserable appearance, were all discharged with a strong reprimand, while the proprietors were committed for trial.

South Harlem M. E. Church Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the establishment of the South Harlem M. E. Church, Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, was celebrated yesterday. The church was neatly decorated with garlands and vases of flowers. At the upper end of the church, on either side of the altar railing, were displayed the following: "November, 1870," and "November, 1872" and the banners of the South Harlem M.E. Sunday school. Previous to the special services the children of the Sunday-school sang a number of hymns. Dr. Currie presided. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. Mr. Nicholls then offered up prayer, after which Rev. Mr. Rose, the pastor, read the report on the state of the church, which showed that the church was organized on Nov. 12, 1870, with but 16 members, to which had since been added about 90 members. The present membership numbers 73, there having been 24 removals and 9 deaths. The church had raised for current expenses during the year $1,148. The envelope system had been adopted, and this promised a revenue of about $1,000 per year. Of this, $500 per year will go to the Church Extension Society. In the Sunday-school there have been 375 scholars entered on the rolls since its organization; of these, 174 are now on the register as regular attendants, the others having removed from the neighborhood. There is a Sunday-school library of 300 volumes. The pastor then spoke of the success of the church, which started as a mission from One Hundred and Nineteenth-street Church, but had since been sustained by the Church Extension Society until it had established itself. The present improvements had been undertaken under the care of the ladies of the church, and two of the members, Messrs. Vanderhoof and Shipman, had given the carpenter-work free. The choir next sang the "Song of Jubilee." Rev. W. C. Steele, the first pastor of the church, then spoke of the origin of the church. Rev. Dr. Reed, Secretary of the Missionary Society; Rev. Mr. Gibson, the Missionary to the Chinese in California, and others, addressed the congregation. At the close of the exercises nearly $3,000 were raised toward purchasing ground for the erection of a permanent church in the place of the present building.

The New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society.

Services were held last evening at the Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, in behalf of "The New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society." Bishop Janes, in the opening address, stated the object and aim of the Society was a desire to extend the influence of the Church to those people who never care for or visit any church during the year. The Society at the present time was in need of pecuniary assistance, and he hoped that the congregation would contribute a liberal amount to this special Christian work. He said that the number of churches and stations under the care of the Society was 15; missionaries and assistants, 15; Sunday-schools, 14; members in churches, 978; teachers and scholars in Sunday-schools, 2,827; conversions during the year, 435; missionary and pastoral visits, 30,227; pages of reading matter distributed, 113,958; amount expended during the year for land and buildings, $32,139 02; current expenses, $36,717 35. The Society is managed by a board composed of all the pastors of the M. E. Church in the City, one lay delegate from each quarterly conference, the officers, and twenty additional (elected) members. Mr. John B. Cornell is the President.

Bishop Foster and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, addressed the congregation.

Anniversary of Swiss Independence—Exercises at Coburger Hall.

Yesterday was the five hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of Swiss independence, and to celebrate the day, the "Order of the Grutte," which is an extensive secret organization, invited all the other Swiss societies in this City to meet them in Coburger Hall, where the day was appropriately honored. At 8 o'clock last night a very large audience filled the hall, the decorations of which were of an unusually appropriate description. The walls were covered with the proper emblems of each Canton, and a large painting at the end of the hall, represented the chosen Fathers of the Republic in the act of taking their famous oath—"All for one, and one for all." The exercises began with the singing of a national anthem by forty Tyrolese singers, after which Mr. J. Feirabend delivered the address of the evening. The speaker drew attention to the fact that the Swiss Republic had lasted 565 years, and was the foundation of all subsequent republics. The existence of William Tell, he said, had been doubted, but Tell lived, he yet lives, and will continue to live as long as there is a Swiss people. Tell is not a fable, he is the leader of his people, of their rights and of their destiny. His existence is in the national character of the Helvetians, he is the author and champion of a United Switzerland, which liberated its people from all monarchical oppression, making the Republic sure and strong. The speaker also said that it would be a desirable way for the Swiss in New-York to show their love of their adopted country by forming a Swiss regiment, which would be at the disposal of the Government in time of war, and in time of peace might help to preserve law and order. The speaker concluded by calling for three hearty cheers for Helvetia, and three more for the United States.

After the address the grand chorus of the Cantons was given by a band of vocalists selected from each of the Swiss Cantons, after which a number of national songs and quartets were sung amid much enthusiasm. It was stated by the President that greetings were exchanged during the evening by telegraph with twenty-eight sections of the Grand Verein in the United States.

The Williamsburg "Horror."

In a sensation story, published in some of the morning journals yesterday, it was made to appear that the "Battle-row" gang of Williamsburg had half murdered an innocent traveler on Saturday night, leaving him to die in the streets. The supposed victim was visited in hospital yesterday by several individuals on the look-out for belated friends and relatives, and evinced a surprising vivacity, considering his recent proximity to death. He gives his name as Henry Blackington, and is generally supposed to be a member of the Battle-row or some rival gang, and to have been beaten, though not dangerously, in a quarrel with his associates.

Alsatian Immigration.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine, during the past month, expended $1,316 75 in aid of immigrants from the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. One hundred and twenty were provided with employment in the City through the agency of the Society; twenty-eight, for whom no employment could be obtained, were supported by cash donations, and forty-six were sent to homes in the interior. The subscriptions raised among the French residents in aid of this class of immigrants amount to [illegible].

Personal.

Count Kreutz, Secretary of the Russian Legation; George Anderson, member of Parliament, Glasgow, and Col. Charles Swaine, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House. State Senator W. T. Horrobin, of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. A. A. Watson, of Indiana, and Col. W. C. Lobenstene, of Kansas, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, and John E. Drew, of Richmond, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. P. Hayden, of the United States Army; Hon. H. E. Walker, and Hon. George Jerome, of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Peter Donahue, of San Francisco, is at the Astor House. H. Kilbourn, of Washington, D. C., and George W. Bassett, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SOCIAL REFORM.

How the Relief Work on the West Side is Progressing—Interesting Details of the Movement.

The plan for relieving the poor of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, and of furnishing employment for those who are able to work, is progressing rapidly under the management of St. John's Guild. Many families with small children have already been found utterly destitute of food and clothing. Last evening a member of the Guild visited a mother and her three children, in Vandam-street, who had not tasted food for the entire day. They were supplied with bread and groceries. Another woman and children in Hudson-street were without sufficient clothing to enable them to appear in the streets. They were promptly furnished with clothes and shoes. A colored woman and two children in Sullivan-street, without food and clothing, were also provided for. In the back-basement of No. — Walker-street, the floor of which is often flooded by the tide, was found a girl, thirteen years old, very sick with fever. Her father had some work, but not enough to enable him to pay a physician. The child is too ill to be moved from this den of death. A physician was sent by the manager of the fund, but the child is probably too far gone to recover. The Board of Health will be notified of this place, which is unsuitable for habitation. Many other cases were found, and relieved at once. This Association is so well versed in the work of relieving cases of actual distress that its charities are not carelessly or indiscriminately bestowed, but every case is investigated without delay. Many vain attempts to obtain money from this organization under false pretenses have been made by vagrants, but they have all been fruitless, so that the donors to the fund may rest assured that their money is not wasted on worthless objects.

The following subscriptions have been sent in to the fund during the last few days:

Rev. Wm. H. Cooke	$100	R. Adair	$25
N. P. Hosack	100	T. E. Smith	25
J. H. Ireland	100	Miss N. J. Alnwick	25
Henry Hughes	100	J. H. Miller	25
Jeremiah Young	50	Mrs. George Wright	20
M. N. Holbrook	50	Mrs. Goold Hoyt	20
Miss Boardman, New-		H. B. Crawford	25
Milford, Conn.	30	John Morrow	25
Dr. Wilkes' family	30	David Chalmers	25
Lyman Cooke	30	Corinne Thomasella	12
For Sick Children	25	Amos Stookey	10
Wm. Hastings	25	A. Schabbeher	12
James Carr	20	Frederick F. Myers	12
A Friend	15	Eugene Winter	5
Albert Macey	15	John Stephens	5
Henry Bridges	12	Henry Stoothoff	5
Mrs. Elizabeth Bower	12	Mr. Fraser	5
John Andrews	10	Jennie A. Forsyth	5
Albert J. Mulford	10	Lizzie Elliott	5
A poor man's offering,		Minnie Rollins	5
Cornwall on Hudson	10	M. Wilson	5
Mrs. M. Arnold	5	Sarah Jones	5
Mrs. Brown	5	Josie Way	5
Thos. Hunter	5	Jessie E. Bower	5
Jacob Heudel	5	Eugenie S. Bower	5
A Friend	5	Belle Robinson	5
Mrs. Hamilton	5	Mrs. Hebberd	5
John Bonner	5	Terry Emmel	5

In order to continue this important work, much more money will be required. Subscriptions may be sent to C. V. B. Ostrander, President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway; Geo. J. N. Zabriskie, Cashier People's Bank, corner of Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davies, of Shelden & Co., No. 677 Broadway; N. P. Hosack, No. 15 West Twenty-first-street.

It will be remembered that no money is required for salaries or office-rent, but every dime will go directly to the poor. We understand that a pressing need for sewing-machines is felt, for with them a large amount of profitable employment could be furnished.

Services at the Bowery Theatre—Sermon by the "Lightning Calculator."

The old Bowery Theatre was filled last evening with a large audience. Rev. W. S. Hutchings, better known as the "lightning calculator," preached. The lofty galleries were set apart for boys, which proved an unfortunate arrangement. Left to themselves in these elevated heights, they kept up a clamor and confusion of noises during nearly the whole of the proceedings, of which they sometimes compelled a temporary suspension.

The stage was occupied by a number of clergymen and gentlemen interested in the movement. After some singing, led by Mr. Horace Waters, who presided at the harmonium, Rev. Mr. Mingins, superintendent of the City Mission, introduced, with a few brief remarks, Rev. W. S. Hutchings. This gentleman, coming forward, said it had been asked if this movement was made in earnest, or whether he appeared before them merely to make a sensation. Dr. Patterson was present, and could tell the story of his (the speaker's) conversion, and he would call on him to give it. Dr. Patterson, of South Norwalk, Conn., sketched briefly the history of the conversion of Mr. Hutchings, which happened not long ago, under the intense grief and mental prostration consequent on the loss of a favorite child. At the conclusion of the doctor's remarks, the preacher commenced his discourse, taking as his text the story of Martha and Mary. His address was mainly an impassioned appeal to his hearers to accept the better part—the Word of God, with Mary, and not to be troubled about the many things of this world, which must fade away into insignificance when the hour of death approached. The preacher's intense earnestness secured the close attention of his hearers, so far as the constant noises in the galleries would permit, and he concluded by a strong exhortation to any who felt the weight of sin pressing on them to come forward at the close of the exercises, and prayers should be offered for them. A prayer was then offered, and the hymn, "Come to Jesus," was sung with great energy by the whole house, the noisy boys joining in with vigor. Rev. M. C. Clark, of Brooklyn, then offered a prayer, which was understood to end the service. At its close the greater part of the audience rose and the boys rushed, in a tumultuous crowd, down the various stair-ways, uttering the most deafening yells and shouts. Mr. Hutchings called on the people remaining to take their seats, which they did, and thus cleared all disturbing elements. A somewhat impressive scene ensued. The preacher implored the weary and sin-laden to come forward; he called for more prayer, and more was offered, and again addressing his now thoroughly-impressed hearers, cried out that the Lord was there present. He was among them that moment. He was waiting for sinners. He stood ready to take them there and then into His arms. Let us have more prayer, he cried; let us have more prayer now. Mr. Waters responded with earnest and imploring petition. The whole place was perfectly still while it was offered; the dead silence was only broken by the quavering voice of the speaker or the occasional sobs and low ejaculations of his hearers. Several persons, men and women, stood up to be specially prayed for. The benediction closed the exercises, and the worshipers went out from the dimly-lighted building into the tawdry glare and glitter of the Bowery.

Birth of a Hippopotamus.

Mr. Frank Buckland, writing to *Land and Water*, says: "I am delighted to be able to issue a bulletin that the 'little stranger' has at last arrived. Mr. Bartlett, Resident Superintendent of the London Zoological Gardens, has been good enough to inform me that this interesting event took place this morning, the 5th of November, at 7½ A. M. Both mother and child are doing well. This—the third baby of our old friend Madame Hippo—is born with more sense than its late brother and sister, for it does not as yet require the services of the wet-nurses—the goats—who have been in attendance for some days past. It will be recollected that the last two young hippopotami would not take their proper nourishment. The little animal just born, for whom the name of 'Guy Fawkes' has therefore been proposed, has discovered, and really makes use of, its mother's milk. The little thing generally lies sleeping by the side of its gigantic mamma, but sometimes it gets up and takes a tour of inspection round its den, when its family likeness can be immediately perceived. Every now and then the mother rolls her great eyes, listens attentively with her horse-like ears, and grunts loudly with a deep organ-like note; the young one instantly answers in the same note, but in an infantine key. Its color appears to be that of a polished mahogany dining-room table. It is about three feet six inches long, and its weight about 100 pounds. Eleven hippopotami have been born in Europe—six at Amsterdam, two at Paris, and three in England, but hitherto they have died in their infancy. Immense care is therefore taken of the new precious infant. The hippopotamus house is kept perfectly quiet, and every precaution is taken by Mr. Bartlett—to whom the greatest credit is due for his able management and endless care in this matter, to prevent the mother being in any way disturbed by people moving about, doors opened, &c.—for if she were once put out the poor old thing, who looks exhausted and anxious, would probably, in her alarm, get up, rush about, and probably not suckle her child, or else trample by accident upon it. The public, therefore, I understand, cannot possibly be admitted to see the young one until the doctors pronounce that it is quite safe to do so. They will, in the meantime, I am sure, wish this little hippo a 'long life and a merry one.'" "The latest news," according to the *Times*, "is that the little animal is doing well. It was seen to suck on Nov. 8 twice, at 11 A. M. and again at 3 P. M. Neither of the former calves, as will be recollected, sucked the dam. The latter calf when taken away from her had goats' milk, but was too exhausted to rally. This third is a much finer specimen than the others. The dam is now very savage, and no one can go near her; but we may hope that the little one has 'sucked and come again.' Sex not yet ascertained."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Basket-makers' Society gave its third annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last evening.

While drunk, Mrs. Kelly, thirty-five years old, fell over a stove in her residence, No. 184 Mott-street, last night, and was burned to death.

The Cologne Carnival Society met at its rooms, No. 209 Bowery, last night, and organized for the approaching carnival season, in forming the several committees, &c.

The Eichenkranz Vocal Society gave a dramatic entertainment at the Turn Hall last night, which was largely patronized by the friends of this popular organization.

The Harngari Liederkranz celebrated its fifth anniversary at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night, by a series of social festivities, including vocal and musical exercises.

The Heinebund Vocal Society gave an entertainment at its head-quarters, at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-street, last evening, consisting of vocal and musical exercises.

Christopher Foley and George Smith were held for trial at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, for breaking into the premises of Edward Barry, at No. 178 Grand-street, and stealing $30 worth of books.

Michael Phelan, William Kelly, and Jos. Quinlan were held for knocking down and attempting to rob Charles Runkell, of No. 302 East Twenty-eighth-street, at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.

Rev. S. W. Graham preached in the Seventh-avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday, on the Boston fire and its lesson, taking his text from the 104th Psalm and last clause of the fourth verse: "His ministers a flaming fire."

At Steinway Hall, yesterday, Rev. G. H. Hepworth referred to the lesson of the Boston fire. He took for his text the words: "Watch, therefore, for ye know not the day, nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh."

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Kane, John Smith was committed for trial on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing, valued at $25, the property of Daniel Sweeney, of No. 166 Washington-street.

An attempt was made to burn the residence of H. M. Boswell, No. 151 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, last night, by setting fire to it in three places. The fire was discovered in time and easily extinguished by the occupants of the house.

A comparative test of the photometric value of the oxy-hydrogen gas and common street gas will be on a grand scale at the Exhibition of the American Institute this evening. The entire exhibition will be lighted alternately with each kind of gas for an hour each.

The New-York Saengerrunde celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, by a grand musical fête, which was an attractive affair. The programme of vocal and musical exercises included the choicest compositions of Weber, Abt, Liszt, and other German composers.

The New-York Sing Academie, a leading German vocal organization composed of gentlemen and lady chorus singers, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. Schmolze; Vice-President, G. Cimiotti; Recording Secretary, H. Kaplan; Corresponding Secretary, A. Stein; Treasurer, C. Klappert.

A correspondent writes us that our Reading correspondent is in error when he stated in a letter of Nov. 11 that Pennsylvania produces more iron than all Europe. While in reference to the statement our correspondent made that England ships no pig-iron to this country, he asserts that England and Scotland ship thousands of tons each annually.

On Saturday night Michael Hogan, of No. 154 West Thirty-first-street, got drunk, and fired four shots at his father, Patrick Hogan. He was arrested by Officer McCall, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court. The father of the accused refused to prosecute, and the officer made a charge of disorderly conduct against Hogan, Jr., who was fined $10.

A special meeting of the Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday at the Tenth Ward Hotel. Thomas Sutliffe presided. The following nominations of officers were made for the ensuing year: President, Hugh Dalton; Vice-President, Wm. E. Scott; Secretary, M. R. Walsh; Treasurer, James Horan; Fund Trustee, Alfred Burton; Trustees, Oswald Manne and John C. Robinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Browne.

The annual dinner of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of New-York will be given at Delmonico's this evening at 7 o'clock, Dr. Loomis in the chair. This meeting of the Alumni will be one of unusual interest, as a graduate from the Medical Department has, for the first time in the history of the University, been lately elected a member of the governing council. Chancellor Crosby, John Taylor Johnston, Prof. Loomis, Dr. Hewit, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Lusk, Dr. Tale, and Dr. Satterlee will speak on the occasion.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth-street, preached, last evening, in the Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, to a very large congregation, taking for his text Colossians first chapter and part of twenty-seventh verse, "Which is Christ in you, the hope of glory." Man was represented in the sermon to be the temple of God; and the preacher, after expounding the meaning of "Christ in you," showed how that should be "the hope of glory." A series of sermons in this church by other eminent ministers is to follow.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Teachers' Institute will hold its annual session in Jamaica, commencing today, and continuing two weeks.

Typhoid fever is raging to an alarming extent among the residents of the Fourth and Fifth Wards of Long Island City.

The laying of the track on the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad was completed on Saturday. The road will be opened for travel by the 1st of December.

The November term of the Queens County Court and Court of Sessions, Hon. John J. Armstrong presiding, will convene in the Court-house, in Hempstead, today.

A respectable-looking woman, giving her name as Mrs. Bann, has been victimizing the merchants of Riverhead and Patchogue by passing upon them worthless checks.

On Saturday, Jeremiah Bennett, residing at Mount Sinai, was arrested for having in his possession several cases of shoes and other goods, stolen from the depot at Port Jefferson. He was sent to the jail at Riverhead.

The total number of children of school-age in Newtown, as reported by the School Commissioners, is 2,948, of whom only 524 attend the public schools. The sum of $8,832 61 was paid for teachers' wages during the past year.

Judge Armstrong, of the Queens County Court has appointed Messrs. George W. Van Sicklen and A. D. Schlesinger members of the Drainage Commission of the town of Flushing, in place of Joseph Harris and John W. Lawrence, resigned.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Whitestone and Westchester Railroad Company will be held, at No. 115 Broadway, New-York, on Friday, the 29th inst., when a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from $30,000 to $60,000 will be voted on.

The incorporators of the Queens Railroad on Saturday appointed a committee to draft by-laws to be submitted for action at the next meeting. This new road will run through Ferry-street, from Hunter's Point Ferry, to and through Jackson-avenue to Thompson-avenue; thence to Newtown, and along the Hoffman Boulevard to Jamaica; thence to Queens, where it will terminate.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday Mr. Andrew D. Fowler, a gentleman well known in newspaper circles, was buried in Newark, where he died.

James Williams, the flagman at the Roseville-avenue crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Newark, was struck by a locomotive, on Saturday night, and so badly injured that he died yesterday morning.

The body of the unknown man, supposed to be that of Thomas Norris, found floating in the Passaic River, at Newark, on Friday, still remains at Compton's morgue, in that city, awaiting identification. There can be little doubt from the injuries found that the man was murdered.

Coroner Reinhardt, of Jersey City, will today hold an inquest on the body of Thos. Donellan, shot by John Doris, at Roche's saloon, on Henderson-street, on Friday morning. The examination before Police Justice Keese has already developed the facts of the murder, and the prisoner Doris has been fully committed for trial.

Result of a Suit Against a Hotel-Keeper.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 16.

Yesterday, in the Circuit Court, Judge Cartter, a case of importance to hotel-keepers was decided. The facts were as follows: Mrs. Harlowe, in 1861, boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel, of which Mr. Marshal Brown was proprietor, and when she left, the bills not being paid, Mr. Brown detained her trunks, telling her that when her bill was paid they would be given up. Eight years afterward Mr. Brown returned the trunks, notwithstanding the bills were unpaid. Mrs. Harlowe alleged that all her goods were not returned, and brought suit to recover $317, the value of the goods she claims were lost. The defendant offered evidence that during the whole time the trunks were in his possession he kept them locked up in a store-room. The defendant asked the Court to instruct the jury that if they believed the plaintiff could have obtained her trunks at any time by paying the bill, and if defendant used ordinary care, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. Judge Cartter refused so prayed, and said the landlord's lien gave him the right to detain baggage a reasonable time, and at the end of such time such baggage should be sold at public sale, and the hotel bill be paid out of the proceeds. If he detained baggage beyond such reasonable time, he was responsible for all losses. The defendant noted an exception. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of $[illegible].

WILL OF THE ARTIST SULLY.

How the Celebrated Painter has Disposed of his Pictures, Objects of Art and [illegible].

The will of the late Thomas Sully was admitted to probate in Philadelphia on Saturday. The last testament of the celebrated painter was made on the 19th day of December, 1865, and Messrs. William Duane and Ferdinand J. Dreer were constituted executors. The first bequests are to the four step-granddaughters of the deceased. Then the decedent states:

"I give and bequeath to my daughter, Jane Darley, my large 'lay figure,' and also the two small figures; the canvass of all kinds; stretching-frames, drawing-boards, sketches in oil-colors; plaster casts of children, or portions of such; plaster casts of feet and hands of men and women; all plaster casts of animals; all palettes and palette knives; my short maul-stick; all my painting-brushes; my pencil-stand, with its contents; the portfolio on its shelf and its contents; my mahogany easle; the portrait which I painted of her mother and its fellow frame; my block of glass, mask of Jupiter, bust of Euripides, the bust of Venus d'Arles, the two busts on the mantel-piece in my study, and the imitation bronze vase, my lamp table, that is regulated by a screw, my draperies used to paint from, the painter's bureau and its contents, my fire-screen, the old-fashioned table which was bought at the sale of the effects of the late James Peale, the slab of glass for grinding colors, which is now upon the bureau; the bust of Apollo, the two square boxes which used to stand upon the bureau, and their contents; all my sketches, as well those which are in boxes as those which are in portfolios; the Japanese painting box used in traveling; the portrait of her sister, Blanche, with a lamp-stand for a bonnet; the sketches in oil-colors in a portfolio and others; the sketches of the family in the kit-kat canvas; the sketch from Corwain after Reynolds, of two children; the copy of Lawrence's portrait of the late Robert Gilmore, of Baltimore; the portrait copied from Raeburn; sketches by Leslie and others, a book in which are pasted scraps cut from newspapers; the square deal-box which is in my closet, with its contents; the copy of Lawrence's portrait of the late John Hare Powell; a study of the head of Queen Victoria; a portrait by Van Dyke; the painting by Angelica Kauffman, and its pendent by Olivier.

Should any of the articles prove cumbersome I trust that Jane will not hesitate to dispose of them.

I give and bequeath to my daughter, Blanche Sully, the piano-forte, with the music and its accompaniments; all my private papers as well; my diamond ring; the two large plaster arms; my portrait, painted by the late Henry Inman; the portrait of my son Alfred when a cadet; the vases in the parlor; the miniature sketch of her mother which was painted by me, and also the housewife in which is kept the whole length portrait of her mother feeding the dog Ponto; the portrait of her sister Ellen, which I painted in 1848."

To Ellen Wheeler, his daughter, the bronze horse and the bronze dog; the small mahogany box, with drawers, and its contents, and which usually stood on his tripod table; his painting-room clock, bought in Paris; *Les Annales de la Musée*, in thirty-two volumes; Burnet's work on painting; the portraits of his daughters; the portrait of his wife, by the late Col. Trumbull, of New-York, and other portraits of her; the mantel clock, which was made by Mr. Tupman, of London, and the thermometer.

To Alfred Sully he gives his studies in water-colors of landscapes, his sword-stick, and the painting materials which belonged to his late son Thomas. To his grandson, Garrett Neagle, the silver snuff-box, "once the property of Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated portrait-painter; also, the walking-stick." To John Wheeler, his watch, ink-stand, and writing materials. To Dr. Leonard P. Koecker, the figure of a knight in armor, presented to him by the late Edward Carey. To William Duane, the copy which I made of Rembrandt's "Holy Family," which was taken from Mr. Oad's excellent copy of the original in the Louvre, Paris.

The rest and residue of his estate he gives to his wife, Sarah, her heirs and assigns.

Official Vote of Delaware for President and Congressman.

The following is the complete official vote of Delaware, by counties, for President and member of Congress, the highest vote for candidates on the electoral ticket being taken in each case:

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Lofland.	Wright.
Kent	2435	2570	2907	2828
New-Castle	5846	4865	5574	4958
Sussex	2846	2778	2896	3034
Total	11127	10213	11377	11015
	10213		11015	
Rep. majority	914		362	

In 1868 Seymour had a majority of 3,257 in Delaware, and at the last election of member of Congress the Democrats had a majority of 2,483.

[Advertisement.]

A Plain Fact.—If you want the handsomest and most becoming hat introduced this season make your purchase at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—Gen. J. A. Paez, R. Anhgunded, W. W. Presbury and wife, W. H. Pendleton, Miss M. A. Pendleton, Miss Susan Archer, J. F. Brooks and wife, Francis Clover, Wm Rath, W. H. Seward, A. A. Plohn, A. M. Campbell, Michael Daly, D. Sullivan, J. Lordon, Charles Tusch, Mrs. Joseph, Mr. Alsop, wife and son, N. Marcello, B. Davidson, J. Lemued, Richard Haughton and wife, Mrs. McClure, E. G. Parker, H. J. Balling, wife and child, C. Marsh and sister, G. Schwerin, Francis Crook, Wm. Stewart, Wm. Llewellyn, Geo. Buckelew, Thos. Coburn, H. Ransch, Mrs. Lane, Jerry Lane, A. Jenkins, A. A. Merryfield, L. E. Lemoin, John Harden, Henry Burnett, Samuel Hoskins, Thos. Stephens, G. Lucke, J. Smith, Julius Frank, Paul Lalm, A. Novara, Ramon Ribera, John Eckel, Richard Willard, Z. G. Greenleaf, Capt. H. G. Williams and wife.

In steam-ship City of Bristol, from Liverpool.—Alfred Capes, Hampton Hutton, E. Fitch, John C. Quinn, Capt. Chas. Pringle, R. N., J. C. Hollander, Thos. Wilks, Mrs. Twaits, Mrs. Page.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:50 | Sun sets....4:40 | Moon rises..7:19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:54 | Gov. Island..10:31 | Hell Gate..11:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Nov. 17.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Nov. 14, lat. 32 08, lon. 74 15, spoke steam-ship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall, who reported having passed on the 12th, in lat. 36 51, lon. 74 02, the wreck of a brig, water-logged and dismasted; no name on her; hull painted black, yellow streak around her; fore and main-mast standing.

United States steamer Ossipee, Commander J. Armand, Rio Janeiro 35 ds. Had strong head winds for first 10 ds., since fine S. E. trades; during the passage search was made for reported shoal off Fernando de Noronha, and reef off Cape St. Roque. Nov. 14, lat. 36 42, lon. 74 16, fell in with a dismasted herm. brig, lumber loaded, water-logged, decks swept, and abandoned; no name could be ascertained.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London Oct. 31, and Havre Nov. 4, with mdse. and 789 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Nov. 8, lat. 50 42, lon. 29 14, passed a German steamer bound E.; 9th, lat. 50 24, lon. 38 16, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; 15th, lat. 42 34, lon. 62 12, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 4[illegible] passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced moderate westerly winds the entire passage. Nov. 9, lat. 50 52, lon. 22, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 50 15, lon. 27 15, passed a German steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Nov. 2, and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 283 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 12, lat. 49 49, lon. 38 57, passed ship Glenberrie, (Br.,) from Glasgow, for New-York.

Steam-ship Albermarle, Starke, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Nov. 9, and South-west Pass 10th, with mdse. and passengers to B. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans Nov. 5 and the Bar 6th, via Providence 16th, in ballast to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Lornax, (of Sutherland,) Frail, Singapore July 4, via Penang 27th, with mdse. to Morton, Bliss & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Crossed the Equator in the Indian Ocean Aug. 12, in lon. 94 51 E., with strong S. E. trades; was off the Cape of Good Hope 8 ds., with heavy westerly gales; rounded the Cape Sept. 18, passed St. Helena Oct. 2, and crossed the Equator 12th in lon. 37; has had light winds and calms since passing the Cape of Good Hope; Sept. 18, off the Cape, spoke ship Adria, (Br.,) from Philippine Islands, for London, 88 ds. out.

Bark Peggy, (of Salcomb,) Reeve, Rio Janeiro Sept. 9, via Hampton Roads Nov. 12, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Oct. 2, in lon. 32; had N. W. gales from Bermuda, during which lost and split sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Parejero, (of Greenock,) Young, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son. Nov. 7, off Cape Canso, had a heavy gale, commencing at S. E. and veering round to N. W., lasting 24 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Schr. W. B. Bary, ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. George Temple, Berwind, Georges Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hardscrabble, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Berry, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. H. C. Latham, Baker, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ira Hudson, Greeley, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Liberator, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Sargent, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Louisa A. Van Brunt, Beebe, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Merrell, Stamford, for Albany.

Schr. Eliza & Emma, Van, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. H. A. Collins, Tribble, Rondout, for Mystic.

Schr. Copy, Mills, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eva Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lotus, Burgess, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. J. Russell, Howard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ocean, Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. M. B. Woodhull, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Abert Hulse, Brookhaven.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia; bark York, from Majorca; brigs Saxon, from Mayaguez, and Eliza Stevens, from St. Martin's; schrs. Alice Myrick, from Gonaives, and Addie M. Bird, from Windsor, for Alexandria, Va., with [illegible].

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schr. M. E. Long, from Boston.

Sld. bark Freeman Dennis, for Amsterdam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Sld. German bark Engelbert and British bark Vale of Doon, for Cork.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 17.—Arr. bark Public, from Havana; schr. Carrie Meyer, from New-York.

Cld. bark Savannah, for Galveston; brig Sieves, for Barcelona.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 16.—Arr. schrs. Flora King, Hoboken, for Boston; Wm. Arthur, Port Johnson, for Portland; Sam'l Lewis, Providence, for Bangor.

Sld. schrs. Armida Hall, (4 m.,) Congress, Lady Ellen, E. K. Dresser, Alice, A. S. Willey, George Glendon, Jewett and Crown Point.

10 A. M.—Calm; clear.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 7.—Arr. Oct. 30, steamers H. Chauncey, from New-York; Californian, from Liverpool. 25th, steamer Tasmanian, from Jamaica. 26th, steamer International, from Jamaica; bark M. A. Herren, from New-York. 27th, steamer Martinique, from St. Nazaire. 28th, steamer Teutonia, from Hamburg. 29th, steamer Kron Prinz, from Bremen. Nov. 2, steam-ship Ocean Queen, from New-York. 3d, steamer Gen. Sherman, from Limon Bay. 4th, steamer Tasmanian, from Carthagena; brig I. L. Bower, from Baltimore; brig River Queen, from New-York; bark Sadehoe, from New-York.

Sld. Oct. 30, steamer Henry Chauncey, for New-York; bark Iona, for Pensacola; 29th, steamer International, with cable; steamer Teutonia, for Savanilla; steamer Kron Prinz, for do. Nov. 1, steamers Californian, for Liverpool; Martinique, for St. Nazaire; Nov. 5, steamer Tasmanian, for Southampton; Nov. 7, brig L. Houghton, for Pensacola; steamer Ocean Queen, for New-York.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.
KEY AND STEM-WINDING
WATCHES,
FROM THE BEST MAKERS, AND OF ALL SIZES.
WATCH-CHAINS, LOCKETS, &c. TO MATCH.
RICH GOLD JEWELRY,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
VERY FINE CAMEO LOCKETS AND RINGS AND SETS OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS, WITH PLAIN GOLD AND DIAMOND SETTINGS.
FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES IN
STERLING SILVER-WARE.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST.
Assets in United States,
Jan. 1, 1872, $3,640,000.
THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS BEEN RECEIVED:
DRAW FOR LOSS AT BOSTON AS REQUIRED.
(Signed,) BROCKLEBANK,
(Chairman.) Liverpool.

BUY YOUR
CLOTHING
OF
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

ONLY SEVEN DAYS MORE.
On Nov. 25, by order of Gov. Bramlette, all agents in New-York and everywhere else close sales of tickets for Kentucky Library Gift Concert at Louisville, Dec. 7. Only 100,000 tickets issued, and only scattering numbers left. Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. Money in bank to pay all gifts. Any ticket may, but one in every hundred must, draw a gift.
LIST OF GIFTS DISTRIBUTED BY LOT AT CONCERT.
ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, $100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT, - - - - 50,000

1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	[illegible] Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	[illegible] Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	[illegible] Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	[illegible] Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	[illegible] Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	[illegible] Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	[illegible] Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	[illegible] Cash Gifts	100 each

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH. $500,000
THOS. H. HAYS,
Branch Office Public Library, Ky., 609 Broadway, N.Y.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
HAVE BUT $22,500 AT RISK IN THE BURNED DISTRICT AT BOSTON.
W. C. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 68 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL....$250,000
SURPLUS....180,000
$430,000
LOSS AT BOSTON ABOUT....30,000
ANDREW J. SMITH, President.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
Capital - - - - $200,000
Surplus - - - - 60,000
THIS COMPANY HAS ONLY TEN THOUSAND ($10,000) DOLLARS IN THE BOSTON FIRE. NO AGENTS ANYWHERE.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

INCURABLES NO LONGER.—Bethesda Spring Water cures all diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and Constipation. The Attending Physician has made them—Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Piles, Incontinence, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Skin—a specialty since 1849; thousands of testimonials. Office and private rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

MAIN'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. [illegible] Duane-st.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE,
No. 175 Broadway.
Cash Capital, - - - $500,000 00
Surplus Nov. 1, 1872, - 674,739 87
Total Assets, - - $1,174,739 87
All Boston losses do not exceed $250,000, and will be promptly paid from the surplus, and the Directors of the Company have this day unanimously ordered that the Company's business shall be continued on a thoroughly sound basis. Its surplus after paying all losses will therefore be equal to a full guarantee of all outstanding risks, and its capital untouched.
The GERMANIA has passed, with honor, through all the large conflagrations of the last fourteen years, including Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Boston, and continues to offer the protection of its policy against loss and damages by fire, conscious that it has deserved well the confidence of the public.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN EDW. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.
New-York, Nov. 13, 1872.
GROSS ASSETS, NOV. 1, 1872..........$550,000
"The Company's losses at Boston will not exceed $300,000, and will be paid as fast as adjusted, and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, it was resolved to fill up the deficiency thus created by an assessment of fifty per cent. on its capital stock."
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

W. L. CONKLIN & SONS,
NO. 18 4TH-AV.
FALL SUITS
AND
OVERCOATS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
CUSTOM WORK.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
No. 44 East 14th-st.,
UNION-SQUARE,
AND
Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st.,
CLOTHIERS
AND
MERCHANT TAILORS.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.
PHENIX Ins. Co.,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, 173 BROADWAY.
Nov. 11, 1872.
We have much pleasure in informing the public that our losses by the great
Boston Fire
cannot possibly exceed $450,000.
Our Assets on 1st Nov. were....$2,033,191 61
Total amount insured in burnt district....450,000 00
Thus leaving us (even in case our losses are total) Net Assets....$1,583,191 61
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STANDARD AMERICAN PLATED WARE,
EPERGNES, CENTRE PIECES, BOWLS FOR FRUIT AND FLOWERS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, AND ALL ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD USE, WAITERS AND TRAYS, ALL SIZES.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
Manufacturers of the Finest Quality of
SILVER-PLATED
TABLE-WARE,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THESE GOODS AS BEING OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND STYLE AND MORE ECONOMICAL THAN THOSE OF LOWER GRADE.
FACTORIES,
WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502-504 BROADWAY
—ONLY.—
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEAL SKIN FUR,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF
SACQUES AND TURBANS.
502-504 Broadway.
N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

C. G. GUNTHER & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE
—ONLY.—
FURS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ENDLESS VARIETY, all sold at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES by said firm, comprising
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER,
NATHANIEL E. MAYCOCK.
Late of No. 46 Maiden-lane and Nos. 502 and 504 B'way,
NOW UNION-SQUARE ONLY.

THE
PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, No. 237 Broadway,
Corner Park-place.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000
ASSETS, NOV. 12, 1872, . . $330,000
THIS COMPANY SUFFERS
No Loss by the Great Fire in Boston,
and confines its business to first-class fire risks in the City of New-York and immediate vicinity.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, President.
GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
MONTAUK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY
and
No. 22 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
CAPITAL....$150,000
SURPLUS....185,000
ASSETS....$335,000
This Company only loses Five Thousand Dollars by the Boston Fire. Has no agent, and does a strictly conservative business.
WM. ELLSWORTH, President.
O. T. SPARING, Secretary.
G. G. TRASK, Assistant Secretary.

FOR FAMILY USE. FOR FAMILY USE.
HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE.
The Best Sauce and Relish Made in Any Part of the World
FOR FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - - - FIFTY CENTS.
HALF-PINTS, - - - - THIRTY CENTS. } FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

SAFEGUARD
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 159 Broadway, New-York.
BRANCH OFFICES,
NO. 109 4TH-AV. NO. 737 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000.
CASH ASSETS....$342,487.
No Agency in Boston.
NO AGENCIES ANYWHERE.
Place Your Risks in the Safeguard.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, President.
JAMES THERANCE, Secretary.

CITIZENS'
INS. CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS....150,000
TOTAL ASSETS....$350,000
Had no agency in Boston, and only $17,500 at risk in the burned district.
H. H. JAQUES, President.
A. P. SCHAEFF, Secretary.
T. J. TEMPLE, Manager, No. 163 BROADWAY.

A CARD.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LOSSES BY THE BOSTON CONFLAGRATION WILL NOT EXCEED SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, BEING ONLY ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE COMPANY'S FIRE SURPLUS.
WM. CONNER,
CHAS. E. WHITE,
SAMUEL P. BLAGDEN, } Managers.
NO. 56 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

OFFICE
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 201 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
Cash Capital and Assets, $1,300,000.
Losses in Boston will not Exceed Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS....237,000
$437,000
THIS COMPANY HAS NEVER DONE AN AGENCY BUSINESS, AND HAS LOST NOTHING BY THE BOSTON FIRE.
H. M. FORRESTER, President.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HIBERNIA
INSURANCE CO. OF OHIO.
OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Agent.
ASSETS - - - - - $278,000
NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.
Risks in Boston accepted at fair rates at the New-York Office.